COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1844.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION IN IRELAND:

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., FIRST PUBLIC CENSURE, IN PARLIAMENT, OF SOME OF THE IRISH PRELATES.

BY THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD MANT, D.D. Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and Dromore.

displayed an over-forward hostility to the system of National Education."—Speech in the House of Commons,

"HEAR THE CHURCH."-MAT. xviii. 17.

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BOURG,

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Down and Connor, and Dromore House, Belfast, August 10th, 1844.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR, - With all due respect for the eminent and dignified position which you hold in Her Majesty's Government, I presume to crave your attention to the following remarks, which arise out of a recent occurrence, wherein you are represented to have been concerned, and which, although they have an immediate personal relation to myself, are infinitely more important in their general bearing. In the proceedings of the House of Commons, Tuesday last, the 6th of August, an honourable Member, Captain Bernel, is reported by the Dublin Evening Mail of the 9th, to have spoken thus concerning the hostility exabited by the Clergy to the Irish National Schools: "He would give two strong instances of the feeling entertained by the higher orders of the Clergy. The Bishop of Down and Connor preached a sermon, in which he denounced the system of national education as a means of inculcating Deism and Mahomedanism. After this, what could the Clergy think of a system thus denounced?" And in answer, Sir Robert Peel is reported to have said, "I admit, and I regret the sumstance, that some of the Irish prelates have exhibited hostility to the system of national education. I do not mean to deny anything. I do not deny that some have displayed an over-forward hostility to that system." In the words thus attributed to you, Sir, there is no mention made of the Bishop of Down and Connor, but it can hardly be, that to him no allusion was intended. And conscious as I am, that I have on various occasions exhibited hostility to the system in question, not however "an overforward hostility," but strictly within the line, and in bedience to the requisitions of my duty, and imposed upon me by the circumstances of my position; willing also as I am to share with my brethren the blame of such hostility, I am fain to avail myself of this occasion for laying before you, Sir, and before others, my motives to the conduct which has incurred your public

In the first place, however, it may be as well for me to observe, that the assertion attributed to the honourable member is not agreeable to the fact. The amon, which he quotes, takes no notice whatever of Deism and Mahomedanism" in connection with the Irish National Schools. However I may condemn those schools, such is not the ground which that sermon takes for their condemnation. This may suffice for the honourable member's correction and information.

I. Without further notice, then, of the parliamentary proceedings which have afforded me this opportunity of self-vindication, I enter at once on the grounds on which my hostility has been founded. They are constructed of a particular argument, viewed under four or five different aspects: any one of which would suffice to obstruct, whilst all in their combinaon present an accumulated and insuperable obstacle my co-operation or connexion with the Irish National Board of Education.

part, in seconding with my feeble efforts the National Schools of England. During the latter it as the Institution has been in existence, they have prompted me to discountenance and reprobate the so-called National Schools of Ireland. Alas! that such a name should be given to such an Institution! Alas! that public avowal should be thus made of an attempt to improve a nation by education, independent

of sound religious instruction! III. In proof and in exemplification of my early adoption and continued maintenance of these principles, I will take the liberty, Sir, of transcribing a pasage from a charge which I delivered to the Clergy of Killaloe in 1820, the first year of my episcopate:—

"The education of the poor ought in my judgment to be regarded by us as the instrument, not of political, or civil, or merely moral improvement, but of religious Approvement: our great and ultimate object in the furtherance of their education should be to establish Our poorer brethren in the knowledge, profession, and Practice of the Christian religion, 'pure and undefiled.' The more steadily we proceed upon this principle, and the more successfully we labour for the attainment of this object, the greater will be likewise the other advantages which our efforts will comprise. Such advantages are either necessarily involved in this great and ultimate object, or may be easily rendered incidental to it. If we improve our scholars in a practical knowledge of genuine Christianity, we must inevitably make them better members of society and of the state, in all their various relations: at the same the that we so improve them, we may also initiate in in useful branches of human knowledge. But it does not appear to me, that to make the poor decent, order. orderly, and correct in their civil and social relations, abstractedly considered,—still less does it appear to

with your permission, "Hear the Church."

"I do not deny, that some of the Irish Prelates have dren of God, towards the Spouse and Body of Christ: for they may be proved by most certain warrants of of the ministry has pledged himself to God's Church memory clings to the home of childhood. Full-grown (it may be almost called the first) answer of the Cate-

ciple; and by an indifference to all definite professions of faith, and forms of worship, and rules of holiness: and that thus it gives indiscriminate and promiscuous support, encouragement, and means of propagation and extension, to the opinions and practices of all sorts and conditions of men, however at variance among Ecclesiastical polity, or a defective, deceitful, and im- or "I am ready, the Lord being my helper." pure code of morals. And I then ask myself, is such all that lieth in me" to produce them.

Thus, Sir, it is my object with respect to this ques-

2. But, to speak more particularly, when I was admitted into the holy order of the Priesthood, and afterwards when I was admitted to that higher ministry, which I have now for the last twenty-four years holden, however unworthily, in the Church of God, this question was proposed to me by the Bishop in the former case, and in the latter by the Archbishop, "Are you ly remark, that the sentiments which actuate my conearlier years they prompted me to take no undecided, which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and no backward, no inactive or slothful, though an humanswer, "I am so persuaded, and have so determined by God's grace."

of National Education to my countenance and approval, to my confidence and co-operation. By this criterion also, I have been wont to deem it worthy of my censure and condemnation, of my repudiation and

It might be indeed, that if I, as an individual, chose to connect a particular school with the Board, I might by some modification or compromise of the Board's regulations, and under certain conditions and restrictions, procure permission to teach the children of such school the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures in the volume which "God has caused to be written for our learning," and which the Church declares to be the only vehicle of eternal salvation through faith in Jesus Christ. But for me, Sir, according to my sense of duty, this does not suffice. I seek and claim the power of instruction in the Holy Scriptures for all "the people committed to my charge." I seek and claim it for all the people in my parish, as a parochial minister: for all the people in my Diocese, as a Bishop. For one and for all I claim, that in whatever system of education may be provided for them, I may have the privilege of giving, and they may have the privilege of receiving, the great charter of their salvation in the written Book of God.

But, taking up this topic in a larger view, I would say moreover, Sir, what I have elsewhere said, namely, in a charge to my Clergy of Down and Connor, in 1836, that this Irish system of national education, with a specious aspect of neutrality, is constructed on principles of real hostility to the national, the Anglo-Hibernian, the true Catholic Church of this land.

For, first, the volume of the Holy Bible, as a whole, must, and some of which, as I have already said, and others may, and probably will, follow; but business may, and probably will, follow; but business may, and probably will, follow; but business may, and probably will, follow; but by higher guidance) their mitted to our cure and charge, to bind it upon their inward instinct for truth rather than a false outward our business mainly and above all other things is, to make there.

Our business mainly and above all other things is, to make there are the solution and a practice in her schools. This withmake them good Christians. To this consideration of constant occurrence in her schools. This withevery other good Christians. To this consideration of constant occurrence in her schools. This withevery other good Christians. To this consideration of constant occurrence in her schools. This withaccordingly it is the religion of Christ, thus distributed of the second volume is opposed to the
accordingly it is the religion of Christ, thus distributed out of the second volume is opposed to the
accordingly it is the religion of Christ, thus distributed out of the second volume is opposed to the every other, which can be named, is secondary and subordinate.

Subordin subordinate." And soon after it was observed, "It behoves no heloves no helov behoves us, my reverend brethren, to beware, lest, in our well-in well-in well-in well-in well-in the disagreement with those who are insequences be escaped, but his natural faculties, and our ultimate object, in promoting the education predicament of disagreement with those who are insequences be escaped, but his natural faculties, and our ultimate object, in promoting the education of the contraction of the sequences be escaped, but his natural faculties, and our ultimate object, in promoting the education of the contraction of the c Our well-intentioned efforts to improve the condition Romish principle, which withholds it from general of the poor."

Romish principle, which withholds it from general of the poor."

This then

the Holy Scriptures are not put forward or admitted in connexion with this system: but, whatever importance of which I have ceased to be accountable observance of which I have ceased to be accountable observance of which I have ceased to be accountable observance of which I have ceased to be accountable of this duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty, than the mere fact of the assemblage of seventhis duty. stipulated obligations to the Church, the United cannot be understood to admit, such a recognition, and to surrender or compromise the Church's dignity; I your very faithful servant in Christ, God's England and Ireland. And in the hope, which accordingly carries with it a degradation of the do not hold myself at liberty to be instrumental in

same Church, or any member thereof, to take any hurt it cannot, be denied or disputed, that to the twelve to promote righteous ends by corresponding means. wholly realized by any, but those who have been not be so much doubt and perplexity among the diffior hindrance by reason of your negligence, ye know articles of the Apostles' Creed, have been added twelve dent, nor such fearful error among the self-confident, the greatness of the fault, and also the horrible pundations, each binding in itself, and by each of which on it, as the natural atmosphere of their spiritual life. ishment that will ensue. Wherefore consider with Bishop: that whereas, in the Church's language, the I am bound to regulate my professional actions. But, Human hearts are not flexible enough to adapt themvourselves the end of your ministry towards the chil- former "ought to be thoroughly received and believed, moreover, when the candidate for the several orders selves to a new home, with the fond feeling with which lit cannot be an unimportant fact, that, in the second and see that you never cease your labour, your care holy Scripture," the latter are grounded on no such for the observance of these and other stipulations, the imagination cannot throw such a lovely, mellow, glow-chism, children are taught to know themselves as and see that you here cease your labout, your care and other strength of the observance of the seemination is completed and closed by a solemn con- ing, peaceful light, as once beamed on her dwelling, "members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of you, according to your bounden duty, to bring all such man traditions, sanctioned by a human decree: that firmatory prayer in his behalf. For then the ordainas are or shall be committed to your charge, unto that the latter, notwithstanding, no less than the former, ing Bishop thus invokes the divine blessing on those woman, instructed never so well in the theory of catechumen responded to that name, which indicates agreement in the faith and knowledge of God, and to are bound upon the belief of all Christians, by the Bi- whom he is about to admit to the holy office of the Church as the him to belong to the Christian household, than he is that ripeness and perfectness of age in Christ, that shop of Rome's assumed authority; and that they are priesthood: "Almighty God, who hath given you this home of a self-denying discipline, as a child can. It at once led to a full declaration of his membership, its there be no place left among you, either for error in thereby pronounced necessary to salvation, and such will to do all these things, grant also unto you strength is when the heart is tender, and the will flexible, and manner, its object, its end. And, what is particularly as that without a belief of them no one can be saved. and power to perform the same; that he may accom-This, Sir, is a sort of epitome of my ministerial enThus they constitute an indispensable ingredient in plish his work which he hath begun in you; through be so made consciously one with her, that they never Catholic Church, and the Communion of Saints, rangement, of my "bounden duty," most sacredly en- Romish education. To these, then, by the means of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." Or then the con- will go out from her. And this alone (when it is abstractedly, as they are put in the creed, but relatively poined upon me, in order to my admission to the priestly education which the National Board supplies to the secrating Archbishop thus invokes a blessing upon remembered that here are the promises) might be to himself,—"wherein I was made a member of Christ, office, by God's Church and his appointed commisministers and teachers of Romanism, it gives aughim whom he is about to ordain to the episcopate:—
enough to show the great importance of early training a child of God," &c. He is gently transplanted (if sioner. It is a criterion therefore of any enterprise, mented energy, currency, and stability; so that, by an "Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who hath given in this and kindred truths. which may invite my services; and they ought, I apadoption or complacent recognition of that Board, a you a good will to do all these things, grant also unto

But far more than this: we hold that the doctrine or rather, he is taught that he has another Father, prehend, to be given or denied, according as the enter- criminating conscience would convict me of acquies- you strength and power to perform the same; that, of Church-fellowship is absolutely and primarily ne- other Brethren, a heavenly, spiritual, home; for neither prise may be subservient or opposed to that injunction. cing in the propriety of teaching an unscriptural, an he accomplishing in you the good work which he hath cessary to a religious education: that it occupies the is he toru away from his former home, nor is that new This criterion then I apply to the composition and anti-scriptural creed, such as in the Church's judg- begun, you may be found perfect and irreprehensible in prominent place among all revealed doctrines, (and home, to his understanding, really new: he has grown onduct of the Institution before us. I perceive that ment, acknowledged as it has been by my own express the latter day, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." we shall soon show that we are not speaking on our up in it from the day of his spiritual birth, but now

Word?" To which, in the order of consecration of our behalf.

dren of God, towards the Spouse and Body of Christ?" the doctrine of transubstantiation, and "the reserving, combined and concentrated force: so that the petition This speaks to their experience. ter: lest it may "happen the Church or any member these I were to add other doctrines in a contrary tend- alleged in consummation and conclusion of my argu- tionate, without knowing it: they act with cheerful Almighty;" then to learn their duty to Him. thereof," specially lest it may happen any of those ency, I might specify such as are subversive of all ment, that an APPROVAL OF THE IRISH NATIONAL ED-"who are committed to my charge," "to take any hurt rightful authority and due subordination in Christ's ucation is incompatible with my stipulated one the consciousness of acting: they live in the consciousness of acting the consciousness of acting the consc or hindrance by reason of my negligence" in this be- Church: such, again, as are subversive of a Christian DIENCE TO GOD IN HIS HOLY CHURCH. half; through an influx or aggravation of the evils, the ministry, and of the Christian sacraments: such, again, but then it must be opposites of the blessings which it is my bounden as consist in annulling the value of the Redeemer's which I justify my opposition to the Irish National them so. This is not their real notion of themselves; done honestly and fully. There must be no lowering duty" to endeavour to produce, so as "never to cease down of the high and confident language of the my labour, my care and diligence, until I have done ishing the personal entity and sanctifying operation of refrained from various topics, which might be, as they relationship. For instance; we meet a little child in Catechism to the faithless fears so natural to persons

the Holy Spirit of grace. tion of education to obey the general charge which I whatever they may be,—doctrines such as "may not single argument, contemplated however under several single argument, con received from the Church at my ordination, and to be concluded and proved by holy scripture,"—doc- aspects, of the incompatibility of my engagements to that she is, by herself, Emily, or Bessie, or Mary, logicians than men give them credit for; if they see beware," that, in so important a branch of professional trines such as the Church disallows and repudiates, the Church with an approval of the National Board. individualized: she is her father's "little maid," and the necessary consequences of formal teaching neglecobligation, "neither I myself offend, nor be occasion of her ministers, that they will Looking at the subject under these several aspects, as such she describes herself. The conscious existed and despised, they will soon begin to think the II. But before I enter on this detail, I would briefpersuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently by and refrain from raising of the serious doctrines; and is an the life of love from these home influences: they cancise of will; as if (i. e.) there were any other limit to fessional life of more than forty years, they have been my rule of more than forty yea my rule of conduct on the subject of education. In such a case as I am supposing, surely, Sir, it behoves them be led to expect that the conduct of children is the ministers of the Church to redeem their pledge: consideration, is best known to those who are best victed of sin. acquainted with the number of its schools and scholars, the quality of its patrons and superintendents, and the nature of the instruction which it is the in-

motive to my hostility.

by God's help, of making this clear, we will now, Sir, with your solutions of the Church and control a

1. Before I was admitted to the holy office of a 3. But the stipulation of which I am speaking, tion of those who are oppugners of her doctrines and THE CHURCH A HOME FOR CHILDREN. Church lays down for her teachers. She has put first Priest in the Church, the ordaining Bishop, by the Right Honourable Sir, as having been made by me at schismatics from her communion. Thus I keep aloof Church's directions, solemnly charged me and my my ordination, both as a Priest and as a Bishop, whilst "from their secret," and unite not myself "to their brother candidates in this wise:—"The Church and it provides for scriptural, prohibits also unscriptural assembly:" associating myself, on the contrary, with congregation, whom you must serve, is his (Christ's) instruction, as required of necessity to eternal salvation. my brethren, the Church's ministers and lay people, of wonderful importance in the case of children.— Infant Pilgrims along the heavenly road; and, if men Spouse and his Body. And if it shall happen the Now, Sir, it is universally notorious, and it will not, who, under the auspices of the Church, are labouring Indeed, we believe its full practical force can never be would more humbly and quietly ask of her, there would

4. I pass on to another question propounded to the ligations; for that, which we pray for from the Author in the training of the infant mind. This we hold to condition flows in upon him. He has two homes; candidates for priest's orders; "Will you be ready, and Giver of all good, it is our part to contribute our be the first abstract religious truth which a child can and the blessed duties, affections, energies, and hopes with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away all efforts for procuring; and surely we cannot but be realize. It is, we know, (as has been remarked in one of the one are gently and gradually transferred to the erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's deemed parties to the prayer, which is thus put up in of our late numbers), extremely difficult to get children other, there to live and grow for ever, when the endear-

not uncommonly are, brought into the discussion; and the lanes of Dorsetshire. We ask, "Who are you, brought up in an almost heretical system. And, again, These doctrines, Sir, and other erroneous doctrines, I have for the most part limited my vindication to the little girl?" the answer comes, "Please, sir, I'm John it must be no mere theory. Children are very quick be "ready with all faithful diligence to banish and suggested by my ordination and consecration vows, I tence of such children is as members of a family: they premises are some unreal expressions, taught to them, drive away:" the parochial Clergyman from his parish, remark generally, that the National Board does not know very little of themselves, and still less of the but not true to those who know better. And this will the Bishop from his Diocese; the latter being pledged admit the principle, that sound religion is the legitiwithal, "both privately and openly, to call upon and mate foundation and true end of education: that speencourage others to the same." If then a system of cifically, it tends to discourage religious union and ed- do know the father that supports them, and in his themselves are subjected: if (e.g.) they are treated education be introduced into the land, whereby error ification, ecclesiastical order, and incorrupt morality; favour they rest satisfied: their brothers and sisters like irresponsible beings, (not now in a state of salvais maintained and set forward, shall we, the Bishops it restricts the knowledge, and depreciates and degrades they know, and double all their joys by sharing them tion from which they may fall by sin), or as if they and Clergy of the Church, take part with its propaga- the value of the Holy Scriptures; it patronises, dis- with them; and all their little duties are instinct with were less responsible than grown persons for real exer-Shall we even sit quietly by, and refrain from raising offence and an injury to pure Christianity, as professed not stand alone, and treat with independent persons: their responsibility than their more restricted know-

Nevertheless I hazard an opinion, that these are in brethren, and torn with ruthless presumption from the ral growth; and they shall behold the land that is very strument of communicating. My own persuasion, the main the sentiments of almost the entire body of the home of their Heavenly Father, they are told of conthat the system is mainly devoted to the dissemination | Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland | ditions of reconciliation. Thus are they constituted | conjecture, but by the substantial evidence of a sacraand confirmation of religious error, is a powerful in Ireland: and I express my confident belief and independent insulated individuals; and bid to make mental faith. trust that they are, with very few exceptions, the sen- terms for themselves. Unaccustomed and unable to -5. But there is another point of view, wherein the timents of the respectable body over whom it is, by Di- contemplate self, they are bid to look for the evidence Church instructs me to regard this question; and I vine permission, my honour and happiness to preside; of faith, i.e. if they are supposed to have it. Otherwill take the liberty of referring to it, in the language and with whom, in conjunction with many of our laity, wise they are bid to believe, and they do not know which I used, in 1820, to my Clergy of Killaloe: I have recently had the satisfaction of co-operating in what it means. It is explained: that only turns igno-Professionally speaking, my Reverend brethren, we two acts, whereby they have formally attested their rance into perplexity. How can it be otherwise, with bear a two-fold character: we are ministers of the sentiments: 1, by seeking, for the prosecution of such explanations as make faith be both every thing pure and apostolic branch of the Church of Christ
pure and apostolic branch of the Church of Christ
Church education in their parishes, parliamentary aid,
which their consciences forbid them to receive through
their own wickedness (hating good things, e.g.) which

Of the many combined efforts which are being made ly, we are ministers of the gospel, agreeably to the the National Board, but to which, as Ministers of the they know to be false; and thus again are they led to sense of our National Church. That religion we believe to be sound religion, that we believe to be sound religion, that we believe to be genuine christianity, which is embodied in the Liturgy and Articles of our Church. To that form of our holy faith we have solemnly declared our willing and the solution of the same, they hold them-solves and golden opinions, not only by the effects of the same, they hold them-solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning holy faith we have solemnly declared our willing and the solution of the same, they hold them-solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning holy faith we have solemnly declared our willing and the solution of the same, they hold them-solves in search of this monstrous contemplate themselves in search of the same, they hold them-solves of the same, they hold them-solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, by winning the solves in reason and equity entitled; and 2, b sense of our National Church. That religion we National Church, and for the benefit of their people, contemplate themselves in search of this monstrous holy faith we have solemnly declared our willing and the efforts which they are continually making in com- heavenly instincts which constitute childhood a type spontaneous consent, inasmuch as it is altogether, and pliance with parochial and diocesan claims, but more- of Christian perfection, are suddenly checked by the spontaneous consent, inasmuch as it is altogether, and in its several parts, 'agreeable to the word of God:' over and conformably to this we have obliged ourselves in a several parts, 'agreeable to the word of God:' altreduced by the caster, convened in last March by the Venerable the rude violence of an uncongenial doctrine. They were a sixty of a several parts, 'agreeable to the word of God:' altreduced by the caster, convened in last March by the Venerable the rude violence of an uncongenial doctrine. They were and conformably to this we have obliged ourselves, in ality of a very Reverend and estimable dignitary of the being gradually developed under the appointed system our holy function, to 'give our faithful diligence, Church, in raising a special endowment fund for pro- of domestic discipline; but just when they should be always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments, moting the invaluable enterprise of the Church Edu- exalted and purified by being exercised on higher and and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath com- cation Society for Ireland. For a diocesan contribution holier objects, they are suddenly cut across; miserably manded, and as this Church and realm hath received of £1,100 for that righteous purpose, you will pardon thrown back and stunted, if not wholly destroyed. If the same, according to the commandments of God; me, Sir, if I am fain to take this opportunity of pub- any life is left it must put forth its vigour in collateral so that we may teach the people committed to our licly expressing my sense of obligation to the Clergy branches only: the main shoot is industriously pruned cure and charge, with all diligence to keep and observe and laity of my diocese, as well as my humble and down. Those traits of character which in every-day the same." It is not then religion, according to any hearty thanks to Almighty God, who has given them life imperiously claim admiration and love, are thought the same." It is not then religion, according to any confused and indeterminate notion of it; it is not Christianity, according to the system of this or that individual or sect: but it is the religion of Christ, in its several departments of 'doctrines sarraments and its several departments of the secretaries, dated August of the secretaries The, that to make them good writers and good arithmeticians,—is the proper rule and scope of our exeris in their old in the second of the universal instruction of the United Kingdom, the only class, individual or sect: but it is the religion of Christ, in dividual or sect: but it is the religion of Christ, in dividual or sect: but it is the religion of Christ, in dividual or sect: but it is the religion of Christ, in dividual or sect: but it is the religion of Christ, in dividual or sect: but it is the religion of Christ, in dividual or sect: but it is the religion of Christ, in dividual or sect: but it is the religion of this portion of the United Kingdom, the only class, which is thrown upon their own unassisted resources of simple guilt and condemnation, when they have one of the old in the second of th stones in their education. Our business is, not indeed but as the Holy Bible itself, is not adopted in this discipline, and that not only as the Lord nath companies in their education. Our business is, not indeed but as the Holy Bible itself, is not adopted in this discipline, and that not only as the Lord nath companies is, not indeed but as the Holy Bible itself, is not adopted in this discipline, and that not only as the Lord nath companies of the United Church of England and Ireland: and that cherish, into the divine virtues of Faith, Hope, and the companies of the poly cause of their being precluded from public. Charity. If any children happily escape the stunting, to neglect these advantages, all of them more or less but is withholden from their hands and from their hands and from their hands and from their the same, according to the commandments of God, the same, according to the commandments of God, deadening effect of such a system. It is because they Important, and some of which, as I have already said, assistance is their faithful attachment to the principles deadening effect of such a system, it is because they assistance is their faithful attachment to the principles deadening effect of such a system, it is because they are commissioned to the Church May God forgive your follow (not wilfully, but by higher guidance) their

of the poor, we be inadvertently engaged in the support of port of p port of projects, which, if they do not cause them to make ship ma make shipwreck of the faith' altogether, may entan
The them is the more than unto God? Thus my course has been to the first, let him be conscious of a new relationship, gle them in dangerous delusions; and at the same the Holy Scriptures are not put forward or admitted tainly I am not disposed to abandon it, as one for the chosen: and having been, therefore, visited with your and then he may come to understand to whom he is

RD. DOWN AND CONNOR, AND DROMORE.

(From the Christian Remembrancer.)

it is distinguished by an utter laxity of religious prinpersuasion and determination, ought not to be taught.

The prayer strengthens, if possible, the previous obown private judgment, or unsupported by authority), first the sweet consciousness of his higher relative to realize spiritual truths. In one sense they are ing ties of earthly unities shall be dissolved. Those Bishops, this sentence is added, "and both privately Upon each of these occasions, Sir, I have been the more subject to the visible and tangible than grown pure instincts which came from heaven, were not themselves, and however peculiarly distinguished by and openly to call upon and encourage others to the subject of the appointed prayer; and thus, whether persons. It is all but impossible for them to lay hold intended to be wholly drawn forth, wearied, exhausted, corrupt doctrines, or an ill-constituted and imperfect same?" And in each case the answer is, "I will," as a Priest or as a Bishop, whether in the ministration on the unseen. The distant future is unreal mistiness on the changing objects of a transitory world. of a parochial cure or of episcopal superintendence, I to them. It eludes their grasp, and fades away from will be satisfied with nothing short of a heavenly end, Now the erroneous doctrines which the Church had hold myself still more deeply engaged to the fulfilment their eye. And so of other hidden things; they form an Object Immutable, Everlasting. But pure and an institution calculated to produce "agreement in the here principally in view, were doubtless those which of my obligations previously contracted. The purport but a fleeting image of them all. But, if there is one heavenly they are even when exercised on (appointed) faith and knowledge of God, and ripeness and perfect- she has expressly condemned in her Articles of of those obligations, in respect of the question now truth which belongs to them especially, (as the fifth earthly objects. By the temporary discipline of ness of age in Christ?" Is it calculated so to operate, Religion: such as "the Romish doctrine concerning before us, has been already stated and needs not to be commandment of the ten is theirs), it is that of which domestic rule, they are being trained for their ultimate as "not to leave place among us, either for error in purgatory; pardons, worshipping and adoration, as repeated. Whatever has been said concerning any we speak—the Fellowship of the Saints, the bond of and ever-enduring purpose religion, or for viciousness in life?" Is it calculated well of images as of reliques, and also invocation of one of them, is here, by the instrumentality of this Spiritual Brotherhood. This coincides with all they Such is the order of the Church's teaching in the to promote "the end of my ministry towards the chil- saints;" the five commonly called Romish sacraments; most solemn prayer, brought to bear upon all with know, and have realized, of things that now are.— Catechism, and so teaching, she does but follow the

ness of others. Others know them by name; they to children would not be found nearly so difficult as

the ministers of the Church to redeem their pledge:
grounds. On these ground I vindicate my reprobation
unerring Wisdom; one every way suited, with all
required of them: and once instructed in the doctrine
of an institution, of which I could not approve, with age others to the same." Whether this be the case which I could not co-operate, in which I could not can be more fearful, then, than that the very first step and to rejoice in every outward symbol of the unseen with respect to the system of instruction now under acquiesce, without being self-accused and self-con- in spiritual knowledge should put them in a position Fellowship; to look upon all that binds Christians contradictory to all the feelings which their (providen- together, all that unites brother with brother, the living VI. In making this statement, Sir, I speak my own tial) training has fostered?—if stripped by the un- with the dead in Christ, as tokens of a great reality. sentiments: I have no authority to speak for others. natural cruelty of a cold-hearted system of spiritual So will their spiritual knowledge grow with their natural inward instinct for truth rather than a false outward the Diocese of Toronto has recently been forwarded to

pel in this kingdom, identified as it is with the secutive and may be attributed to the partial lessons drawn to God and his Church, to whom I have solemnly and then ne may come to understand to whom I have solemnly reprehension publicly, before the assembled Commons of the Gosin connexion with this system: but, whatever importance of which I have ceased to be accountable to God and his Church, to whom I have solemnly reprehension publicly, before the assembled Commons of the number now gathered together to receive the episde, Sir, is the principle on which I have always not recognised as the sole, unrivalled, exclusive crimy conduct, and have endeavoured in this letter to self to learn his Father's mind and will. Teach him my conduct, and have endeavoured in this letter to self to learn his Father's mind and will. acted, and on which I have admonished others to act, in the instance of the in in the instruction of the people: the principle, namely, word, which suffers no collateral traditionary doctrine that education of the people: the principle, namely, word, which suffers no collateral traditionary doctrine and unreservedly, so I trust that I have spoken also the thought it clothes will come home to his heart as the constitution and the proceedings of such an make a piant dectaration of my mouves. In the trust the constitution and the proceedings of such an make a piant dectaration of my mouves. In the trust the constitution and the proceedings of such an make a piant dectaration of my mouves. In the trust the constitution and the proceedings of such an make a piant dectaration of my mouves. In the trust the constitution and the proceedings of such an make a piant dectaration of my mouves. In the trust the constitution and the proceedings of such an make a piant dectaration of my mouves. In the trust that I have spoken openly, frankly, undisguisedly, fall with no strange inharmonious sound upon his ear; the thought it clothes will come home to his heart as "Nor can we make a piant dectaration of my mouves."

**The content of the proceedings of such and the proceedings of s that education, to be of any real value, must be founded on religion religion.

word, which suffers no collateral traditionary doctrine to share in its distinctive character, and no paramount to sha on religion, yea, on sound views of religion, and directed to its proved to its prov authority of an infallible interpreter to pronounce absolutely on its contents. Such a recognition, Sir, ing responsibility, even if I were assisted to discharge it, ing responsibility, even if I were assisted to discharge it, ing responsibility, even if I were assisted to discharge it, ing responsibility, even if I were assisted to discharge it, ing responsibility, even if I were assisted to discharge it, ing respect to my own station as well as to yours.

And so, with an earnest prayer that it may please them; will claim his portion in their knowledge, faith, admitted and prosecuted by the Board and system before in a condition and on a level with those, whose efforts are directed to a discovery this before in a common and on a level with those, whose efforts are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those, whose efforts are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those, whose efforts are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those, whose efforts are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those, whose efforts are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those are directed to a discovery this because of the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those are directed to a discovery thin the pre-eminent authority in common and on a level with those are directed to a discovery the pre-eminent authority are directed to a discovery the pre-eminent authority are directed to a discovery the pre-eminent authority are directed to a discovery that the pre-eminent authority are directed to a discovery that the pre-eminent authority are directed to a discovery t before us, and therefore I condemn and reject them.

IV. More therefore I condemn and reject them.

Almighty God to enlighten the eyes of our understanding the Holy Scriptures, as a criterion of faith, ought are directed to a different end; but, however this be, Almighty God to enlighten the eyes of our understanding to the Holy Scriptures, as a criterion of faith, ought are directed to a different end; but, however this be, and Apostolic ing. to correct us wherever we may be in error, and to patience.

This, it seems to us, is the only order of Ty. More specific objections however arise out of a a minister of the Holy Scriptures, as a criterion of faith, ought to form the basis of every system of religious education, and Apostolic ing, to correct us wherever we may be in error, and to patience. This, it seems to us, is the only order of the Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic ing, to correct us wherever we may be in error, and to patience. This, it seems to us, is the only order of the Holy order of the the argument to which I just now alluded; the ininy stimulated stimulated in the basis of every system of religious education: and a system, the patrons and conductors of by the Board and its system with patrons and its system with patrons and its system with be religiously developed. It is, as we have seen, the order which patrons and system, the patrons and conductors of by the Board and its system with by the Board and its system with patrons and conductors of church, established by God's good providence in guide our steps in the way of truth and righteousness, teaching by which the mind and heart of children can be religiously developed. It is, as we have seen, the order which patrons and conductors of the Holy, Catholic, and Apostone ing, to correct us wherever we may be in the basis of every system of religious education: and a system, the patrons and conductors of the Holy, Catholic, and Apostone ing, to correct us wherever we may be in the basis of every system of religious education: and a system, the patrons and conductors of the Holy, Catholic, and Apostone ing, to correct us wherever we may be in the basis of every system of religious education: and a system, the patrons and conductors of the Holy, Catholic, and Apostone ing, to correct us wherever we may be in the basis of every system of religious education.

The Society have been the honoured instruments which have not avowed, will not dare to avow, and by the correct us wherever we may be in the correct us wherever we may be correct us whereve

the doctrines of membership and adoption, and led her learners up, through them, to the higher mysteries of The subjective view of Church-fellowship we think the Faith. She has given a chart for the guidance of

we may be allowed the expression) into a new home;

example of our Lord Himself, who has taught us to Such questions as these I cannot answer in the affirm— carrying about, lifting up, and worshipping of the for God's grace, offered by the Church in my behalf, For what do children know? In the abstract begin our petitions by a recognition of relationship to ative to my satisfaction. And therefore my conscience sacrament of the Lord's Supper;" the doctrines of that I "may have strength and power to perform" my nothing: not even themselves. They know themselves "Our Father" in heaven. bids me, not to associate myself or co-operate with this bids me, not to associate myself or co-operate with the sacrifices of ministerial bids me, not to associate myself or co-operate with the sacrifices of ministerial bids me, not to associate myself or co-operate with the sacrifices of ministerial bids me, not to associate myself or co-operate with the sacrifices of ministerial bids me, not to associate myself or co-operate with the sacrifices of ministerial bids me, not to associate myself or co-operate with the sacrifices of ministerial bids me, not to associate myself or co-operate with the sacrifices of ministerial bids me, not to associate myself or co-operate with the sacrifices of ministerial bids meaning mea Institution; nay, more, not to be silent or backward of the sacramental cup to the lay people, and of the duty, "be found perfect and irreprehensible in the laton fitting occasions, in setting forth its proper charac- Bishop of Rome's authority in this realm. And if to ter day, through Jesus Christ our Lord," may be well their duty naturally: they are obedient, kind, affecting the father than the confess their belief in Him as "the Father"

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN

FOREIGN PARTS. 79, Pall Mall, Sept. 7, 1844.

in the Society's behalf in various parts of the country,

adoption of similar plans elsewhere.

tricts; in each district one Clergyman undertook to arrange with the neighbouring Clergy for the preaching of a sermon in their respective churches. At the same time it was resolved to press the formation of parochical associations, and the more general circulation of the Society's publications, with a view to obtain stated parochial collections. To assist in this object it was recommended that meetings be held in the course of the year in sixteen of the most central parishes of the district

In a communication from one of the secretaries, dated general is the wish to render further aid to the Society, that the Archdeacon will shortly call together the Clergy of other parts of his archdeaconry, to propose a plan similar to the one adopted by the Doncaster Committee." The following address from the Bishop and Clergy of

"To the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

"We, the Bishop and Glergy of the Diocese of Toronto, in the province of Canada, have much satisfaction in availing ourselves of the opportunity afforded by our presence at the episcopal visitation at Toronto, to present our united expressions of respect, gratitude, and affection to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospal in Foreign Parts

of the number now gathered together to receive the epis-copal charge, not fewer than one-half have been, or still are, indebted for their maintenance as missionaries in this colony to the generous and unwearied benevolence

"Nor can we advert, without lively expressions of thankfulness, to other instances of your Christian sympathy for the wants of this extensive Diocese,—in the frequent donations to Churches which have been made, and in the liberal provision which you have established for the assistance of candidates for Holy Orders in the

"The Society have been the honoured instruments order which nature suggests; and, of course, the susceptibility of her suggestions, with which man is endued, sufficiently indicates the duty of following them. But it is, moreover, the order which the which are inculcated by the National Church, we may

"If your Society, from the vast and widening field of your operations, cannot reasonably be expected to increase to any great extent the means already furnished of propagating the Gospel in this colony, it is encouraging to remember the noble declaration of your determi-nation to maintain undiminished the supply of labourers who are engaged under the auspices of your Society, in every quarter of the world. While the knowledge of termination must reconcile many an emigrant from the country of his fathers to the privations and trials of this new land, it cheers, too, the missionary in his labours: in the happy conviction that, while heartily engaged in gathering in the harvest of his Lord, he will not be arrested in his work by a cessation of the humble provision which enables him to preach the Gospel to those who are often as poor in wordly circumstances, as mer's Exeter Gazette.

they are destitute of the means of grace.

"The province of Canada, and the British American possessions in general, will, as we believe and trust, conpossessions in general, while a second of your Veneratine long to experience the fostering aid of your Venerable Society; and after the lapse of ages, we may hope that, from the wide-spread and firm establishment of our pure branch of the Catholic Church of Christ, the American continent will be pointed to as a noble monument zealous and persevering efforts of a well-directed

"That this may be the joy and encouragement of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the end of time, is the hearty prayer of every pastor and of every flock in this growing Diocese; and we are well assured that it is equally the devout wish of every member of the Church of England in every colony of the British

"JOHN TORONTO.

"Cathedral Church, Toronto, June 7th, 1844."

Consecration of Beeston Church.—On Thursday last, the 5th inst., near Nottingham, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln consecrated the new church just completed at Beeston. The old church consisted of a nave, a small Tower nearly in the middle of the south a nave, a small Tower nearly in the middle of the south side, a porch westward of the tower, and a short aisle on the east of it. The whole was of perpendicular date, excepting the aisle, which appeared to have been decorated, but the pillar and arches having been destroyed, and the windows taken out, there was little remaining to indicate when it was erected. In the spring of 1843, the present highly-esteemed Vicar commenced a subscription for the purpose of repairing the edifice, and enlarging its size, in consequence of a great increase in the population of the parish, the chancel was the only part which it was found practicable to retain. The old church contained accommodation for 270 persons; only thirty-five sittings out of that number being free and unappropriated. The church has now been rebuilt, from designs by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, in the style of the later period of perpendicular, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and the old chancel restored, with a handsome tower which is placed. chancel restored, with a handsome tower, which is placed on the south side, quite clear of the sisle, with the intention of retaining, as much as possible, the character and form of the old building. The church is entered on the south side through the tower, which thus forms a kind of The aisles are separated from the nave by six moulded arches, which spring from columns eleven feet The clerestory is seven feet high. The roofs of the aisles and nave are surrounded on the outside with a stone cornice, embellished with carved corbels, placed at regular intervals along the whole length. The exterior of the tower presents a somewhat singular appearance, arising from the stair turret being carried up the outside of one of the angles, and being at the summit eight feet higher than the parapet. The chancel contains seddia and piscina. Is is lighted by square-headed windows, of late perpendicular work, the one at the east end having a depressed arch. The roof is of low pitch, the exterior eleven in number, have also square tops, ornamented with tracery suitable to the stiyle of the tops, ornamented with tracery suitable to the style of the building. The west window is divided to the springing of the arch into five lights, the upper part being filled in with rich tracery. The sittings (which are open and free after the ancient style) with the exception of a small gallery at the west end for children, are all on the ground floor, and will accommodate eight hundred persons. The pulpit is placed on the north side of the chancel arch, and the reading-desk on the south. The font is the same that was originally in the old building, and is early English; it is placed in the centre aisle, near the western entrance. A numerous and most respectable congregation assemble to witness the interesting ceremony. Besides the Arch-deacon of Nottingbam and the Bishop's Chaplain, who Besides the Archassisted in the ceremony, upwards of thirty Priests, principally from the surrounding parishes, were present upon the occasion. The total cost of the new church, including the restoration of the chancel, amounts to about £3,600.— The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop from a passage in St. Matthew's Gospel, "Wisdom is justified or posite, and likening the opposition of the Jews to the captions spirit of the present day, his Lordship took occasion to quote a complaint made by the excellent Bishop Butler, that churches were only opened on a Sunday, against the building and decoration of churches. collection made during the reading of the offertory sentences, amounted to £156 14s. 52d., besides £30 sent af-

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE .- We have much satisfaction in stating that a sum sufficient to produce an income of £120 a-year has been contributed by Messrs, Bigge, of Newtle-upon-Tyne, towards the endowment of a church which they are now building at Shotley Bridge, in Nor-We trust that this example of munificence will be often followed, and that master manufacturers in responsibility for the Christian instruction of the artisans in their employment .- Times.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER has given £15 towards the purchase of a simply decorated font for the new church now in the course of erection at Tubney Wood, Cambridgeshire; and £20 towards the fund to be raised for the improvement and enlargement of the parish church at Winterbourne, Dorset.

NOTTINGHAM .- At St. Mary's Church, twenty-two persons were publicly baptized during the Evening Service, preparatory to the Confirmation which was about to take place. The Rev. J. W. Brooks, the Vicar of St. Mary's, has given notice that persons will be baptized after the second Lesson at Morning Service on the second Sunday

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN.-The third General Court of the Corporation for the relief of Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergymen in Suffolk, was held at Stowmarket, on the 27th ult. Nearly thirty of the Clergy and laity sat down to dinner; and much do we wish that the ancient and excellent custom of the laity and Clergy meeting and dining together may be revived with increas ing effect at the Courts of this useful charity. The centenary fund has purchased three houses in Ipswich for the widows of Clergymen; and no doubt, by increasing donations and legacies. will be able ultimately to provide additional houses at Bury St. Edmunds and Stowmarket In future we believe, the Courts will be held at two o'clock, and Divine Service will be attended previously to the commencement of business.—Suffolk Herald.

THE REV. MR. STEVENSON, Rector of Callan, Ireland, proposes to the beneficed Clergy of Ireland to assess their income 5s. per cent., in order to produce a fund for the encouragement and maintenance of priests of the Church of Rome who shall conform to the Protestant Establishment, but who are, from that important circumstance, destitute, upon entering the "household of faith." Another ex-priest of the Roman Catholic Church joined the Achill Mission this month.

ELLERKER CHAPEL, YORKSHIRE.—The consecration of this beautiful little chapel, which has been rebuilt through the zealous exertions of the worthy Vicar of Brantingham, the Rev. G. F. Townsend, to whose parish church it is a chapel of ease, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon last week, under peculiarly gratifying

built at the sole expense of the Rev. Dr. Goddard, was opened on Sunday, August 11th, for Divine service.—
The remainder of the old church will now be taken down and the tower erected, which when completed, will give the new building a noble appearence.

SHEFFIELD.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have decided on erecting the district of Daruall into a separate parish. The Vicar of Sheffield has laid before the Board plan for the division of the entire parish into 24 or 25

advocating the Society's claims upon the Church,

DR. PUSEY'S SERMONS AT ILFRACOMBE.

sey attract, as might be expected, crowded audiences, persons of all shades of opinion; but that, as might not be expected. he sent those audiences away in a marvellous state of accordance in sentiment and judgment.—'High Churchmen, low Churchmen, no Churchmen, anti-High Churchmen, low Churchmen, no Churchmen, no Churchmen, no Churchmen, antiOhurchmen,—all were unanimous in their expressions of
delight at the edifying and evangelical tone of his doctrine and exhortation. One of his sermons was preached in furtherance of the erection of a new church. The

on such an occasion at Ilfracombe. This, however, was ed on him, some of whom, two days before, would have deemed it quite impossible that they could be brought to do honour to Dr. Pusey,-some, in short, of the most ardent and ultra-Protestant partisans, who entreated him to give to the world the sermon from which they had profitdance with what we have heard of Dr. Pusey in former years, when he was sojourning quietly on the coast of Devon, long before his name became a by-word; but though not much surprised, we are much pleased, for we can hardly be mistaken in the hope that this incident will do something,-it may be much,-to restore peace.- Wool-

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE ent Education in Ireland rch a home for Children. Henry Howard.—Chap. xi.*

ciety of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held on Wed-

Quebec and Toronto." Diocese, it is requested that Delegates from each District Branch Association be appointed as the representatives thereof, to attend the said General Meeting.

A Special Meeting of the Central Board and Lay Committee, will be held on the same day at the Society's House, at 10 o'clock A. M., preparatory to the General Meeting.

In obedience to the following Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Church Society on Wednesday the 5th June last, the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the General Collection therein specified shall take place in the several Churches, chapels, and stations of this Diocese, on Sunday the 27th October next, and that the proceeds of the same be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Church Society, T. W. Birchall

Esq., at Toronto :-"Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, and seonded by A. Shade Esq.;—That the proceeds of the next annual Sermon to be preached throughout the Diocese in compliance with the Lord Bishop's Circular Letter, be appropriated towards the formation of a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James at Toronto, on Sunday the 20th October next .- Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to present themselves to his Lordship's Examining Chapain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., not later than Wednesday the 16th October, at 9 o'clock A. M., furnished with Si Quis and the usual Testimonials.

teristic energy and vehemence, the mode adopted in of his convent for the loan of some of Tully's works,-

sent to the Vicar—making a total of £196 14s. 5½d.

The new parish church is to be opened for prayers at eight o'clck in the morning, and four in the evening every to be pretty unanimous in the opinion expressed by fatigable in transcribing MSS., and though many of other places will make similar acknowledgments of their certainly by no means commensurate with his masterly plication of the recluse, in this humble but valuable Civil Africa was the vernacular dialect.

> ever, and to a great extent even necessary, that the cells from which monastic industry reclaimed them. champions of the Christian faith should assail with We have regarded the apprehensions of the early vigour the last entrenchment to which Paganism, Christians as being naturally excited by the times in worsted in every other position, could possibly retire; which they lived. The Paganism, however, to which even at the risk of acting, as on some occasions they Homer and Virgil, Hesiod and Ovid, dedicated their did, with injudicious severity. The priest who still intellectual endowments, has long since surrendered ministered at the dishonoured shrine of the idol-god, to the power of the Gospel and the marvellous operawhen every crafty contrivance had been detected and tions of the Spirit of God. So that there can scarcely baffled, could appeal, even in the hour of disgrace, to be reason for fearing that any student of modern times the wondrous literature of many a bygone age; and will frame his religious views on the Theogony of Hethe elegance and respectability of a matured scholar- siod or of Homer; or read the Metamorphoses of Ovid as taste asserts its proper sway, would be called in, - left without an example even in late years, of sentiif not to reinvest the ruined altar with its departed ments corresponding with those which we find to have glories, -to shed, at least, a ray of parting splendour obtained in the Primitive Church, but arising from a and bewildering as it was, could still boast of much not (be it understood) in an age of mediæval darkness. that was ingenious in conception and alluring in the but of advanced discovery and improvement, which and partial, which it conferred. But he chose his nities for study, and the advantages of more widely course with greater prudence and surer success when, circulated information. by diligent study, he made the treasures of secular weapons which he himself delighted to wield.

bility, less violent than what was entertained by many at Motcombe, near Shaftesbury, observed upon the ascribes his first serious thoughts on religion to a com- human life, and wrote under it, with a slight variation, ANDOWER.—The beautiful little church at Andover, position of Cicero addressed to Hortensius. St. Je- the lines from the fifth Æneid: rome was far more extreme: he was of an ardent temperament, and irritability was his constitutional failing. He dreamed, on one occasion, that he was severely scourged for reading Cicero. The 4th Council of Carthage, A.D. 398, positively excluded bishops from might have disarmed the rudest bigotry; but it drew the study or perusal of secular authors: Christianity, a violent invective from Clarke's successor, and Clarke, however, by this time had attained to considerable in the bitterness of his anguish and doubt, relinquished eminence in learned pursuits, and could boast of a re- all study during four years. Even his Greek Testaligious literature by no means scanty or mean. The ment was abandoned, until Wesley recalled him to of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in For-eign Parts, is on a tour through the northern counties, verely from this prohibition, as must unavoidable have verely from this prohibition, as must unavoidably have An illiterate intolerance such as the preceding ocbeen the case had it been issued at an earlier period. currence illustrates, may be, to be sure, an insulated "Quid ergo Athenis et Hierosolymis? quid Acade- extravagance of prejudice. It is barely possible that A correspondent writes us that "not only did Dr. Pa- miæ et Ecclesiæ?" was the watchword of more than it is so; but the presumption arising from the constione individual; and those of no inconsiderable note. tution of society, is, we are constrained to believe, very And it was no doubt proclaimed; reiterated again and again, like some pleasing and spirit-stirring sound; that it is but beating the air to argue with that hot-

not the most striking proof of his success. On the following day, a numerous deputation from all parties wait-

withstanding, to implant decided aversion or confirmed We do not deny that he who is qualified to hold so highly." Now, in all this we frankly avow there is nothing which greatly surprises us. It is quite in accorannounce the crusade of extermination. Reformation, they argued, might be all that was needed: if destruction should be resolved upon, no one could predict how much good might be destroyed with the evil; how much that might have been devoted, had moderation it, in a kind and Christian spirit. That we shall ourselves and select persons 'fearing God and hating sometimes fail of success, and need the exercise towards to Moses, and select persons 'fearing God and hating sometimes fail of success, and need the exercise towards abuse his privilege, transform the knowledge of Latin abuse been maintained, to the ornament and elevation of Christian truth. The intruder into the camp, presumed at first to be a spy, might turn out to be, after all a true many the supposed around which we have all a true many the supposed around which we have all a true many the supposed around which we have all a true many the supposed around which we have all a true many the supposed around which we have all a true many the supposed around which we have all true-hearted Churchman be considered the gratifying the classic authors do not embody, at least, a living spirit report of the consecration of the beautiful new church of all, a true man; the supposed enemy might prove, if and graceful elegance, though their faith was superproscription of profane learning was a measure of great ever, can be urged than this. The Heathen world, it end, that they generally arrived at a safe and judicious did not like to retain God in their knowledge," they conclusion; though it must be confessed that the alle- were nevertheless visited occasionally by a gleam of A Special General Meeting of the Church So- gorical process of applying Scripture to which they truth, even when straying amid the shades of error. nesday the 23d October next, in the City of Toronto, tional and unexceptionable as the course of conduct cover, during the course of his classical pursuits, reat 3 o'clock P. M., to re-organize the Society, under it was instrumental, with all its weakness and its wild- markable parallelisms between the lineaments of trathe provisions of an Act of Parliament intituled, "An ness, in establishing. Origen, for example, was quick dition as they appear in the distinct statements or Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of which at once became susceptible, in compliance with ing characters of revealed truth,—parallelisms which, his visionary scheme of interpretation, of both a literal embracing as they do, not merely analogies of opinion In order to insure an expression of the opinion of and figurative import. He could scarcely reconcile but coincidences of fact, demonstrate the agency of Quebec and Toronto."

In order to insure an expression of the opinion of the members of the Society at large throughout the Diocese, it is requested that Delegates from each Dishad he seriously made the attempt, to the abandon- blishing between them a connexion of the highest ment or discrediting of his own massive learning; and practical utility. then his doubts were relieved by the assurance that, though it was wrong to go down to Egypt for help, it to have already been discovered in the writings of the though doubtless well-meant interrogatory,-" Quid garb of fiction, and will be susceptible, for that reason, facit cum Psalterio Horatius? cum Evangeliis Maro?" only of gradual development. Yet we by no means fling of the Alexandrian Catechist.

incontestably that the same feeling of distrust pre- Malea was haunted by the spiritual creations of an vailed to a considerable extent. Not that the igno- ever-active enthusiasm, was a mere imitation of bygone rance of that period, so much exaggerated as it has ages, and, at the best, a successful plagiarism on the been in many respects, was the sole reason why the past. mind of the religious solitary recoiled so frequently from the perusal of Heathen authors; for those very men whose youth had been liberally instructed in classic lore, and who were every way familiar with its hidden treasures, were accustomed in elder life to shrink from contact with the studies of younger years, and contemplated the quaint old manuscripts in which the exalted genius of Greece and Rome lay enshrined, with emotions nearly allied to dread and abhorrence. That remarkable relic of Patristic, literature, the The plea, nevertheless, of Origen and Jerome was Confessions" of St. Augustine,—bishop of Hippo carefully perpetuated; an excuse was sought for, and about the beginning of the 5th century, describes in here it was to be found. A Prior, in the year 1150, terms of strong condemnation, marked by his charac- writes thus to an Abbot, who had applied to the library the public schools of Pagans, of filling the pliant mind "Although you desire to have the books of Tully, I of youth with the most demoralizing incidents and know that you are a Christian, and not a Ciceronian. revolting features of the Heathen Mythology. It is But you go over to the camp of the enemy, not as a dewith continual sorrow and heaviness of heart that the serter but as a spy." To which the Abbot replies,pious Father looks back upon the period when he him- "You have rightly reminded me, brother, that though self had been trained in similar studies, and made sub- I may have the books of Cicero, yet I should rememject to the same depraving discipline; placing to the ber that I am a Christian; and as you have written passage in St. Matthew's Gospei, "Wisdom is justified of account of those wasted hours the protracted duration (and as your Seneca says of himself), I go over some-Pharisees respecting St. John the Baptist and our Saviour, of his spiritual bondage, and the postponement of that times to the enemies' camp, not as a deserter or traiwhose conduct was alike objectionable, although very ophappy conversion to the truths of a saving faith which
posite, and likening the opposition of the Jews to the the grace of God did at length achieve in his heart. haply I may take prisoner some Midianitish woman, And much reason had the illustrious prelate to de- whom, after her head has been shaved, and her nails plore the effect which a system of education like this have been pared, I may lawfully take to wife." But produced on the society around him. Thus far, it the relics of classic literature survived not only this must be confessed by all, he was fully justified in rai- hostility, but the more threatening encroachments of sing the voice of stern rebuke; but the discerning part silent decay,—a casualty likely to befall them in a of mankind will scarcely sympathize with him in the lawless and turbulent age. The works of Greek and acknowledges himself that his acquaintance with Greek afterwards became Popes and Cardinals. The Monks, was defective; and scholars in modern times appear too, upon the confession of Gibbon himself, were inde-Dr. Jortin, that the knowledge possessed by St. Au- them must have been indifferent scholars, they were gustine of the original language of the New Testament | very successful in their labours as faithful and indusis shown by his writings to have been imperfect, and trious copyists. Let us hope that the unwearied apgrasp of the Latin tongue, which in the province of department of lettered toil, will be remembered and felt, long after the corruptions of the system with which The suspicion avowed by the bishop of Hippo was he was connected shall have disappeared from the face shared, we have said, by others besides himself. The of the earth. For, but for the inmates of the cloister, feeling indeed seems to have acquired considerable it is certain that every monument of ancient genius prevalence in the early Church. It was natural, how- and taste must have mouldered away in the mildewed

ship, which will continue to influence learning so long as he would the historic page of Livy. Yet we are not over the closing hours of a superstition which, gross very different cause. Opinions have been expressed, pomp and ceremony which accompanied it. The fol- might be excusable, -as we have assumed in the case lower of the Cross was sensible of the existence of of the early Christians, -under circumstances of susthis resource, and, in proportion to his consciousness pense, hesitation, and alarm; but which are debarred, of its importance, would naturally labour to deprive in common justice, from the shadow of extenuation, his antagonist of the advantage, though but temporary when they prevail side by side with superior opportu-

The anecdote related of Dr. Adam Clarke and his learning his own, -foiling the adversary with the very less enlightened fellow-labourer in the Methodist Connexion, will probably be familiar to many of our read-The antipathy of St. Augustine was, in all proba- ers. Dr. Clarke, upon entering the minister's room even of his most intelligent fellow-Christians. He wall a Latin sentence alluding to the vicissitudes of

"Quo fata trahunt retrahunt que sequamur. Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum, Tendimus in cælum.

The application of the description in the last line

Various coincidences of the kind we have alluded was quite lawful, as well as expedient, to spoil the ancients; and it is our belief that many more are Egyptians. A similar argument allayed the satire of interspersed throughout these productions, although Jerome. He could make the somewhat petulant, they may be for the most part obscured beneath the but then he failed not to mitigate the asperity of the assume that hypothesis, severely but justly chastised muation, by adapting the legitimate conditions of by Bishop Warburton, which resolves every thought, such an alliance to the case of the Midianitish captive, word, or deed, national and domestic, if it do but who after her head had been shaven, and her nails evince the slightest peculiarity, or extend in any manpared, might become the wife of an Israelite, (Deut. ner beyond the ordinary usages of social intercourse xxi. 11, et seq)—a convenient comparison which, it and the necessities of life, into the fountain of an as sensibly, as The Record or any of its readers; but we is probable, he borrowed from Origen; and which original tradition. It would require, we are sure, a certainly corresponds with the often incongruous tri- very ingenious casuist to persuade us that the luxuriant fancy of Greece, which loved to find in every simple

Many historical incidents recorded of the era com- truth a mystery, and peopled earth and air with its

"The lively Grecian, in a land of hills, Rivers, and fertile plains, and sounding shores, Under a cope of variegated sky, Could find commodious place for every God."

But, conceding all that can be claimed, on the score of originality, for this favoured land, where Poetry once delighted to diffuse with lavish hand her glowing and fantastic legends, there still remains much that must be imputed to the operation of a different principle, and which, upon examination, is found to possess many features in common with a parent tradition from the position of our Scottish brethren, so that they may consti-

which it has evidently sprung. Even in those departments of Heathen Mythology which seem to present the strongest traits of pure invention, we discover many circumstances which appear to be derived only from a modification of antecedent facts. The celebrated Lord Bacon has a provided the property of the ancient of the anci explained the contexture of a portion of the ancient | Christian communion subsisting between us and them. But in Mythos on principles of moral philosophy, or,—as it might perhaps be more accurately termed,—on the practice of embodying and impersonating abstract ideas, qualities, and relations; unravelling the web of Heathen Fable, for example, as one would interpret the "Faery Queen," where the characters introduced are only representatives of the virtues or vices they would venture to suggest to them to take counsel on the sube designed to illustrate. The rule thus prescribed by this great philosopher is capable of application to United States for assistance in the completion of their ecclesiall those features in the moulding of which imagina- astical constitution, where hishops are to be found highly distion alone has been concerned; as, for instance, when the Nine Muses are described as being the daughters sions of the truth as disfigure the old Scotch Episcopal body of Mnemosyne or Memory, thereby conveying, in a mystic outline, the important fact, that retentiveness | Church and of the country when 'heresy and schism' of tuned measures

"Nec Jovis ira, nec ignis, Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.' But in all incidents where the foundation has been laid on actual occurrence, the theory is, obviously, ncompetent to expedite or facilitate the work of anarevelation disguised and partially obliterated, furnish | country.' us with the first link in the chain of evidence we purpose to advance in order to sustain the assertion,-

of revealed truth. We must, however, postpone the induction of our proof to another opportunity,-feeling that, in the remarks already offered, we have much transgressed our usual limits.

The London Church Intelligencer, -a weekly periodical, devoted, as its name implies, to the diffusion of information regarding the Church, and, from the communication of such knowledge, awakening her ous exertion in her behalf,—has lately come to us with a new title and in a different form. It is now and gentleness of expression which is by no means incompatible with the firmest and most conscientious maintenance of principle. We are glad to see so prominent a place given in this periodical to the interests of the Colonial Church, and especially to our North American branch of it,-the Charge of the Lord Bishop of Toronto having been published entire in its columns, and the wants of our Diocese, as developed in that admirable production, set forth in a light which cannot fail to touch the hearts and engage the sympathies of British Churchmen. In our present religious destitution, and during the noble struggles of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to relieve them, we cannot but feel grateful for the aid of any ally, and of one especially which promises to be so influential as the Churchman's Newspaper.

We are glad to see this paper assume its present sions which we then felt it a duty to offer:-

brother, yet not being in a state of excommunication from

from past success, anticipate their more wide-spread influence in producing civil tranquility and religious confluence in producing civil tran there might not be, after all, any impiety in association the strict morality of his child,—who has his doubts stances, perhaps uncontrollable, have much assisted in making some members of the Church what they are; and we ought therefore in the exercise of Christian characteristics. alities and heaven-born revelations of the Church.

The suspicion with which the Heathen Classics were regarded was, it is true, very strong; but it failed, notwithstanding to implant decided aversion or configured.

Jedburgh, in Scotland. 'The altar, credence, piscina, skilfully managed, a friend in disguise. The absolute stition and their theology a fable. Much more, how-sedilia, and pulpit being all of stone, have caused The skilfully managed, a friend in disguise. The absolute proscription of profane learning was a measure of great responsibility; a step, moreover, which, if once taken, could not easily be revoked. The Christian Fathers could not easily be revoked. The Christian Fathers were evidently uneasy: it happened, however, in the dence thus graciously afforded them, because "they by 'the perceptions of the Protestant Church of England' it is not a little difficult to divine. As The Record is so ood a Churchman, and so frequently accuses others of propagating notions and using language unknown to our Reformers and to the times of the Reformation, and not commonly resorted in their perplexity, was not so ra- Hence it happens, that the reflecting student will dis- to be found in the Prayer Book, will our contemporary tells us what his 'perceptions, of the Church are, and where we can read anything about them? We know and highly venerate the Articles and Homilies of the Church, but 'perceptions' is a word not to be found in Act to incorporate the Church Societies of the United at discovering a precedent lurking in some simple fact, word 'Protestant,' which is so constantly in use by The Record. This is in some sense trifling; but when persons accuse others of departing from the doctrines and

copal body,' is also significant; and sufficiently inconsistent in one who sometimes dignifies the various dissenting sects by the title of 'churches.' And when The Record talks of one of the men 'essentially the disciples of Rome' having been 'introduced into Windsor and Buckingham palaces, to 'bide his time;' and quietly to instil the poison as circumstances permit,' and of its 'having heard a rumour that her Majesty the Queen Dowager is exposed to a similar influence,' we would remind our brother that it is written, 'thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour;' and that, in reference to the excellent Clergyman evidently alluded to as about the Queen Dowager, his present bereaved and afflicted state might have protected him, for the present at least from such a cold-hearted unchristian attack, resting as it does, by The Record's own confession, on mere 'ruas sensibly, as The Record of any of the conduct weekly pursued by hate, at least as cordially, the conduct weekly pursued by "In regard to that political question which at this moment, value is the action of the "In regard to that political question which at this moment more particularly divides the public mind, it is quite ment more particularly divides the public mind, it is quite." most self-denying, pious and best men the Church con-

tains, "But the following concluding paragraph of The Remonly known by the epithet of the "Dark Ages," prove phantom gods, so that every spot from Thessaly to cord's article is so extremely sinful in principle, character, and language, and so mischievous in its objects, that we scarcely need do more than quote it, to secure for it, from every true and pious Christian, the most unqualified disapprobation and censure, and for the unhappy writer the dered on both by candidates and electors; and were cerest pity. Thus writes The Record :-

> the Episcopal Church in Scotland cannot well continue con any more in their case than in that of Mr Newman and Mr. kingdom. We think this highly desirable both in relation to tute a complete Church in themselves, having all the ordinances of the Church duly administered, and also having a reference to coming events, which appear to cast their shadows inguished for their apostolic purity of doctrine, a nece "Who can wonder at the present distracted state of the

or, which is nearly the same thing, fertility of ideas is essential to the composition of a poet, whose welletrines and piety of our Holy Church? The 'distinct Episcopal congregations in Scotland' amount in number we believe, to just Two; namely, those assembling in the two meeting-houses of Mr. Drummond and Sir William Dunbar; and these are to have 'a Bishop or Bishops' forsooth, and this 'Bishop or Bishops,' with his And these, bearing as they do the marks of a ion disguised and partially obliterated, fornish the first link in the chain of evidence we pur-The Record that his schismatical, revolutionary advice cannot possibly be put into practical operation. that the study of the Classics may be rendered subsi-diary to the service of religion, and the dissemination States to have anything to do with so essentially wicked a project. And in the next place, we know that the Bishops of the Church in England would never recognise any such schismatical intruding Bishops, but oppose them and most strongly denounce them. No, no, brothem, and most strongly denounce them. er Record! You have calculated this time without your host; or with a host, who, after the fashion of Messrs. Drummond and Dunbar, would not want an excuse for

retaining their livings and leaving you to yourself when the day of trial should arrive.

"When The Record sometime ago was considered to have some knowledge of it, or some hand in the project of forming an Episcopal sect as put forth in a letter attrifriends in every quarter to a more healthful and vigor-buted (erroneously) to the Rev. Baptist Noel, it took considerable pains, if we recollect rightly, to clear itself of the imputation; but nothing in that letter, by whomsoever written, was near so scandalons as this direct republished semi-weekly, and is entitled the Church-man's Newspaper. Its editorial articles are marked by much spirit and ability, and evince too a kindness by much spirit and ability, and evince too a kindness enter the most solemn protest in their power against this wild and wicked project of The Record, they must expect to be considered as approving of it, and a partaker of its

> "We are sorry to have had occasion thus to speak; but it was impossible for us to do otherwise than caution members of the Church against doctrines and conduct of which no conscientious Churchman can possibly ap-

extensive, and we will hope general diffusion amongst the sound-hearted members of our communion, prove an effectual antidote to what we must call the winked an effectual antidote to what we must call the wicked that my labours amongst you have been product principles of the Record, is our most sincere wish.

address of John S. Cartwright, Esq , to his constituents may He settle you! Amen. in Lennox and Addington. If acts or words of this form, and increase its times of publication, as it may truly excellent and respected individual, -one who, thus more effectually prove an antidote to the most from early youth, has been dear to us, -could elevate objectionable principles which, upon many points vi- his present position of high moral worth and unbendtally affecting our Ecclesiastical interests, are put forth ing integrity, it might be considered to be enhanced Prayer Book for Grafton Church. in the London Record. We had occasion some by the sentiments contained in this brief but admirable months ago to advert to the schismatical character of address. He who feels himself on the verge of that this journal, as well as to the bitter and uncharitable state when a solemn account of human actions must tone which it adopted towards members of the Church | be rendered to his God, will be believed to speak the who do not and cannot concur in its views; and in genuine feelings of his heart; and would, we most list in that department of the Prizes, in which the saying what we did, we expressed ourselves much cordially declare, that every candidate for the popular sions were inadvertently made: more gently than perhaps the faults we had to combat suffrages at the present moment would take a lesson would justify. The following extract from the from the noble spirit of this address,—feel himself as Scripture, 1. Churchman's Newspaper of the 27th August, will in the sight of a Being to whom he must render an shew how fully we were borne out in the animadver- account of his used or abused responsibilities, - and cease to immolate principle and conscience, as too many are in the habit daily of doing, at the shrine of "The editor of The Record professes to be a member of the Church of Christ; and we wish to consider him ambition or the altar of expediency. The following

"My Friends,-After having been your Representative | Elocution

vileges, and blessings of membership, we surely ought to my humble endeavours to discharge my duties to the best of my ability. How far I have redcemed that pledge, my public conduct must answer. Had it pleased God to have continued to me comparative health, and had I again been the object of your choice, I should not have been unmind-ful of my duty at this important crisis, and would have to point out the errors and sinful conduct of our brethren; of discharging any public trust. It is to be desired that, but only do it, as we will most carefully endeavour to do it, as we will most carefully endeavour to do it, in a kind and Christian spirit. That we shall ourselves | Canada would keep in mind the advice given by Jethro

it will be highly appropriate, at the present crisis, to annex the following valuable paragraph from the late Charge of the Lord Bishop of Toronto:-

"Every good Christian is an enemy to faction and party-spirit, and is, from principle, a man of peace. He feels it to be his first duty to continue obedient to his Sovereign and her laws, and to love his country with an abiding affection; and therefore it is that we hold the teaching of such duties to be part of our ministry, and fit and necessary subjects of private and public instruction, when occasion requires. Now this important function we discharge in the most effectual manner, by enforcing the salutary influence of Gospel truth on all the relations domestic and social life. feel that the exercise of our franchise, or any other civil right, should be considered a religious trust, to be used conscientiously. Hence it can never be right in us to support any person in attaining the station of Representative, or any other political authority, unless such person be qualified according to Jethro's definition, dictated by inspiration,—'An able man, one that fears God; a man of truth, hating covetousness.' Can you suppose, if our present distinguished Ruler, a gentleman of great ability and experience, and of unquestionable truth and integrity, and most anxious for the welfare and happiness of the colony were approunded with such men, that the present colony, were surrounded with such men, that the present unhappy state of affairs would exist even for a single day? But, unfortunately, our people, misled by those who make a trade of politics, are too little disposed to look out for men to represent them of moral and religious habits, and who fear God and honour the Queen. They do not think this a religious duty, and seem to be better satisfied with worldly qualifications than those of peace and virtue. Hence we are fallen on evil days.

"But it is our duty, my brethren, to do all we can to

infuse a better spirit among our people, in this as well as in all other matters, and at the same time to make them sensible that human choice and human policy are of little avail, unless God be honoured in the Councils of our Rulers, and that without confidence in the divine government rain in the councils of our Rulers. ment, vain is the arm of flesh.

sufficient to observe that the responsibility which we require in public men, is inflexible integrity,—a love of justice which nothing can shake,—and a deep conviction that they must one day render an account to God of the trusts and talents committed to their charge.

This is counsel which cannot be too deeply pon it adopted by both as the principle of action, we might "It is becoming increasingly clear, that the faithful men of look, not to the momentary staying of civil insubordination,-not to the lull of a temporary excitement the Episcopal Church in Scotland cannot well continue connected with the popishly-affected body of Bishop Skinner and his coadjutors. It would simplify the matter greatly if the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as this is not, from various reasons, to be anticipated at present, this is not, from various reasons, to be anticipated at present, and to the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as this is not, from various reasons, to be anticipated at present, and to the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to the latter would go over into which civil and religious incendiaries are labourshould be ordained over the distinct Episcopal congregations in Scotland, the Clergy of which have derived ordination from our own venerable Church, but who stand isolated in the sister and it cannot be hoped that the Almighty will bless or smile upon that land which recklessly flings away the obligations of truth and rectitude which His word imposes, and seeks to thrive upon religious discord and moral disgrace.

> We are glad to learn that a fresh supply of Books has just been received at the Depository of the Church Society, at Toronto. We understand that Catalogues of them will soon be advertized.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

COLLEGE AT LENNOXVILLE.

In the account of the laying of the foundation-stone of this Institution, as copied from the Sherbrooke Gazette, some typographical errors occurred, which we are requested to correct as follows: In the Prayer, line 21 from the top, for "adorn," read advance the cause of true religion," &c.
In the Inscription, for Theophile, read Theophilo; and

for Baroneto read Baronetto. ADDRESS TO THE REV. W. BRETHOUR. Dear Sir,—I am requested by the congregation of the Church of England, on the Beauharnois Canal, to express to you the sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually a sincere respect and affection that we individually a sincere respect and affection that we individually a sincere respect and a sin dually and as a body entertain for you; for your un

wearied exertions and constant attendance to our spiritual wants during the three years past.

Exertions the more to be admired, as they have been considered. not only entirely unrecompensed by any pecuniary remuneration, but also as they have entailed upon you great fatigue, both of mind and body, as well as actual expense necessarily incurred in a journey of nearly forty-six mi We beg to express our regret that it has been entirely out of our power to offer you any remuneration, and we feel much grief that the Government has also been unable to recompense you, for the affectionate manner in which you have performed the services of our beloved Church, as it recompenses the services of the spiritual guide

We can only, as most truly we do, commend you to the care of Him, who, knowing your gratuitous labours here, can alone reward you—that He will do so we are well assured. With our sincere prayers for your temporal and eternal welfare, and for the speedy and sure return to health of your beloved wife, we are, dear Sir, you the Church of England on the Beauharnois Car CHARLES MAITLAND TATE.

Beauharnois, Sept. 22, 1844. ANSWER.

My dear Friends, - Your kind and grateful address fills My dear Friends,—Your kind and grateful address me with the greatest satisfaction, nor can I now deem myself uncompensated for my endeavours to promote myself uncompensated for my endeavours to promote your spiritual welfare. May I hope that my att here has not been unaccompanied by the blessing of our Heavenly Father? May I hope that the attentive regard you have invariably exhibited to the ordinances of beloved and Apostolic Church, has not been merely outward and visible sign, while the inward and spil when "He shall appear the second time without sin unto

salvation," you also may appear with him in glory?

It is with deep regret that I this day bid you fare and let me assure you that my only motive for not aga visiting you is the physical impossibility of perform my duties to my parishioners and to yourselves on the company the impossibility of performing the company of the comp good; nor shall I ever forget the occurrences of this day rinciples of the Record, is our most sincere wish.

I will now commit you, my beloved brethren, to the care of Him who is able to give exceeding abundantly above all we can ask or think. May He make you per above all we can ask or think. May He make you per fect to do His will, may He stablish, may He strengthen

W. BRETHOUR. THE REV. J. WILSON begs to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the sum of Five Pounds, received from John D. Cameron, Esq., for the purchase of a Bible and

In the list of Prizes of Upper Canada College, publis after the public Examination in August, certain on have, therefore, much pleasure in publishing an

COLLEGE PRIZES. (Latin) 1 English Essay .. Greatest amount of voluntary extra work.

Colonial.

THE ELECTIONS. CANADA WEST.

Town of Brockville .- George Sherwood Esq. (Conservative) is been returned without opposition.

Town of Kingston.—John A. MacDonald Esq., (Conserva-

State of the Poll at the close :-MacDonald 275

Majority 233

CANADA-THE CRISIS. (From the New York Albion.)

Sir Charles Metcalfe has passed the Kubicon; he has deliberated, resolved, and at last called a new Parliament. May Providence prosper him in the undertaking.

mations make known this deeply important event; we peruse them with pleasure, and with equal satisfaction, announce them to our readers. We say, may a merciful Providence prosper the undertaking: for never did a Sovereign, come

A crisis in the affairs of Canada undoubtedly is at hand. A vernors and he the governed—they exercise the royal preroga-tive, and not the Sovereign and her representative. The Governor is most assuredly bound to administer the Govern-ment of the Colony in conformity to the wants and wishes of the rethe people us far as practicble, for the public weal is the aim and end of all government; he is also bound to confer with, and consult his Council, in all matters of importance; but having so consulted his constitutional advisers, he himself is to J. L. judge of the course to pursue, because he is truly the responsione person—being responsible to the Crown and to Parliament, and can be dismissed by one and impeached by the other. To wrest the power from the Governor and to give it to the Council, who use it in accordance is the contract of the council, who use it in accordance is the contract of the council. it in accordance with the votes of the House of embly, is taking the authority from responsible and giving to irresponsible hands; and the Colonial sceptre would in such case, be wielded by the demagogues of the local Parliament. Yet it is for the adoption of this destructive principle that the opponents of Sir Charles Metcalfe are now contend-ing, and to resist which he is calling on the people for support

We say then a crisis is at hand-because if the Governor General be not supported by the people, and a Parliament be elected adverse to his policy, the whole system of Responsible Government as contended for by Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, must be yielded, which is virtual independence; or the union of the two Provinces, which gives power to them, must be dissolved by the Imperial Parliament which enacted it. This, then, is the lisace now put before the people of Canada. Let them decide on it promptly, energetically, and wisely.

But let us suppose that in the course of the approaching contest a colonist is in doubt how to proceed-let us imagine that he is bewildered by the expounders of the different theories of government-that he is willing to vote rightly and conentionsly if the way be made known to him; is it not better and safer that he adheres to the present system, rather than adopt the fantastic reveries and mystifications of Mr. Baldwin, the exciting declamations of Mr Sullivan, or the jacobinical doctrines of Mr. Lafontaine? Why should be with a safe course before him, venture into the unknown sea of political experiment? Why snatch at the shadow when the substance is already within his grasp? He knows his present position and the blessings he enjoys; he knows that where he is, life and property are safe—that he feels no oppression—has no task. k-master, and that "his soul walks forth in its own majes-free and untrammelled; he knows, moreover, that the British Colonist is the lightest taxed denizen on the globe, and that he receives the protection of the most potent nation upon earth without the burthen of paying for it. Great Britain guards him from external foes, while the ægis of her matchless stitution protects him in his civil rights, and consecrates all his domestic and long cherished immunities. Yes, to the atchless constitution of that glorious Island he owes these inestimable privileges; let him, then, still worship at that shrine-let him suffer no traitor hand to despoil or polute it let him not give its solid worth for the vapoury nothings of modern liberalism, for it is the anchor of his hope, and the ark of his safety. It is in truth, what it was pronounced to be, by the great Charles Fox—the consolidated wisdom of ten centuaies! And are the menders and improvers of this stupendous moral fabric to be found in the wilds of Canada? We imagine It is true that God sent manna to the children of Israel wilderness; but then they were a hungered and stood in need thereof, and it was moreover not sent through the in-

sion of such prophets as Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine. We conceive that in the approaching contest every loyal bject is bound to support Sir Charles Metcalfe, for his policy a received the approbation of her Majesty's Government, and of the Parliament and people of England; not by partial votes majorities, but by the united voice of all parties. I Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr. Buller, and nume-Britain, unite in approving the policy of a Governor, that podey cannot be very much in the wrong. If we see a Gover-nor giving unwearied attention to public affairs, attached to no and no private and personal views to gratify, surely he is a man who deserves and should receive the support of every true Briton. Let then the people, one and all, rally around him and come to his succour in his hour of need, let them throw aside all. party and local distinctions and adopt for their motto Sir Charles Metcalfe and British Connexion."

DISQUALIFICATION OF CLERGYMEN. —Our readers are proba bly aware that by the present election law, all Ministers of Reli-Some of every denomination, have been deprived of their right of voting for the election of Members of Parliament. We look on this exclusion as one of the most unjustifiable enactments in existence, and as quite opposed in spirit to the free constitution of our country and the rights which it secures to every freeborn subject. Ministers of Religion have families, have property property, have interests, as well as all other citizens; they are as much subjected to the evils of bad Government as are the rest of the community, and we conceive that on these grounds they are eminently entitled to exercise their voice in the choice of those who are charged with the framing and the execution of elergy of the United Kingdom, and the Ministers of all Christian denominatians in the Mother Country are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament, so long ought the same right to be given to the same class of men in all British Colonies, that have the privileges of Responsible Government. To deprive them of this right, which is as much their birthright as it is of any other member of the community, is the most gross injustice. and ought to be immediately rectified; if not, the least that can be done is, to add a clause to the Act, providing that as the Ministers of Religion are deemed unworthy of voting for Members of Parliament, that they should also be deemed unworthy to contribute to the exigencies of the State by paying taxes. This would be just and equitable; he who is disqualiand by law from exercising the electoral privilege, should clearly be exempted from paying money in the distribution of which
he has no voice. This clause in the amended Election Bill is

a disgrace to the Statute Book. - Montreal Courier. GREAT FIRE IN LONDON, C. W .- We have been furnished by a friend with an extract from a letter containing the followng particulars of a most disastrous fire, which took place in the wn of London on the 7th inst.:

"I have been up since 2 o'clock, at a fire in town It broke Clan, and continued to rage with unabated fury, till the whole Sundas-street was burned to the ground. The fire also caught opposite Clan's house and burned all on that side of the side but the Hope Hotel. Nothing is left standing on that to Mathi. to Mathieson & Co., as far up as Alexander's the confectioner, On the opposite side it turned at the corner house opposite Mr. ason's store, and destoyed three houses leading up to Mr.
a's. At the other end of Dundas-street it turned opposite the Hope Hotel, and destroyed a row of houses, only stopping A piquet of 50 men of the troops in garrison turned out to protect the property and rendered most efficient service. The whole of the best shops in the town are level with the ground: Gray's, Falconer's, Moore's, Dease's, Mansion House Hotel, Clan's, Dickson's Craigie, Anderson's Marking San M. n's, Dickson's, Craig's, Anderson's, Mack's, &c. &c., Mr. Lawrason's house, as well as his store, were saved by great exertions. The Robinson Hotel was also saved, but the side on Dundas street was completely destroyed."—Whig.

Home District Agricultural Society—Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General.—This important and useful Society held its Autumnal Meeting on Wenesday, the 9th October, 1844. The weather was glorious, the command the command that the command that is the shore of the St. Lawrence is followed, the road is generally good, and can be travelled rapidly.

One of the routes leaves the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the st. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the st. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command that is the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the command the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, the shore of the St. Lawrence at Rivière du Loup, company was numerous, and the Show of Agricultural Stock and farm produce good; so that an impression was produced conducive to the prosperity of the Society and favourable to a repetition of its meeting in the good City of Toronto.

William Product Toronto Toronto the President of the So-

William Botsford Jarvis, Esquire, the President of the Society, devoted himself very zealously to promoting the arrangements for the Exhibition and Dinner. The place appointed for the Exhibition was the open space in front of the Jail and Court House. The sight was highly interesting. The finest Cattle, Sheep The sight was highly interesting. The finest Cattle, Halifax 68 The sight was highly interesting. The finest Cattle, Halifax 68 Show and Horses in the district were collected. The

Sheep, Pigs, and Horses in the district were collected. The Show was very good in quality, and respectable in quantity, but in the latter respect it was not quite equal to the show of last Autumn.

The Judges having pronounced their decision by 3 o'clock, the animals to which Prizes were awarded, were indicated by a Scarlet Rosette—and the second by blue. Several of the Bulls were magnificent animals of prodigious bulk and breadth. The first prize was won by Mr. John Miller, with his short horn Durham Bull, the property of the Hon. John Henry Dunn.—Several very fine Boars and Sows were shown, most of them in excellent condition. Of the Leicester Sheep the first prizes were won by Richard C. Gapper, Esquire, and Mr. John Cade, with an aged Ram so bulky, that he seemed scarcely able to walk.—

Toronto Patriot.

The other route leaves the St. Lawrence at Metis, 204 miles the other route leaves the St. Lawrence at Metis, 204 miles arriages.

The other route leaves the St. Lawrence at Metis, 204 miles below Quebec, by the Kempt Road, 97 miles in length, which has just been completed, so as to be thoroughly passable for carriages, in 2 or 2½ days, to Ristigouche, from which there is a good road to Halifax by Miramichi;—(and another along the Ristigouche and Baie des Chaleurs to New Carlisle and Percé, which has been lately completed by the making of 60 miles of new road.) By this route, the distances are, from Quebec—which has been lately completed by the making of 60 miles of new road.) By this route, the distances are, from Quebec—which has been lately completed by the making of 60 miles of new road.) By this route, the distances are, from Quebec—which has been lately completed by the making of 60 miles of new road.) By this route, the distances are, from Quebec—to Ristigouche, 301½ miles—to Miramichi, 418½—and to Halifax, 672½—(from Quebec to New Carlisle, 384—and to Percé, 460½ miles).

By this route, one may, with comparative case, drive in the same carriage, out of the streets of Quebec into those of Halifax by

THE POTATOE .- It is now generally believed, that the potatoe is materially injured by rot in this section of the Province—so much so, that many extensive farmers have not raised what will be required for their seed another season. It therefore becomes an important question, considering the great lia-bility to further injury, how should the potatoes be secured to prevent what are already affected with the rot from destroying those that are contiguous to them.

We believe the best plan that can be devised is, to bury them in sand, say a layer of earth to a layer of potatoes, whereby the further rotting will be prevented, and those that are still sound will remain so. It is useless to place them in cellars as is usually the case, for those that are beginning to decay will invariably destroy the rest. The above suggestion is followed by several practical farmers in the Ottawa District, and we believe

It is said that the proposed new road will be a much superior several practical farmers in the Ottawa District, and we believe it will prove as effectual, if not more so, as any other means that line. On consideration it will be found likely to be less so than can be suggested .- Cornwall Observer.

GUANO .- Messrs, Thomas Clarkson & Co. advertise for sale by auction, on the 12th instant, at the stores of Messrs. Moffatts, Murray & Co., ten tons of Guano. This is the first importation to Upper Canada, and must be eagerly sought after by farmers, who are acquainted with its great value, and the extensive uses to which it has been applied by agriculturalists in Europe. - British Colonist.

THE CANALLERS .- We are sorry to have to record, thu before the public with a better cause, or with more public and private worth.

early in the election campaign, the particulars of a gross outrage perpetrated by the Canallers at Beauharnois. On Sunday last, Mr. Drummond of this city addressed the Canallers on the present state of political affairs in Canada, and whether that large and turbulent party demand the recognition of a principle of Government incompatible with colonial dependence. The system of responsibility carried to the extent required by this party is, in fact, virtual independence. If the Governor General be required to make every appointment in conformity with the reduced to make every appointment in conformity with the views of his Colonial Executive Council, they are the governor and by the governor are governor and by the governor an which struck the gentlemen, knocking off their hats, &c., and the horses alarmed by the blows and the rush ran off at full speed thus probably saving the lives of the parties in the gig.
suppose this is an earnest of what the Constitutional Caudi may expect for daring to exercise their rights as free British subjects, and coming forward to seek parliamentary honours .-

J. L. PAPINEAU.—We find it recorded on the Journal of the Quebec Library Association, that Mr. L. J. Papineau, exspeaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, had left France on his return to Canada, and is now on his passage across the At-He is expected to be in Canada this month, -Quebec Mercury, 3rd inst.

COURTS OF ASSIZE AND QUARTER SESSIONS .- It is the ntention of the Imperial Government to introduce a Bill into Parliament, early in the ensuing session, for the remuneration of parties connected with the Courts of Assize and Quarter ons by fixed salaries, instead of fees. Power is to be given to the Home Secretary to regulate the fees that will go towards making this fund, which will be a great relief to the poor, who are generally the parties summoned before magistrates, and who now, although they should be treated in the most lenient nanner, and be discharged without being fined, have still to pay he costs, which, in the shape of fees, fall very heavily upon

them.—English paper.

We sincerely trust that one fortnight of the next session of the Provincial Parliament, will not be allowed to pass without the introduction of a similar measure for Canada. Every man scharging an office about the Courts of Law ought to be remunerated by a certain fixed salary; he himself would be ren-dered more independent by it, and the measure would immedered more independent by it, and the measure would immediately shut the door of corruption and extortion, which is at and prove well worth the cost.

CASCADES PLANK Road.—A correspondent at Soulanges informs us, that the Cascades Plank Road is now completed, and was opened to the public on the 25th ultimo. He adds, that the travelling public owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Robert Francis, the officer of the Board of Works under whose superintendence the road in question has been constructed, for his unremitting attention to his duties, in bringing the work to a lose, under very unfavourable circumstances .- Mont. Herald.

BROCK'S MONUMENT .- What has become of the funds collected for this monument? That is best known to the Treasurer. When is it to be erected? Ask the Building Committee. Such are the careless answers that may be anticipated by inquirers into this affair, which is a disgrace to those who assumed the management of it. Now that the excitement is over, and the applause bestowed on the speech-makers is no onger heard, the poor old warrior it seems may slumber on, with this shattered memorial tottering upon the scene of his exploits—an object of scorn to his foes, and of bitter reproach to the country for which he died. If this is the way in which such designs are carried into effect, we hope public attention will be steadily fixed upon it, and that the next time any simi-lar project is set on foot for the purpose of relieving ennui and indulging in emotions, men will coolly turn upon their heels and say, look at Brock's Monument!—British Canadian.

[Since the above was in type we have with much pleasure seen it stated in the Kingston Whig, that the funds subscribed for the Monument are in safe keeping, being invested in debentures at interest for the benefit of the same.]

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT .- On looking over an old file of the Chronicle of April 30, 1819, we find that the Frontenac Steam Boat, James Mackenzie, Master, was advertized to ply between Kingston and York three times a month. Passage Money,....£3 0s. 0d. Board not included, with 60lbs. of Baggage only al-

lowed, all above to pay the usual freight charge. Deck Passengers, Flour 4s. per barrel bulk, each small parcel 2s. 6d. Let our readers compare the present state of things and they

will be convinced that we do progress "considerably."

1844—Passage every day, both ways, in 18 hours each voyage, Passage money including Board £1 5s. 0d., Baggage allowed almost ad libitum.

Deck Passengers 10s. Flour per barrel 6d.

QUESTION TO BE ANSWERED BY THOSE WHOM IT CONCERNS?—In the palmy days of Mr. Baldwin's power, any officer of the government who dared to oppose his mightiness was sure of dismissal—the public advertisements were taken from papers which dared to have an opinion of their own, and the papers which dared to have an opinion of the control of the lowest Clerk in the lowest office was compelled to think as he did. Is it a proof of a new fledged liberality that at the present time the most active canvassers in behalf of the opponents and insulters of the Governor General and the revilers of his Council, are men holding government situations? - Cobourg Star.

PROSPERITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK .- We are glad to find such cheering prospects encouraging the labours of our neigh-bours in New Brunswick. Mercantile affairs in St. John are the laws. As long as the spiritual peers of the Mother Country sit as legislators in the House of Lords; as long as the elergy of the United Kingdom, and the Ministers of all Christian and labouring classes—particularly the latter—are very generally employed, at fair rates of wages. The Provincial Revenue for the last quarter amounted to about £26,000, being upwards of one-half of the whole amount of last year's revenue; and the prospect of the fall trade was never better, while there is every prospect of a fair average, if not an abundant harvest, to reward the labours of the husbandmen—the weather for nearly a month past being all that could be wished for ripening and securing the crops.

> GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK .- Under the above head, the New Brunswicker contains the follow-

We have learnt with much gratification, that the sum of £75,000 sterling, has been voted by the Imperial Parliament, towards the erection of Military Works at the Grand Falls in this province, that sum being one half the estimated amount pleting the works in question, which are to be on a very large and substantial scale.

Commissariat, for commencing these works, a contract having been entered into with Messrs. F. W. Hatheway, Leonard, Coombes, and James E. Perlan for all the mail to be made up to-morrow,—the sales effected being within our quotations Coombes, and James E. Petley, for clearing 250 acres of ground on which the fortifications are to be erected, at £5 per acre, the contract to be completed by the 1st day of November next.— The Commissariat officers have also stated that 200 acres more will probably require to be cleared after the completion of the present contract. The site selected for this new Military Post, on the eastern side of St. John, quite near to the fallsof the most commanding positions in these lower colonies, the maintainance of which must be always a matter of the highest

"This fortification at this point, will cover and protect the proposed Military Road from the Bend of Petitcodiac, which we are assured will certainly be commenced next year. There can be no doubt, that independently of other advantages, the expenditure of the large sums necessarily required for th undertakings, will be of the greatest possible benefit to New Brunswick, and tend in a variety of ways to its advancement

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN QUEBEC AND HALIFAX.

114 miles below Quebec,—crosses a hilly and almost uninhabited portage of 36 miles to Lake Temiscouata—then following the river Madawaska and the St. John to its mouth, crosses the Bay of Fundy to Digby, in Nova Scotia, from whence it con-

and there are long stages on it without houses). This is well worthy of attention, as it has just become a fact.

As a mail route, this is 6 miles shorter to Halifax than the other, and it is practicable throughout for wheel carriages, which

the other is not. As a military route, it has the exceedingly great advantage passing through five small seaport towns, accessible for ships of war—(some of them for a great part of the winter)—and full of provisions and other resources: and no part of it comes within a hundred miles of the frontier. This important fact that we have already an excellently safe, and now thoroughly open military route to Halifax, is highly worthy of attention :- all that

generally supposed. By passing straight across the interior om the St. Lawrence to the head of the Bay of Funday, the distance to Halifax will be shortened a hundred miles perhaps
—(say rather eighty, as the other route could be shortened
twenty miles with moderate alteration)—and it will pass where
all the rivers can be bridged and no ferries be required, which are always obstacles :- on the other routes there are several.

But it will pass for forty miles, within about 20 miles of the ontier, with several lumber roads and Rivers, branches of the St. John, leading directly from the frontier to it; by which the most desolate parts of it could be occupied in one day, by the Americans, if at war with us, Confined to a narrow tract, by deep snow, our regular troops could be slaughtered like sheep by one fourth of the number of the enemy, sheltered by the ods and accustomed to snow-shoeing :- retreat or advance, or successful resistence would be equally hopeless. miles, of the interior, it would pass through an uninhabited forest; part of it too elevated and frosty ever to be well settled; and it will be long before any part of it will afford suffi-cient supplies of provisions, horses and forage, for the sustenance and transport of the troops: these resources would have to be ought from the settlements on the rear, at great expense and considerable risk of interception. Under these circu it would be imprudent to march troops that way, while there was a perfectly secure and less expensive way of conveying them

As a civil communication it would be long before much good would come of it, especially in winter. Deep falls of snow and heavy thaws obstruct travelling on well settled roads, twenty times more used than it would be,—much more would it be the case in the 285 miles of wood. It would be searcely possible for the courier, passing over it four times a-week, to open,-which would cause irregularity and delay. The transmission of the mail for the seven winter months alone would cost about £3000 a-year for the 285 miles of wood, while the mail by the other routes would still have to be maintained (with little reduction) for the use of the important towns and settlemeuts on them. It would scarcely ever be used by commercial travellers going home to England, for the distance from Montreal to Halifax by it will be seven hundred and fifty miles, while to Boston it is only three hundred and seventy-one miles—already partly, and finally it will be all by railroad. This points out strongly the best mail route to England; and as it is to be hoped that peace will be the rule, and war a rare exception between us and our neighbours, with whom we have so much in common, it would be folly not to avail ourselves of any benefit their improved communications may afford us.

As an improvement of the communication between Quebec and Halifax—considering the possibility of a federation of the

diately shut the door of corruption and extortion, which is an present standing so very wide open. By this means a stop will be put at once to those grievances in the different offices in the Court House here, of which we have had reason to complain so recently.—Montreal Courier.

Broad.—A correspondent at Soulanges

For the transmission of the English mail, it is of less importance, especially in time of peace. By contracting for the rapid transport of the mail by night and day, the steamer to Pictou might be superseded; but that could be done cheaper and more quickly by Boston. As a military route it will be of service only in winter, and very little even then, for till the line be well settled, and well

beaten, conveyance by it will probably be as tedious as by the present routes, and more expensive, on account of the transport of forage for the horses. In time of wer with the Arransport of forage for the horses. In time of wer with the Arransport of the transport of forage for the horses. of forage for the horses. In time of war with the Americans, it will be dangerous and improper; and in time of peace with them it will be unnecessary, for by crossing the Bay of Fundy from Digby to St. John, (where it was proposed having a steamer to ply regularly, even in winter*), the distance from Halifax to Quebec will be reduced to six hundred and twenty the description of the standard of t miles, via Madawaska, including that ferry, or only fifty miles longer than by the proposed new route, which difference would be compensated by the rapidity and cheapness of travelling in

of it .- Correspondent of Quebec Gazette.

* See Commissioners' Report to Sir John Harvey, dated St. John, 6th February, 1844.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Friday Morning, 11th Oct., 1844. Friday Morning, 11th Oct., 1844.

Notwithstanding the late unfavourable advices from the BOOKS and STATIONERY, from London, Edin-Notwithstanding the late unfavourable advices from the English murkets, the price of FLOUR continues much the same as at the date of our last report; all that arrives being readily placed at our quotations. For the very best brands the majority of holders demand 25s., but no sales over 24s. 6d. have transpired. The bulk of the purchases are made to meet the DRAWING MATERIALS, being procured from the most consumption of this and the Quebec market. The arrivals are very light, and stocks limited. Good "Sour" is scarce, and saleable at 23s.

WHEAT.—But few parcels of Canada have been offered—
any sales made being within the range of our quotations.

Two or three cargoes of American, of good sample, have

changed hands at 5s. per 60 lbs. Ashes.-Pots have experienced a still further falling off in rice. Shipping parcels are easily procurable at 25s., and small ills do not command over 24s. 6d. to 24s. 9d.

Sugars .- A slight revival is exhibited in Muscovadoes, and

a cargo, composed of equal quantities of Bright and Middling Cuba, has been sold at 42s. 6d. per cwt. Refined realizes 75d. er lb. at public sale. TEAS.—A considerable quantity has been disposed of at

pest Young Hyson, 2s. 7d. to 3s., and Inferior 1s. 3d. to 2s. 2d. BRANDY AND GIN .- "Martel" and "Henessy" Brandies sell slowly at 7s. 10d. to 8s.; and the best brands of Geneva are not much in demand at our quotation, although sales have been effected by auction at 4s. 8d. and 4s. 9d.

PROVISIONS .- In American Pork, we do not hear of any Sales of Canada Prime have been effected to some extent at 46s. 3d., but it is procurable at 45s. 71d. In Prime Mess there is nothing doing.

Canada Prime Beef sells at 21s. 3d, and Prime Mess at

FREIGHTS .- To Liverpool, Flour continues to be taken at 3s 9d.; but for Ashes, an advance of 2s. 6d. to 5s. on our last

week's quotation is demanded. The only vessel on the berth for London asks 5s. for Flour, and 35s. for Ashes. By vessels for the Clyde, there are no

Within the last few days, eight vessels have left for Quebec to take in cargoes of Deals—the general rates obtained being £6. 6s. to London, and £5. 17s. 6d. to Liverpool.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. FRANCIS EVANS, Rector of Woodhouse, wishes to receive into his Family a limited number of young Gentlemen under twelve years of age, whom (aided by a very competent assistant) he would instruct in Latin, Greek, French, English, Geography, History, &c. &c., and prepare for the higher Forms of Upper Canada College.

The Woodhouse Rectory stands in a very pleasant and most

healthy situation, on the main road leading from Simcoe to Port Dover, and is within a few hours' drive of Hamilton, by the new

For terms, which will be very moderate, apply (if by letter pre-paid,) to the Rev. F. Evans, Rectory of Woodhouse, Simcoo, T. D.

October 10th, 1844.

THEOLOGICAL AND OTHER WORKS,

P EV. Thomas Scott's Theological works	£0	7	9
White's Natural History of Selborne	0	4	0
Burgh on the Book of Revelation	0	8	9
Caulfield's Fall of Babylon	0	6	9
Rhind's Creation, 6 Engravings on Steel	0	7	6
Morrison's Family Prayers, Royal. 8vo., cloth,			
gilt	1	11	6
The Book of Psalms, arranged for Family Devotion,			
8vo. rough calf	1	10	0
Bishop Russell's Barbary States	0	6	3
Do Ancient and Modern Egypt	0	6	3
Do Palestine	0	6	3
Do Nubia and Abyssinia	0	6	3
Grammar of the New Testament Dialect	0	12	6
Common Prayer, with References	0	5	0
Hervey's Theron and Aspasio. 8vo., cloth	0	7	6
Hannah More's Miscellaneous Works. 2 vols.,			
8vo., cloth		15	0
Miss Edgeworth's Works. 18 vols., cloth		5	0
Family Library, (Murray's) each		5	0

(To be continued.) Orders from the country, with a remittance, punctually at-ended to. J. WALTON, 195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Montreal, October, 1844.

NEW GOODS. THE Subscribers beg to inform their correspondents and the Trade in general, of their having received their supplies

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &C. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.
Yonge Street, Toronto, 1st Oct., 1844.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, Tailor and Draper,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE. Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also, a superior assortment of Vestings. All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH. 379 tf King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. BENJAMIN CLARK.

Gobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. N.B.—Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods.

B. C.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES HE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS,

which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and be flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will of Upper Canada College, one month before the first day of give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock 3. The name

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

N. B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. 377-6m

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 2, Throop's Buildings, Division Street, (Next Mr. Calcutt's and opposite Cobourg Hotel.) FRANCIS LOGAN

PEGS to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding Country, that he has just opened a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Cash, he therefore respectfully solicits an inspection of his

STATIONERY, &c. & W. ROWSELL are now receiving their Fall supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which, having been carefully selected in England by one of the Firm, they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very supewell beaten, and the best made are useless if blocked up with snow. Its utility will depend much on the number of settlers on it, to keep it open, and to raise forage and keep horses, to make transport on it cheap. As the line to be settled is as long as from Montreal to Kamouraska, there will be much to be done, and it would be a pity that the road, if made, should be rendered always to the firm, they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very superior description, and at the lowest prices. The first shipments have already arrived, and other arrivals by the Pearl, Ottawa, Lady Seaton, Prince George, &c. are daily expected Their FANCY STATIONERY is in great variety, including DRAWING MATERIALS of all kinds; Embossed, Tinted, Gilt and Plain LETTER and NOTE PAPERS: Embossed Silvers and the rendered always are recommend with confidence, as being of a very superior description, and at the lowest prices. The first shipments have already arrived, and other arrivals by the Pearl, Ottawa, Lady Seaton, Prince George, &c. are daily expected Their FANCY STATIONERY is in great variety, including DRAWING MATERIALS of all kinds; Embossed, Tinted, Gilt and Plain LETTER and NOTE PAPERS: Embossed Silvers are recommend with confidence, as being of a very superior description, and at the lowest prices. be rendered almost useless from the want of simultaneous and efficient measures being taken to ensure the speedy settlement care has been taken in the selection of the WRITING PAPERS, which will be found to be of the best quality and at unusually low prices.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ninent manufacturers.

Additional Supplies have been shipped, and are expected to

ive during this and the following month. Country orders punctually attended to HUGH SCOBIE.

Toronto, 1st October, 1844, ? 137, King Street.

FINE ARTS.

Pearls are offering at 25s., but we are unable to quote any Assortment of SPLENDID TWO London, a large them of recent production. These will be sold at prices much under the regular advance. HUGH SCOBIE. Toronto, 137, King Street, ¿ 1st October, 1844.

auction during the past fortnight—good samples of Twankay bringing 2s. 2d. to 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., Inferior 1s. 6d. to 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.—the H. & W. ROWSELL. 163 KING SRREET, TORONTO.

MEMOIR of the Life of the Right Honourable Lord Sydenbam, G.C.B., with a Narrative of his Administration in Canada; edited by his Brother, G. Poulett Scrope Esq. M.P. Early Discipline illustrated; or the Infant System

progressing and successful, by Sam'l Wilderspin... 7 6
Illustrations of the practical power of Faith, in a

Popery, by Thos. James; revised and corrected by the Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., All Souls

by Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin... ermons for the use of Families, by Rev. Edward Thompson, M.A.

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a Memoir by Charles Bowdler. 2 vols.

A Course of Practical Sermons: 4 vols. expressly adapted to be read in Families; by the Rev. Har vey Marriott. per vol.

The Warden of Berckingholt; or Rich and Poor; by

A Day in the Sanctuary with an Introductory Trea-tise on Hymnology; by the Rev. R. W. Evans, B.D. 9 0 Bernard Leslie; a tale of the last ten years; by the Rev. W. Gresley, M. A.

The History of our Blessed Lord in easy verse for young children, Illustrated with coloured Plates. 6 10
The Distant Hills; by the Rev. W. Adams. 3 9
The English Church and Roman Heresy; by Walter

Blunt, M.A.

A Companion to the Services of the Church of England for every Sunday in the year. 2 parts.....

The Family Altar or a Series of Prayers suited to Domestic Worship for every day in the Month with occasional Prayers and Meditations; by the Rev.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING,

EXPLAINED in an Address to a Student of Upper Canada College; and an Elementary Course of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, by W. SCOTT BURN. Price 3s. For sale by rmour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co. Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dun-Hamilton; Gravery das; and by the publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL,

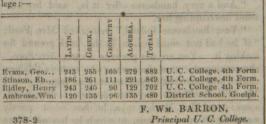
163, King Street.

Toronto, August 1, 1844.

Upper Canada College.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATION.

and the public generally, that they will be fully pre-pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as the Fourth Annual Public Examination, of A Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th of September the following Boys, classed in order of merit, were elected Ex-And which on inspection will be found to comprise a very complete assortment, well suited to the Town and Country Trade.



Number of Vacancies, July, 1845:

and Tuition, with liberty to commute the privilege of Boarding

Subjects of Examination, July 28th, 1845:

GREEK.—Valpy's Delectus.

LATIN.—Ovid's Epistles: Ariadne Theseo and Ænone Paridi
in the "Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo," Eton, 1840, between

ALGEBRA. - To Simple Equations inclusive, (Bridge).

Extract from the Regulations:

1. All Candidates to be eligible who shall produce Testimonials of Good Conduct and Qualifications from the Principal or

Head Master, or any Institution for Education in Canada.

2. The above Testimonials to be lodged with the Collector

3. The names of the successful Candidates to be published,

The Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Herald, and British Colonist; the Montreal Courier, Quebec Mercury, Hamilton Gazette. and London Inquirer, will each give three insertions.

EDUCATION.

will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Popils at her residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W.

TERMS:

Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Giobes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, (Piano Forte), Drawing and Calisthenies, Plain and Fancy

Needle Works, per annum £61 0

EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED:

Payments, Quarterly in Advance: Letters, post-paid.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

F. W. BARRON,

Principal U. C. Coll.

378-3w

specifying the Schools at which they were educated.

p. 18 and p. 32 inclusive. These are to be considered as

text-books on which questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, &c. will be founded.

July 28th, 1845.

for an Annual Stipend of £20.

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS .- Book I.

Toronto, Oct. 7th, 1844.

Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844.

35, Newgate Street, Toronto,

N.B.—School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

MRS. GILKISON

Province, that on the 9th day of September next, she will

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

IN THIS CITY,

FOR VOUNG LADIES.

by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her

Masters will attend for the French, Italian, and German

It will be Mrs. GILKISON'S particular duty, personally, to a struct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with

ong experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may

be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these accomplishments in their children.

Mrs. G. has accommodation for two Young Ladies as Parlour

The following persons have kindly allowed their names to be

ised as references: -- The Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Rev.

H. J. Grasett, Toronto; The Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto; The Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; The Rev. Arthur Palmer,

Guelph; The Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darling-

WANTED,

WANTED,

A S an ASSISTANT in a SCHOOL, a Person of Lady-like manners, and good English Education. She must be competent to instruct in History, Geography, &c. A Lady

possessing greater acquirements would be more desirable, but the abovementioned attainments are indispensable. She must

Apply to Thos. Champion Esq., 144 King St., Toronto.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers,

BANK STOCK, DEBENTURES, OR LAND SCRIP,

WANTED.

H. NORRIS & Co.

157 King-st. Toronto

ton: The Hon, Mr. Justice Jones, Toronto; The Hon, William

mick, Esq., Niagara.

routine of School duties.

Toronto, 13th August, 1844.

Toronto, 5th February, 1844.

elong to the Established Church.

DLAIN and beaded GOTHIC FONTS.

Which they offer at reduced prices.

369-tf toria Row, King Street, Toronto, C. W.

June 17th, 1844.

August 12, 1844.

Latin

together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation. Upper Canada College. THE FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, of the CANDIDATES FOR THE EXHIBITIONS founded by the Council of King's College, will commence on Monday, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occu-pied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire-proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public

Four: tenable for three years; to two of which (3d and 4th) is attached exemption from College dues for Tuition; to one, (2nd) in addition to the above, the Annual Stipend of £10; and to one (1st) exemption from College dues for both Board At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occup

FORWARDING, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends

Forwarders, Warehousemen,

Their Line of Steam-boats, Eriesson Propellers, (first intro-

duced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize,

Produce and Passengers, on the Canal. Lakes and River, at as

low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS. Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, vis the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards.

1844.

Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain. MURRAY & SANDERSON,

SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville,

General Agency Office.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, Rue St. Laurent, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will

Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Par-hament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Cuparther-ship Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal

N. B .- All letters must be post-paid. Montreal, 1st June, 1844.

FOR SALE, A NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of good land, beautifully situated in the romantic and thriving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore.

The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable, Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair.

Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel family. The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of the best in the Province

M ISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, and such persons as may please to favour her establishment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F. Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or

LEWIS MOFFATT. Toronto, June 22, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN-ING, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS :- Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the

remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths

of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at Every Pupil to furnish her own Books, Stationery, Bed, Bedding, &c. &c. a Silver Tea and Table Spoon and Fork; to be returned upon the Pupils leaving the School.

the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. nid.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the

holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844. For Sale or to Lease on Moderate Terms, A HOUSE AND OUT OFFICES, conveniently and A comfortably arranged, in the vicinity of Cobourg, with or without about fifty-five acres of Land, one mile from the Church, Market, &c. A planked side-walk passes the door.

This Property will be found an excellent investment, as the whole can be laid out in Building Lots, and must increase in

Apply to Mr. HARGRAFT, Post Office, Cobourg; If by

August 1, 1844. TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A most desirable residence for a Private Family, A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN. Or the Captains of Vessels navigating Lake Ontario. THE HOUSE is in the Cottage style, nearly new, built in the most substantial manner of wood, with a good Stone

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and Cellar underneath, and contains five Bed rooms, Drawing-room, Parlour, Kitchen, Pantry, and Closets, &c. &c. The Yard and Garden occupy half an aere, forming three good Building Lots all enclosed with a close Thorn Hedge and Picketed Fence. in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. The Garden is well stocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. The situation is within the limits of the picturesque and rising town of Port Hope, near to the Lake Shore, and on the West side of the Harbour, possessing one of the most beautiful prospects to be found in Canada.

For further particulars apply to Mr. M. Jellett, on the BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the

Port Hope, 12th August, 1844.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOURin that commodious house at the Corner of York and Adelaide (late Newgate) Street, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Colonel The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties

comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education.

The Brians' is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the covered walk f

of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844. 353-ti JOHN HART

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

CLATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. 10. 233, King Street, two doors cast of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of mubilic paternage. Allan, Toronto; Clarke Gamble, Esq., Toronto; The Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston; The Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh; Samuel Street, Esq., Niagara Falls; Thomas McCor-Toronto, 25th May, 1842. J. G. JOSEPH,

Optician, Spectacles & Mathematical Instrument Maker, No. 2, Victoria Buildings, ADJOINING BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BANK, KING STREET, TORONTO,

IN an Establishment for Young Ladies, a Lady capable of giving instruction in the usual branches of a good education, and who is willing to make herself useful in the general N returning thanks to the public generally for the liberal Application to be made by letter (post-paid), mentioning the individual's qualifications and terms, to D. H., Post Office, state that he has opened, in addition to his former Stock, an extensive assortment of SPECTACLES, adapted to every sight within the reach of artificial assistance. Compasses, EDUCATION.

LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruction to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, King Street.

Toronto 5th February, 1844 343-tf has on hand and will make to order WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

and SILVER WARE. All articles in the above line made and repaired to order. Toronto, 17th July, 1844.

BIRTHS.

At Niagara, on the 1st instant, Mrs. W. B. Winterbottom, Esq., of a daughter.
At Kingston, on the 27th ultimo, the lady of Capt. Symons, royal artillery, of a daughter.

At Quebe,c on the 12th instant, the lady of Henry LeMesurier, Jr., of a son.

MARRIED. At Williamsburgh, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev, Mr. Boswell, Pembrooke G. Crysler, Esq., son of Col. John Crysler, of Finch, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Capt. John Dorin, of Wil-

We regret to learn that the last packet brings intelligence of the decease of the lady of J. M. Higginson, Esq., the Private Secretary of his Excellency the Governor General.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 17 A SMALL quantity of U. Canada, Commercial, or Gore
Bank Stock wanted. Also Land Scrip, Government,
or City of Toronto Debentures (old dates).
Apply to HENRY E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, No. 4 VicLand P. Wing Street, Toronto C. W. Street, Toronto C. Street, Toront

376.4 Wilson.

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HENRY HOWARD.

THE OFFER, AND ITS RECEPTION. Great works do oft yield grievous accidents, Which stir up people's rage beyond intents.

CHAPTER XI.

As soon as Mr. Milles left the room, Mrs. Ford commenced a long statement to Mrs. Marles of this business of the endowment, concluding by telling her of the vicar's proposition, and the loss of presentation if his offer was accepted. Mrs. Marles listened very patiently to all her friend had to say, and then remarked that it was one of the most aggravating things she had ever heard of. "To think Mrs. Ford," continued the lady-"to think of the trouble you have had, the pains you have taken to build this church, and now, after all, the consecration to be refused by the Bishop-it is very aggravating; and, between ourselves, I dont think the Bishop deserves much credit for his conduct; it is certainly very uncivil of his lordship-very uncivil indeed."

"And what do you think," asked Mrs. Ford, "of this proposal of the vicar's?"

"What do I think of it?" repeated the widow "why, I think it is one of the most cunning and disgraceful things I ever heard of in my life. There he has been sitting quietly, watching all we have been about, and never attempting to put a finger to the business at all; excusing himself, forsooth, becaue Caton required a church more than Weston, and because he was pledged to undertake it first. He has been sitting still doing nothing, under this paltry excuse, and has watched us until our church was built, knowing very well, I'll be bound to say, that we should not be able to get it consecrated, and thinking that he was sure to have it in his own hands. Oh, he's a the patronage; but, indeed, there are so many pervery deep man; I've suspected him long ago, in spite of his great professions, and now, you see, it is all its falling into his hands." coming out.'

"And you really think," asked Mrs. Ford, " that he knew all the while that we could not get it consecrated unless we gave the patronage to him?"

"Do I?" repeated Mrs. Marles; "do I? Yes, that I do; and should not at all be surprised if the Bishop is at the bottom of it too. You may depend upon it, that the Bishop and the Vicar have been playing a deep game into one another's hands; this is too good a thing for these clergymen to let slip through their fingers so easily. No, no; it has been understood between them. I thirk it one of the shabbiest, dirtiest, most cunning, disgraceful things, I ever knew." Ann Croft, who had heard the whole conversation

that had taken place between the Vicar and Mrs. Ford, but had hitherto made no remark, here observed, that she thought Mrs. Marles must be mistaken. "The Vicar's character," she said, "was so well known, that no one could suspect him of being guilty of such deceit as was here imputed to him. He gave ter all, it turns out that we have not the power to give his reasons for not assisting in the erection of this new church, because he was engaged in erecting ano- Mr. Dwyer will think we have treated him very unther where is was more wanted; it could not be supposed that he was aware there would be no endowment forthcoming when it was required, as he knew nothing about the money affairs: indeed, I believe," she troubles." added, "he had never been consulted in the business at all.

"Very kind of you, Miss Croft, no doubt," replied Mrs. Marles, with a sneer; "very kind, to take the laughing at you. But as to the other point; I really vicar's part; but if you were to talk for a week, you do not see what you can do. It will be a sad thing would never convince me that he is not at the bottom to lose Dwyer; he is such a fine preacher, and we of this refusal of the Bishop's, and has known all have all set our minds on him; but it can't be along what it would come to. I am dreadfully vexed helped." about it-dreadfully; and I only wish I knew how to defeat their plans. Don't you think," she continued, addressing her neighbour, "that you could persuade Mr. Ford to endow it?"

"What!" asked Mrs. Ford, in great surprise, and rather angrily, "endow it with a 1000l.? No, that he won't: he has given 50l. to the building, and I'm sure I've laboured night and day besides; and now to expect that he should give 1000l. more! really, Mrs. per how we are to keep up appearances. Mr. Ford, Well, I really do not see what can be done." you know, is now in a very responsible position; he station in life. It is all very well for people who have of." few expenses, for single people and widows" (here Mrs. Ford looked very pointedly at her friend), "to give large sums of money for these purposes; but with us, with our family and onr expenses, the thing is im-

"Well," continued the widow, "I did not mean to say any thing unkind, Mrs. Ford. I would not offend you for the world: but you spoke the other day of the Zouch's having built and endowed the parish church; and then you remarked, it would be so nice to have it said that the Fords had done the same: and so I thought you might wish to persuade Mr. Ford to do it."

"It would be nice," replied Mrs. Ford, rather softening at this allusion, "very nice. Yes, I should like that very much. Many of the ancestors of the old families in the neighbourhood did, I believe, length Mrs. Ford perceived that he began to waver; build and endow churches, and it would be very nice and, pushing her advantage drove him from his poto do the same; but then, you see, Mrs. Marles, it is sitions one by one, till she extorted a promise that he a very expensive thing-1000l. is a great sum of would consider the matter carefully over. This he money.'

a man a good deal of importance in the county; the was determined upon carrying her point; so he gave Werdens, for instance, had a living to give away the other day. Why, there were dozens of clergymen applying for it; and I heard as a fact from my cousin Sir Toby, who is a very intimate friend of the Earl of tion might take place on the day first fixed, and that Duberly, that his lordship had applied personally to he, with his chaplain, would, on the occasion, pay his Mr. Werden for the living for one of his sons,-for one of his sons, Mrs. Ford! Now just fancy the Earl of Duberly applying to Mr. Ford in a similar

"It would be very nice indeed," observed Mrs. Ford.

"Yes," replied the widow; "and think what consequence it would give you in the county, and the invitations you would have to Duberly Manor! Every body has to purchase their first step into high society; and I really think that you could not do it in a much cheaper way than this."

"Well," continued Mrs. Ford, "I'll tell you what I will do-I will speak to Mr. Ford on the subject, and then he can please himself. There are many things to be considered both ways. It certainly would be very nice to have a living to give away to endowment, Mr. Milles' handsome offer was declined. whom one liked; but then 1000l. is a great deal of money; and, besides this, we could not give it to their departure, "this is nice: we shall have the con-Lord Duberly, for we have promised it to Mr. Dwyer."

"And what if you have?" said the widow, turning shall have the Bishop, and we shall have dear Mr. her attack. "You like Mr. Dwyer, don't you?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Ford, "very much indeed." "Your husband likes him?"

"Yes, very much too."

"Now, mark my words," said Mrs. Marles very emphatically; "if the vicar gets the appointment, you may whistle for Mr. Dwyer. The vicar does not like popular preachers; and he'll no more give the living to Mr. Dwyer than he will give it to me. Tell Mr. Ford this, and at the same time beg him to guess what kind of a man we are likely to have at the new church: do this, and I fancy he won't let the vicar have the appointment—that is, if he can help it."

hurch: do this, and I fancy he won't let the vicar ave the appointment—that is, if he can help it."

At this point Mrs. Marles rose up to go; when ann Croft retired to her own room, to muse upon the Ann Croft retired to her own room, to muse upon the way in which modern church-livings are sometimes

were occupied with this subject, when his wife came FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, into the room, and he told her as well as he was able, the situation he had fixed upon. This was too good an opportunity to be lost; so Mrs. Ford at once introduced the subject of her morning's conversation with Mr. Milles, explaining the offer he had made. "And a very handsome offer it is," said her hus-

band interrupting her. "Yes; handsome indeed," remarked Mrs. Ford; if he had not some reason in the back ground for making it. You are not perhaps aware, Mr. Ford," she continued, "that the person who endows this new church will have the appointment of an incumbent.-Mr. Milles' offer is therefore doubtless very handsome:—as Mrs. Marles says, he has been quietly watching all our exertions, in which he has not taken the least share, waits till the church is finished, and then steps in to reap all the benefit."

"But my dear," exclaimed Mr. Ford, "surely the patronage of this new church is not the thing to tempt a man of Mr. Milles' character to do what is

"As to Mr. Milles' character," replied the lady, sneeringly, "I can say nothing; but this I know, that the patronage of the church is a very good thing, and such as nobody would lose, if he could get it. You know well enough my dear," she continued, in a blander and softer tone, "these are the things which give men so much importance, and afford so many advantages to one's own family. Mrs. Marles told me only just now, that Mr. Werden had a living to give away lately, and that dozens of gentlemen applied to him for it; and that even Lord Duberly went and asked him to give it to his son. I can assure you that other people do not treat those things so lightly; I consider it a capital thing for Mr. Milles, if he gets sons who would be glad of it, that I have little fear of

"Well, my dear," said Mr. Ford, who at present tainly appears to be a good deal of trouble in getting

"Oh dear, ves!" replied Mrs. Ford, "an immense deal of trouble. I am sure I will never undertake anything of the kind again; it's more trouble than it's worth. Did you not hear from Mr. Dwyer yesterday?" inquired the lady, turning her attack upon another quarter, which she thought was perhaps more

"Yes replied her husband; "I had a very kind letter from him, in which he says he shall be very glad indeed to accept our offer."

"There again," exclaimed Mrs. Ford; "there's another difficulty: what shall we do with Mr. Dwyer? we have already promised him the living; and if, afit to him, what a most unpleasant thing it will be!handsomely, and the whole town will ridicule us. I saw that horrid Bradwell laughing in his sleeve this morning, all the while I was telling the vicar our

"My dear," said her husband, "pray dont speak ill of Bradwell; we all know what an excellent person he is: I am sure you must be mistaken as to his

"It can't be helped, indeed," said Mrs. Ford "except perhaps in one way; and that you will not like

"Ask the vicar for the appointment this time, I snppose?" remarked her husband.

No" said Mrs Ford. "What then?" inquired her husband.

"Endow it yourself," replied the lady.

"Yes," replied Mr. Ford, smiling at what he con-Marles, I think it is too bad of you to hint at such a sidered to be a little pleasantry of his wife; "yes, thing. 10001., indeed! If Mr. Ford is to give such would remove the difficulty in one way but creaway such sums as these in endowing churches I won- ate a very considerable difficulty in another quarter.

is a magistrate for the county, and has to hold up his be well laid out in such a thing; that I am quite sure

"Perhaps so," observed her husband; "but what would be the advantage?"

Mrs. Ford recapitulated all she had said as to the additional consequence, &c. they would gain; and then dwelt very strongly upon the disappointment Mr. Dwyer would experience if not presented; finishing all by drawing a pleasant picture of the two families of the Fords and the Zouch's handed down to posterity as the co-benefactors of Preston.

Mr. Ford was a man not always easily overcome: in many of the changes that had taken place in his establishment he had struggled hard, and one or two, among which was the point of the two crests, he had carried. It must not therefore be supposed that on the present occasion he vielded very easily. The conflict was long, and for some time doubtful. At did for several days; at length he felt convinced that "It certainly is," said Mrs. Marles; "but it gives there was nothing for it but to endow, for Mrs. Ford a reluctant consent. This done, letters were posted off to the Bishop, to acquaint his lordship with Mr. Ford's intentions, and requesting that the consecrapromised visit to Weston Hall. By the same post, another letter was forwarded to Mr. Dwyer, announcing to him Mr. Ford's generous proposal with regard to the living, and requesting him to be at Weston in time for the consecration, where, the note added, he would meet the Bishop, and where Mr. and Mrs. Ford hoped he would take up his quarters until he found a residence that suited him. This done, Mrs. Marles, and one or two other neighbours were invited to spend the evening at Weston, where the subject of the consecration was fully discussed, and Mr. Ford's liberal offer excited the warmest applause. A subscription-list was opened among the ladies, to purchase a full suit of canonicals for Mr. Dwyer; and a polite note forwarded to the vicar, intimating that as Mr. Ford had undertaken to provide the necessary "Well now," said Mrs. Ford to her friends before secration on the very day on which it was fixed; we

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. °d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion. subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

Solicitor, Cobourg.

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

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

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 30, 1844.

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him.

T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO, —A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable nanner, and on moderate terms.

P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord, &c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c.

Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 13, 1844. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the had not the slightest idea to what his wife was coming; "well, my dear, I shall be very glad indeed if the thing can be settled satisfactorily. There certainly conserve to be a good deal of trouble in getting. which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

> J. H. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

HORSE-SHOEING AND FARRIERY. THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Cobourg and vicinity, for their liberal onage since his re-commencement in business, and begs to nform them that he has added to his establishment an experienced Horse-Shoer and Farrier, who engages to cure the usual Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Good Stabling for

He has also engaged a good STEEL SPRING-MAKER. B. SMALL.

Cobourg, August 15, 1844. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842. WILLIAM STENNETT.

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH. Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO. "One thousand pound," continued his lady, "would be well laid out in such a thing; that I am quite sure Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired;

Engraving and Dye-sinking executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for

the very liberal support received since he commenced siness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria

Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism. | Gravel.

Affections of the Bladder and Kid- Inward Fever. neys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER Impure Blood. COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without the west of the oradicate antirely all without the oradicate antirely al MERCURIAL DISEASES. Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats. Nervous Debility. Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Organic Affections. Palpitation of the Heart. Painter's Cholic. PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 varse standing by the NSUMPTION. Used with he greatest success in this disrupt Humors. Dyspersics.

Dyspersics.

No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.

Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflictuptions of the Skin. be sure of relief by the Life Me FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head. Scurvy. Salt Rheum.

SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL, tually expelled by these medi-cines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their GENERAL DEBILITY. existence is suspected.—Relief

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every
patient

patient.

83° Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony

band, to ascertain what he thought of this suggestion of the widow's.

BUILDING LOTS.

BUILDING LOTS.

BUILDING LOTS.

BUILDING LOTS.

BUILDING LOTS.

BUILDING LOTS on the East Bank of the River Long, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for her erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the course of which he had paid a visit to the new church; and when there had fixed upon a pew for himself and family, which he considered well situated for seeing and hearing Mr. Dwyer. His thoughts

LIAM B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony Street, New York.

The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and all abels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

J. M. GROVER.



DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, CALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOR, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG, THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO, CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COCLEUGH, SAIL AS UNDER,

From Toronto to Kingston: SOVEREIGN, Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon.

From Kingston to Toronto: PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. SOVEREIGN, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

CITY OF TORONTO, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston. Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as received by them or their Agents. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS. The Fast-sniling Low Pressure Steam-boat

EMERALD, CAPT. VANALLEN,

CAPT. VANALLEN,

WILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Port Robinson at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Rail Road Dock, Chippewa, at 12 o'clock, P. M.,—except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippawa only, and returning will leave Chippawa at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By this route, passengers leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M., will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Niagara Falls, and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queenston in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Rochester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake Erie. Passengers leaving Toronto in the morning and taking the Cars at Queenston and the Emearla at Chippawa, will reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Cars also leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steamer leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steamer that leaves Toronto at 2 P. M.

> STEAMER TO OSWEGO. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

WILL leave Hamilton for Oswego, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M., and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.
Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for OSWEGO, touching at Wellington, (weather permitting) early every Wednesday morning.
Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Mon-

day, at 4. P. M. Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton, every Thursday, at 6, P. M.
Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M.

Toronto, May 30, 1844. BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA,

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port

Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports (weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock, A.M. Toronto, 1844.

THE STEAMER GORE,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Direct, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844. The Steamer Eclipse,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON. WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave Toronto for Hamilton, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Toronto, April 11th, 1844.

MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS CHARLOTTE,

BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA, WILL leave KINGSTON for MONTREAL, descending all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and MONTREAL for KINGSTON, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. French Creek " 5 " " Ogdensburgh Tuesday, 5 " " 1 " A.M. St. Regis Coteau du Lac " 11 " " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Gananoque Prescott Thursday, 1

St. Regis " 6 " " Coteau du Lac " 11 " " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Gananoque "5 " A.M.

Ogdensburgh "1½ " "

C. Paris "6 " " " Coteau du Lac " 11 " " And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

Thursday, Carillon P.M. Friday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls P.M. 11 Oliver's Ferry Saturday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Saturday, A.M. Carillon P.M.

Sunday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville P.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Monday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Carillon Wednesday, 8 Bytown Kemptville Merrickville P.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 4

And arrives in Kingston the same day. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage.

The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston and Montreal every alternate day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to

Isthmus

MACPHERSON & CRANE.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND. TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST, (LATE UPPER CANADA.) NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about the stated quantity of Land mentioned in the Printed Lists of this date. They consist of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the Country, and most of them surrounded by Old Settlements: of Blocks, containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres, situated in the Western District: and of a very extensive and important Territory, of 800,000 Acres, in the Huron District, situated Ninety Miles South of Owen's Sound.

The Lands are offered on the most Liberal Terms, and are highly beneficial to the Settlers. By this arrangement, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of LEASE, FOR A TERM OF TEN YEARS;

No Money Being Required Down,

The Rents payable 1st February, in each year, being less than the Interest upon the Price. Thus, for example, suppose the Purchase Money for 100 Acres to be 12s. 6d. per Acre, which is £62 10s., the Rent required thereon is £3; full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make a Liberal Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from feather Rent Price.

Liberal Allowance upon the Frice, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby satisfaction further Rent.

These Lands, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest.

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account," thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

REDITTANCE OF MONIES.

Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business. The Company last year resultted to the United Kingdom and Germany nearly £3,000, in 329 sums, averaging about £9 each: by this means, and during the last four months, they have already sent home a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are so complete, that the sums are placed in the parties hands in Europe, free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the Mail in England, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada.

The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice.

Every kind of information, were Carada and Alexanders they were the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal,

without notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furnished, free of all charge, by applying personally, or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, free of charge, upon application if by letter, Post-paid, to the Company's Office, at Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands; as Frederick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money.

CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET, King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 6th May, 1844.

nanging, &c. &c.
Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. Orders from the Country punctually attended to.
Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

W. H. EDWOODS, HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER. No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with J. RAINS, Secretary. their patronage.

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes

f the Shop.
Toronto, May, 1844. THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. 370 SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

191, King Street, Toronto.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 25, 1843.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT. AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S, MARKET SQUARE. Cobourg, 20th March, 1844.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c. REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.

Toronto. 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD. SURGEON DENTIS CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT.

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

Toronto, June 24, 1842. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS. CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street,

TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

N. G. HAM, BARRISTER AT LAW. Office over the Post-Office, 365-3m T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON)

No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

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