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poetry.

FINE CLOTHES. (From Keeble's Lyra Innocentium.)

"And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches, from the trees, and strewed them in the way."

Look westward, pensive little one, How the bright hues together run, Around where late waning sun Sank in his evening cloud. Or eastward turn thee, and admire How linger yet the showers of fire, Deep in each fold, high on each spire

Thou seest it not; an envious screen A fluttering leaflet, hangs between Thee and that fair mysterious scene, A veil too near thine eye. One finger's breadth at hand would mar A world of light in Heaven afar, A mote eclipse a glorious star, An eyelid hide the sky.

Of yonder mountain proud.

And while to clear the view we stay, And while to clear the view we stay,
Lo! the bright hour has passed away;
A twilight haze, all dim and grey,
Hath quench'd the living gleam.
Remember this, thou little child In hours of Prayer, when fancies wild Betwixt thee and thy Saviour mild

O shame, O grief, when earth's rude toys, An opening door, a breath, a noise, Drive from the heart th' eternal joys, Displace the Lord of Love! For half a prayer perchance on high We soar, and heaven seems bright and nigh, But ah! too soon frail heart and eye Sink down and earthward rove.

Come floating on life's stream.

The Sunday garment glittering gay
The Sunday heart will steal away.
Then haste thee, ere the fond glance stray, Thy precious robes unfold,
And cast before thy Saviour's feet: Him spare not with thy best to greet, Nor dread the dust of Sion's street,

'Tis jewels all and gold. His very shrines, this week of woe, Will doff their rich attire, and show As mourners; fear we then to go In glad and festal guise. Yea, when the funeral days are o'er, And altars shine in gold once more, I bid thee lavish ail thy store In fearless sacrifice.

The gorgeous hues by sinners worn. Our pride and our good Angel's scorn,-His pavement let them now adorn, Or with his daylight blend, His palace court bath order blest, When from His Throne of earthly rest In glory beams th' immertal Guest, We to the dust descend.

> THE PARISH. (From The Surplice.)

none is greater than that of adapting the truths he capable of attaching any ideas at all to his words. It

and every one else has overlooked in religious matters.

There are thousands of such. I say let him begin to serious question. Could the people have fallen into

we say to them in our own parishes?

and suggest much that has not been said. The occurrences it narrates, took place in this said quiet lit- knows or may know the truth of every thing here

About 10 o'clock one fine morning, a labourer's wife made her way to the Curate's kitchen. She wanted him to hasten to the house of a labourer who lived near her. She said he was dangerously ill; and, in answer to the Curate's inquiries, informed him that he had been ill several days, had been deliri-

But you may pray when you cannot talk, God resort and the greaters of the education of the poor is equally applicable to that "But you may pray when you cannot talk, tool regards 'the sighing of a contrite heart,' and 'the desire of them that be sorrowful.'" To this he offered no answer. The Curate then endeavoured to point out answer. The Curate the endeavoured to point out and the endeavoured to the endea answer. The Curate then endeavoured to point out the secular power that even the importance of improving the little time he might lains of these schools are appointed by the State; that

haps, to thoughts of Him who is ever near

To snothe and save To lay us gently in the grave, To close the weary eye, and hush the parting breath?" let those judge who have tried. The attempt was have not, as Christian teachers, endeavoured to repered, "let your thoughts join them, and say Amen." monished to pray as he could, in his thoughts; to from their religious duty to Him. ask for "true repentance and the pardon of his sins," in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ. To phetical character, in an age which, from its corrupthose exhortations, as to several preceding, when re- tions in doctrine and practice, imperatively required quested to join us in prayer, he replied, "I never did this office of Christian zeal, courage, piety and chano such a thing, but I'll try." By this time he began to wander in his talk, and the Curate, thinking it bet- in France has not been true to the solemn comm ter that he should rest for a time took his leave, which she has received as a Church, to be a light in promising to return in the afternoon. He did so, and Of all the difficulties of a Parish Priest, perhaps the afflicted man became more attentive, attentive a sponses. But his time was very short. The day That Charte proclaims the miserable and deistical plain, so far as the structure of the primitive church has to convey, to the various capacities and prejudices following he sunk fast, and wandered still more.— principle of the equality of all religions; and yet they of his charge. Some appear to view them from a totally different point from his; others seem quite intill, as day returned to the earth he had gazed upon seem to have no feeling of patriotic sorrow and pity so many years, his eyes closed, and his soul fled, we for their Country, stultified by an arrogant philosophy, is the same in private conversation: he sees they do not understand him; the conversation: he sees they do not understand him; the conversation is the same in private conversation: he sees they do hope to the society of the thief whose dying prayer and enslaved by a licentious liberty; and instead of conclosed by a well to intimate the separation of the not understand him; the countenance is vacant; their replies, when they do reply are so wild are the society of the thief whose dying prayer and enslaved by a licentious liberty; and instead of labouring to reform what is amiss, and to purify what Church from the world. Within this, but still withreplies, when they do reply, are so wide, so out of all bounds, that he feels humilisted and downward and south sacraments, without the usual time and aids for is corrupt in the national mind, they appear to be in bounds, that he feels bumiliated and depressed; and "dressing the soul," yet, on the wings of one last ear- love with the delusions of their country; they fight

any of the hangers-on about the clergy, as is too freelection of grace!"—about "justification by faith" talk, not to, but with one of these—not talk religiousanswered, or, if he is, it will be an attempt to talk in by the rulers of State and Church? If there had his way—it will be all assumed; but let him speak been more teaching and praying, and less preaching? to him in his own ordinary style of talking. I know And have we not been "aiming at high things," in deavour. You will find him a man; nay, he is a and disputing and wrangling about abstruse and diffi-Christian—and this is the most perplexing, the most cult points, while the people have been "perishing for tiquity was ignorant—a Christian knowing nothing the beginning—to lay the foundation—to teach those whatever of Christianity. We are shocked at the who ought from childhood to have known it, "the idea of baptising heathens in the East; but what shall doctrine of baptisms and laying on of hands, and of repentance from dead works," and, in short, every We are now, of course, speaking of the poor; and thing which a Christian ought to know and believe to such poor as have been what is called neglected— One is afraid to look at it. These souls have been though, as the word is very often used, it means ne- solemnly placed under the care of men who have been glect of a very different kind. Lest, however, any warned that they must give account of them; and one should imagine the poor here alluded to, are only many of them at the time, were old, and dying, ignoto be found in low districts, crowded with the most rant and unprepared. And they are always busy. abandoned characters, in some large town: or in some If the clergyman is to see them, he must follow them wild dell, remote from the neighbourhood of churches, and even from the sound of their bells: lest any one should thus imagine, be it below the sound of their masters, which would soon be comshould thus imagine, be it known, that we are now plained of; or he must catch him when the labour of speaking from actual knowledge of an agricultural the day is over, and they are at "supper" wearied parish, where there is now a resident curate, where and out of heart; or he must try to draw them to the population is not large, where the services are Church once on the Sunday—they cannot many of regularly celebrated, and where the children are new them come twice, for in the morning they are busy taught. It has not always been thus, however, and till Church side of the morning they are busy heels and run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to heel a run away from school across the Alps to help the run away from school across the A taught. It has not always been thus, however, and it is necessary, perhaps, to state this: still for many it is necessary, perhaps, to state t it is necessary, perhaps, to state this: still for many are ignorant—who want a principle of attraction?— Years it has possessed these priviliges; it is also what And if he succeed, his sermon is for those who know would be generally considered a quiet, orderly, civi- at the very least, the first principles of religion—but lized, nay, we might say, Christian sort of parish; it these do not know them. And as for the prayers may very fairly stand as a specimen of country parish- these men are enclosed in tall boxes, and go to slee during prayers. They cannot all kneel if they would, The following story may illustrate what has been, and "it has never been the custom." What is to be

> CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE. (From a " Diary in France," by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.)

Ous at least two or three, and that on that morning the opinion of the Clergy, abandoned religion altoge-strong appearances of retribution in human affairs."

with the State, the Clergy have not always been animated with a right spirit. They have suffered much have not received it in a dignified manner. They made, with what success the "day will declare" At call the State to a sense of its duty to the Church, length the Curate said, "Let us pray," and the atten- nor have they reminded it of its need of a Church as dants knelt down with him. The sick man threw off a National Institution, for the preservation of public the clothes, and made an effort to rise; sunk back, peace. Nor have they discharged their duty to a and looked perplexed, saying, "I cannot kneel." He higher Power by boldly declaring to the State its own it expressed were appropriate: that it was characterprayed, "Remember not Lord our iniquities," but means of securing His favour and protection. They failing, said aloud, "I cannot —I cannot understand seem to have forgotten the precepts of Almighty God —I cannot talk." "Do not talk then," they whisin Holy Scripture, commanding His Ministers to proclaim, in season and out of season, to kings and rulers, earthly building is the symbol, and leading them on-He was still, and when the prayer was ended, said disz the great truth of their Christian resposibilities; and tinctly, and with energy, "Amen." To our astonish- they have not imitated the examples of His prophets ment, he marked the close of every prayer as they in the old Testament, calling on princes and people, followed, and exactly where he ought, responded with in their royal capacities and public character to repent a hearty "Amen." The prayers ended, he was ad- and to amend their ways, whenever they have swerved

The Clergy of France has not discharged this prority, at the hands of the National Church. The Church the house, a city on a hill. Instead of regarding the the afflicted man became more attentive, more Chris- Divine Word as her only rule, she has treated the rereceive the Charte, as their own watchword. They yet he has no other words: theology has supplied no others. The words "sinner," and "saviour," for example by the has no other words: theology has supplied no others. The words "sinner," and "saviour," for exsociety of his Lord. May he rest in peace!

"dressing the soul, yet, on the wings of the low with the delusions of their country; they fight or building enclosing the font; for as Holy Baptism nest invocation, breathed his soul to Paradise and the society of his Lord. May he rest in peace!

Revolution, the spirit of which they know to be op-

statements, let him enter into conversation—not with any of the harvers on about "decrees"—about "the present? Sermons about "decrees"—about "the harvers on about the harvers of the harvers of the harvers on about the harvers of the harv not admit the truth? Have they attempted to inculmen of low estate," but with some groom or stable-boy; some ordinary labourer, whom his master and every one else has overlooked in religious matters.

There are thousands of such. I say let him begin to talk, not to but with some forms question. Could the people have fallen into the state of generating the Liberty of the serious question. Could the people have fallen into the state of generating the Liberty of the list together), to the Ark, in which was always looked upon as a type of the State its duty to the Church? Their Bishops have published their manifestors, asserting the Liberty of the list together), to the Ark, in which Noah and all who serious question. Could the people have fallen into the state of generating the Liberty of the list together), to the Ark, in which was always looked upon as a type of the State its duty to the Church? Their Bishops have published their manifestors, asserting the Liberty of the list together), to the Ark, in which Noah and all who serious question. Could the people have fallen into that liberty to all! But they have never maintained every creature without perished. The entrance was ly, after the ordinary fashion, for then he will not be answered, or, if he is, it will be any that liberty to all! But they have never maintained that liberty to all l Eighty Bishops of France had presented themselves into three portions, answering to three several divibefore the public with this assertion in their mouths, sions into which the ecclesiastical polity requires that as they have done with the other, if they had rested the members of the Church shall be distinguished. tion of having done their duty to their Country; and ward the sanctuary, the chaucel, as we now speak, it will be evident that what we say has reference to his soul's health. It is a fearful state of things.—

though the evident that what we say has reference to his soul's health. It is a fearful state of things.—

they would have been confessors of the Church, instead of being martyrs to the Charte.

the part of spoilt children at school, who, when chas- tians. of the ill treatment his children have received, and fractory than they were before, and send them back to school to plague their master, King Louis Philippe, out of his life by new and ingenious arts of Ultramon-

EXAMPLES OF MORAL RETRIBUTION AFFORDED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. (From Alison's History of Europe.)

The French Legislature and Government have, in fanaticism: yet I must admit that there are often the medical attendant had expressed a fear that he ther; and the idea of endeavouring to infuse a Chris- Had he lived to the present times, and witnessed the could not survive the day. This was discouraging tian spirit into them through the Church, was one extraordinary confirmation of this truth which the reenough, for the man was not a communicant, and had which they cannot be induced to consider as at all volutionary contest afforded, his innate candour would many years, indeed, he had quite neglected it, but he had, during a few months before his illness, been present on several Sundays. The Curate's heart sunk seem on several Sundays. The Curate's heart sunk seem in the morning Maria and the probably have extorted a still more unqualined testing in the morning may open our hearts to him this time of absence, and the clergy, as far as we have probably have extorted a still more unqualined testing induce them to lend a willing heart seem, and the Catholic laity also, seem, if we may so long-continued and holy labours of the Society; and under them to lend a willing heart seem, and the Catholic laity also, seem, if we may so long-continued and holy labours of the Society; and under them to lend a willing heart seem, and the Catholic laity also, seem, if we may so long-continued and holy labours of the Society; and under them to lend a willing heart seem and the Divine blessing, induce them to lend a willing heart seem and the Catholic laity also, seem, if we may so long-continued and holy labours of the Society; and under the beard; because it is an indispensable preparation for the Heavening bis love. Do men glory in evalted and a powerful hand to meet demands now increasing indispensable preparation for the Heavening bis love. Do men glory in evalted and a powerful hand to meet demands now increasing indispensable preparation for the Heavening bis love. On the loth of the continued and holy labours of the Society; and the catholic laity also, seem, if we may so long-continued and holy labours of the Society; and the catholic laity also, seem, if we may so long-continued and holy labours of the Society; and the catholic laity also, seem, if we may so long-continued and holy labours of the Society; and the catholic laity also, seem, if we may so long-continued and holy labours of the Society; and the catholic laity also, seem, if we may so long-continued and holy labours of the Society; and holy labours of the Society; and holy labours of the Society; and holy labour and, during a few months before his illness, been preand, during a few months before his illness, been preand, during a few months before his illness, been present on several Sundays. The Curate's heart sunk
at the prospect of a conversation with him. The
at the prospect of a conversation with him partating in goodat the prospect of a conversation with him. The
at the prospect of a conversation with him partating in goodand a powerful hand to meet demands now increasing
from every quarter, for the eighteenth century.

October, 1793, at nine o'clock in the morning, Marie
and given it up as incurable.

The are few who do
the prospect of a conversation with him partating in goodness, and sharing his love. Do men glory in experiment so proper they generally employ, is, that the experiment has althey generally employ, is, that unutterably blessed mansion.

The convergence of the eighteenth century.

October, 1793, at nine o'clock in the morning, Marie
and a powerful hand to meet demands now increasing
from every quarter with the proper of the eighteenth century.

October, 1793, at nine o'clock in the morning has and a powerful hand to meet demands now increasing
from every quarter with the proper of the experiment seems of the plant of the convergence of the proper of the experiment seems of the plant of the plant of the plant of the proper of the experiment seems of the plant Church of the living God, to sustain His honour in every compense of reward, that unutterably blessed mansion, and he knew not what to substitute, nor did he dare to substitute, which Cod had promised, and which Christ is gone substitute. With a heavy heart, therefore, he walked to have the compense of the world, and to hasten the coming of His which Cod had promised. There are tew who do compense of reward, that unutterably blessed mansion, of a Queen and a woman, the noble and unoffending which Cod had promised. There are tew who do compense of reward, that unutterably blessed mansion, of a Queen and a woman, the noble and unoffending which Cod had promised. There are the world, and to hasten the coming of His which Cod had promised. There are the world, and to hasten the coming of His which Cod had promised. There are the world, and to hasten the coming of His which Cod had promised. There are the world, and to hasten the coming of His which Cod had promised. There are the world, and to hasten the coming of His which Cod had promised. There are the world, and to hasten the coming of His which Cod had promised. The world has the world had promised the substitute. With a heavy heart, therefore, he walked Charte of 1830 promised Liberty of Instruction to daughter of the Cæsars. On that day and that hour when they die. Their ideas of its nature may be obdown to the house. He had often called, but this the Clergy as well as to all other classes of the com- twenty years—on the 16th October, 1813—the dis-I have a second that since 1830—that is for a period of the Church had been to talk to the parson." Sometimes he had met with him, but not often, and then "he could make hoping of him."

As reasonable creatures we cannot but be sensible for the majesty of God, of our own comparative little-and the majesty of God, of our own comparative little-following passage from the Apostolical constitutions will show how far this allusion to a ship was carried:—"When thou called the commencement of the battle of Leipsic, and then the found him very ill, and when he entered the found him very ill, and when he entered the found him very ill, and when he entered the form insensible. He was talking rapidly about his ordinary occupations, and appeared to find human creatures ashamed of faright which belonged to them by Divine as well as human law; but that all their endeavours have of a right which belonged to them by Divine as well as human law; but that all their endeavours have of the fluttes, and that the state to which they are relatively of the superior of Mack, with thirty thousand men, the superior of Mack, with thirty thousand men, the content of the battle of Leipsic, and the the battle of Leipsic, and the manounced the commencement of the battle of Leipsic, and the manounced the commencement of the battle of Leipsic, and the manounced the commencement of the battle of Leipsic, and the manounced the commencement of the battle of Leipsic, and the manounced the commencement of the battle of Leipsic, and the manounced the commencement of the battle of Leipsic, and the manounced the commencement of the battle of Leipsic, and the manounced the commencement of the battle of Leipsic, and the infliction of the greatest punishment on a nation and the infliction of the greatest punishment on a nation and the infliction of the greatest punishment on a nation and the infliction of the greatest punishment on a nation and the infliction of the presented in the hop of the Leipsic, and the the same bend the battle of Leipsic, and the wasy in the fields. After a little time, ins eye residuated in the national Education as administered in any schools of the final blow was struck for Germany's deliverance of t

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1846. great dear, especially in my side and medical state of repose and felicity, show of reason neglect the dread Lord of the universe; sorry to see you so—but I have come to pray with that the Curé cannot open a school for the poor in his own dejected, was leading back his broken and defeated and under the idea of a state of repose and felicity, show of reason neglect the dread Lord of the universe; "I hope you pray, parish, and cannot instruct a class of more than three host to the Rhine. On the 20th October, 1805, children together in his own house; that what is true

Napoleon, as the brilliant array of Austrian captives

Commexical the charms of his goodness, and the greatness of the charms of his goodness, and the greatness of the charms of his goodness, and the greatness of the charms of his goodness, and the greatness of the charms of his goodness, and the greatness of the charms of his goodness, and the greatness of the charms of his goodness, and the greatness of the charms of his goodness, and the greatness of the charms of his goodness, and the greatness of the charms of his goodness, and the greatness of the charms of his goodness. the importance of improving the first end of the second are appointed by the University, which have; reminded him that the issue of all afflictions the inspection is administered by the University, which have; reminded him that the issue of all ametricus what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; that we could not know what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; that we could not know what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; that we could not know what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; that we could not know what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; that we could not know what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; that we could not know what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; that we could not know what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; that we could not know what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; that we could not know what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was finished by the last the control of the Minister of Pubwas in God's hand; the market was fini was in God's hand; that we could not know what it is entirely under the control of the Minister of the december of the decembe could be, yet it was very clear that God meant the time of sickness to humble us, to remove our affections spirit of scepticism and infidelity, that it is better that time of sickness to numble us, to remove our affections time of sickness to numble us, to remove our affections and interesting and fit us for His presence. He again from the world, and fit us for His presence. He again gently hinted a question or two as to his thoughts of altogether excluded from University honours and dealtogether excluded from University honours are described by the formal from his former life; for he knew, as did all his neighbors, the tit had been a "godless one" to the least degree of the lamb that was ourselves! If princes admit us to the least degree of the lamb that was procure the transitory lavour of transitory beings like they chant? The praises of "the Lamb that was ourselves! If princes admit us to the least degree of the lamb that was procure the transitory beings like they chant? The praises of "the Lamb that was ourselves! If princes admit us to the least degree of the lamb that was procure the transitory beings like they chant? The praises of "the Lamb that was ourselves! If princes admit us to the least degree of the lamb that was procure the transitory beings like they chant? The praises of "the Lamb that was ourselves! If princes admit us to the least degree of the lamb that was procure the transitory beings like they chant? The praises of "the Lamb that was ourselves! If princes admit us to the least degree of the lamb that was procure the transitory beings like they chant? The praises of "the Lamb that was procure the transitory lavour of transitory beings like they chant? The praises of "the Lamb that was procure the transitory lavour of tr To these he answered at some length, "that he bad Hence, upon this question of Education the efforts part of the general design of Providence for the more ty, and wisdom, and power, and glory, of their Father vouchsafe to look upon us with a friendly aspect, how paid every body ins own, that he had always unto the loose ideas formed of heaven, as an exemption to envite us to his love; to invite us,—amazing conhis duty so that he was not afraid of nobody followChambers, and between the Bishops and the Univer-

(By the Rev. G. A. Poole, A.M.)

While we are proving that ecclesiastical architecture was a language which expressed something, we shall also find that from the very first the things which vating their devotions, and informing their minds: wards to that heavenly Jerusalem, of which the material fabric, is as it were the vestibule. Hence a Christian church always embodied some of the mysteries of the Christian religion, as the mystery of the Trinity; -always shadowed forth some part of the ecclesiastical polity, as the division of the church into

perversions of all sectaries. it was erected so soon as the Christians were at liberty their ecclesiastical edifices, will make this abundantly

In the most ancient churches of which we have any distinct descriptions, there was first of all the entire hope space, the church-yard as we should call it, answering the Church, it was held that this enclosure, separate the Church is built!

They, say, indeed, that they are obliged to use this type and to rest their elvine of the holy speciment. They are obliged to use this type and to rest their elvine of the holy speciment. They are obliged to use this type and to rest their elvine of the holy speciment. They are obliged to use this type and to rest their elvine of the holy speciment. Then they are obliged to use this type and to rest their elvine of the holy speciment. Then they are obliged to use this type and to rest their elvine of the holy speciment. Then they are obliged to use this ing of the holy speciment. Then they are obliged to use this ing of the holy speciment. ample, belong, in their minds, to a class of ideas different from that they are associated with in the minds of a religiously instructed people. The words The whole Theological vocabulary is either not understood at all or misunderstood. If any one doubts these statements, let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements, let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements, let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements, let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements, let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at statements let him arrow on the kind that is most common at the ki by her, because, for sooth, the Charte of 1830 accords were with him were saved from destruction, while to teach, and that, being the word of Christ, this order cannot be disobeyed; they would have had a good cause based on a sound foundation; and they would probably, have had the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; Christians or they were called; and still forth and the people of France on their side; the church of St. John."

That the sum of 3000th be placed at the disposal of the Lord's side of Newfoundland, for the purpose of rebuilding the church of St. John."

That the sum of 3000th be placed at the disposal of the Lord's side of Newfoundland, for the purpose of rebuilding the church of St. John."

The first is dove, at the sum of 3000th be placed at the disposal of the Lord's side of Newfoundland, for the purpose of rebuilding the church of St. John."

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The first is dove, at the sum of 3000th be placed at t and, if not, they would at least have had the satisfacfrom the rest of the church for the divine service .-Another observation here. Finding the State in Each of these portions of the church was separated a sullen mood, and being in a bad humour themselves; from the other two by a screen, or a veil, to intimate and irritation on the one side naturally producing fresh the reality and importance of the distinction which

The most glorious distinction between the chancel their wayward offspring against the authority which mer, at which the clergy administered. But among excites them to become infinitely more restive and repreached, which he did not ordinarily do in the presence of the bishop, preached from an ambo, or desk in the nave; other places were appointed for the readers and singers.

ways understood, and often referred to, of the unity of the Church of Christ. One altar, one bishop, one church, were correlative terms, and were associated as "I shall not." says Gibbon, "be readily accused of such in the mind of every Christian man.

> THE SABBATH A PREPARATION FOR HEAVEN. (From Seven Sermons on the Lord's Day by Bishop

Wilson, of Calcutta.)

the same sources of happiness.

for them here.

that is, a worship separate from error, and from the preparatory Sabbaths; they who object, cavil, con- ther, and of the holy Angels. tenn; they who prefer every other employment to -A description of the general plan of a church, as the worship of God; they who complain of weariness and satiety in the service of Christ-have an evidence to follow their own inclinations in the arrangement of in their own breasts of their unfitness for a heavenly world-they are condemned out of their own mouths. The louder they exclaim against our Lord's day and its duties, the more decidedly do they exclude them-

Let us, then, awake to the truth of the case. The day of Sabbath, made and constituted for man, is essential to all his moral duties and hopes-it seals his evidence for a heavenly world-it prepares him for its joys and its employments-it forms its harbinger and

Let it finally be again remembered that we disclaim everything harsh, uncommanded, ceremonial—we disclaim the Jewish, and much more the Pharisaical observances—we say with our Saviour, "not man for the set apart for the poor in such manner as the Bishop may deem most expedient."

J. C. Meymot, Esq., pursuant to the notice given by him on the 7th of July, moved as an amendment, "That the sum of 4000l., which has been lately invested in the the Sabbath; "we follow also with delight the change of the day of celebration, authorised by "the Lord of the Sabbath." But all these only leaves the grand, the Sabbath." But all these only leaves the grand, fundamental principle more strong and clear.—"The Sabbath was made for man," to give him repose and religious peace, to give him time for the worship and a-ment, that after the words "the Church of St. John, Newdoration of God on earth; to be the solemn guarantee and type of his last rest; and to prepare and introduce him to the joy and ceaseless adorations of that it is difficult, very difficult, to do this, and that is the reason it is so seldom done; but it is worth the order, if they had rested the members of the Church shall be distinguished.

And have we not been "aiming at high things," in as they have done with the other, if they had rested the members of the Church shall be distinguished.

There was first the narthex or porch, for penitents sermons generally, and forgetting these poor men "of their claims upon the Divine commission given by t reason it is so seldom done: but it is worth the enlow estate.' Have not Christians been contending
their claims upon the Divine commission given by
and catechumens:—for all, that is, who might relow estate.' Have not Christians been contending
their claims upon the Divine commission given by
and catechumens:—for all, that is, who might relow estate.' Have not Christians been contending
their claims upon the Divine commission given by
and catechumens:—for all, that is, who might relow estate.' Have not Christians been contending
the church, "Feed my sheep, feed my lambs; go and teach all nations; if they had ceive the teaching of the Church, and join in a part the highest exercise of his rational nature, the bond own that His command to preach involves an order of her worship, but who were not yet admitted to the and link which connects him with all that is spiritual, awful view of the matter; it is an anomaly of which antiquity was ignorant—a Christian knowing nothing.

Cult points, while the people have been "perishing for lack of knowledge?" And now we have to begin at the transmits him to that exalted scene of eternal, the ware for some reason debarred from the transmits him to that exalted scene of eternal,

> THE CHRISTIAN'S HONOURS. (From Dr. Dadd's " Discourses to young men")

The eternal and omnipotent Lord of heaven, whose asperities on the other, the French Clergy have played they signified between the different classes of Christians tions; but graciously to become our father, and to adopt us into his family and love. His only begotten Son will vouchsafe to be our advocate; and as their wayward offspring against the authority which would cure him of his caprices. So the French Clerwould cure him of his caprices. So the French Clergy, when coerced by law,—sometimes very harshly and unjustly, it is true,—immediately take to their and unjustly, it is true,—immediately take to their heels and run away from school across the Alps to were extended on either hand of the bishop, so as to form a semicircle encompassing the altar; and the shall become ministers of protection to the children of who embraces them in his pontifical arms, and by the affectionate reception which he gives to the fugitives, affectionate reception which he gives to the fugitives, are a privilege of his order only; the priest, when he to the fulness of joy, where dwells the Father of goodness and of glory, and we shall inherit all those privileges, honours, and blessings, which God hath provided for those who love him.

> bove all greatness, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; "And ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord God Almighty." Do men glory in the father the Lord God Almighty." Do men glory in the father the Lord God Almighty." vour of their prince, their access to his person, and his readiness to grant their requests?—Behold we have a free access unto God the Father, through our Lord a free access unto God the Father, through our Lord Jesus Christ; Whatsoever, saith he, "ye shall ask We cannot fail to hope and pray that such considerathe Father in my name, he will give it you." We tions may powerfully move the hearts of thousands and tens of thousands, who have hitherto had no part in the

As reasonable creatures we cannot but be sensible

great deal, especially in my side and head." "I am lar one, without anylicense or approval from the Bishop; walls of Leipsic; and the mighty conqueror, sad and Still a vague hope of it, as opposed to eternal misery, single efforts procure felicity, we might with some

almost every day prolific of historic incident: or formed slain:" the love of him who died for them; the majesnot thought much about such things;" "that he did of the Church for fourteen years having proved abornot thought much about such things, that he did street to the attainment, by temperate means, of a they are equally worthy of attention. Whatever may the habits, the notions of bappiness, what the moral general, to declare it too? But when God, the evernot owe a penny, nor yet a nair-penny. That no one had ever seen him get the matter of four pints o'beer recognition of its rights, they declare that there is nad ever seen min get the matter of four plats o over recognition of its rights, they declare the public house, he knew; "that he had now casus belli, and the communication which has at a time at the puone house, he knew; that he had always done lately taken place between the two parties in the casual combination of chances which led revolutionary less adoration, perpetual activity in the service of God. sion and praise; when He humbles himself so far as ins duty so that he was not arrand or honory to have us to his only begotten Son! when he ing him nowhere;" and much more of the like kind. Sity has been recently of such a character as to show, and more of the accourages us to serve him by promises of the most to fatigue and weariness, as being contrasted with encourages us to serve him by promises of the most to fatigue and weariness, as being contrasted with encourages us to serve him by promises of the most to fatigue and weariness, as being contrasted with encourages us to serve him by promises of the most to fatigue and weariness, as being contrasted with encourages us to serve him by promises of the most to fatigue and weariness, as being contrasted with encourages us to serve him by promises of the most to fatigue and weariness, as being contrasted with encourages us to serve him by promises of the most to fatigue and weariness. sunk the fleets of infidelity in the deep, and righted misery and condemnation—are most delusive. It is engaging and interesting nature: when he offers to the local and distempered brain for the first time, per
It must, I think, be confessed that in their dealings ted with a right spirit. They have suffered much unjustifiable ill-treatment from it, it is true; but they Observe, then, the connexion of the Sabbath duties gious, or to mention with due veneration that Name, here on earth with these ultimate and consummated which is above every name; and which, to creatures duties of the eternal Sabbath above. The employ- like us, should be our highest honour to mention, our ments of the day here are holiness, the adoration truest delight to speak of, the only subject of our of God in Christ, the praises of creating, redeeming praise! So at least thought St. Paul, when he said love. The Sabbath is the day of God, of Christ, of "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ! - God the Holy Spirit: that is, it is the very same in essence forbid that I should glory, save in the Cross of our he lay. He attempted to follow the Curate as he proved. "Remember not Lord our injunities" but He that would prepare for heaven, must honour the vation to every one that believeth! A small share of Sabbath upon earth. He that would hope for the reflection, a little use of that reason which is given us spiritual joys there, must acquire a taste and aptitude for the noblest purposes, will suffice to make us duly sensible of the exalted honour which is done to worms All is connected in the divine plan. The Sabbath like us, by the attention we gain from the God of glory; of the Church militant is the pledge and foretaste of by the permission we enjoy of approaching his adorathe Sabbath of the Church triumphant. Were we ble majesty by prayer and praise, and all his appointed in heaven without a new nature, a change of heart, a ordinances. Nor shall we ever be backward to avow delight in the worship of God, and earnest longing our whole heart's attachment to him, when we rememon religion and morals, as for instance, in the texts of after Christ, an acquiescence in holiness—we should ber his awful declaration, "Whosoever is ashamed of Holy Scripture or certain moral lessons written on the never derive happiness from it, nor be capable of its me, and of my words, of him will the Son of man also employments. They who argue against our feeble, be ashamed, when he cometh in the glory of his Fa-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, August, 1846. selves from the Christian character and the Christian At a Special Meeting held on Tuesday, the 21st of July,

Rev. Dr. RUSSELL, in the Chair.

The Secretaries informed the Board, that the standing Committee having considered the additional information which they had received respecting the fire in the city of St. John's, Newfoundland, entirely, concurred in the proposition made by William Cotton, Esq., at the last general meeting, viz., that the sum of 2000l. be granted towards the rebuilding of the Church of St. John.

foundland," the following words be substituted for those proposed in the original motion: "provided, that no more than one-third of the seats shall be let, and that such arrangements may be made for the accommodation of the poor and the allotment of seats, as may seem proper to the Bishop and the Churchwardens." This amendment having been seconded and put was

Another amendment was then moved and seconded, "That the sum of 3000% be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, for the purpose of rebuild-ing the Church of St. John."

FOREIGN PARTS. 79, Pall Mall, Aug. 8, 1846.

The following extract forms the conclusion of the Bishop of Nova Scotia's Report for the year 1845:—

"The summary of my labours in the past year is small, as I was confined during the greater part of it, and unfit for any exertion; but I dare not complain, and may well be thankful that I have finished sixty-eight years with less interruption from sickness than I might reasonably register early larger to possess have expected: neither can I hope any longer to possess the strength and activity that belong to earlier years. I must pray for a ready mind and will to do the little

were confirmed; three Ordinations, at which three deachapels and three burial-grounds have been consecrated; six places have received episcopal visits for the first time. I have travelled more than 700 miles; delivered twenty-nine sermons or addresses in the country, to more than 4000 hearers, and have attended meetings of the com-

Tell me now, what earthly honours can in any demittees of the Church Society in various places.
"Of the zeal and diligence and devotedness of the never broken in the primitive church, was, that there should be but one altar in each church; a symbol always understood, and often referred to, of the unity

thew Davies, the vicar of the parish, and the Communion service by the Lord Bishop and Prebendary Fell; after £1000 a-year; and at Kendai, in Westmoreland, Hex-

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has consecrated the newly-erected church at Aston, near Stone. The church, which has been erected and endowed by Lord and Lady Vincent, stands upon an excellent site, about the centre of the estate of the Hon. Edward Jervis, at Aston. Is it a handsome and strongly-built stone structure, of the Gothic order, extremely neat in the interior, and containing plain oak sittings for 200 persons.

DEVONSHIRE. - The new parish church at Heavitree, has been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Exeter.— The old parish Church having been found much too small for the increasing population, affording only 750 sittings for 3048 persons, the Rev. Arthur Atherly applied for the present enlargement and rebuilding of the church to supply accommodation for 1220 persons. The morning service was read by the Rev. A. Atherly, and his lordship preached from 2 Cor. vi. 16.

ish of Bradpole, near Dorset, has been consecrated by not only to impart a thoroughy useful secular education, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, on which occasion a ser-mon was preached by his Lordship, from John i. 26.— minds of their scholars the doctrine, and habituate them The collection at the Offertory amounted to £50; and in the evening, after a sermon by the Archdeacon of Dorset, a further sum of £15 12s. was collected. It was in consequence of the insufficient size and delapitated state of the insufficient size and the insu sequence of the insufficient size and delapitated state of the old church that this new structure was rendered necessary; and through the zeal and perseverence of the vicar, the Rev. Alexander Broadley, aided by the church wardens, the desireable object has been accomplished. The church is capable of containing 400 persons, and the greater part of the seats are free and unappropriated. It is a very neat and substantial structure in the Lancet style of Gothic Architecture, consisting of chancel, nave, and northern aisle, with a low tower at the western end of the aisle capable of any future elevation. The inter-content of the substantial structure in the Lancet style of Bothic Architecture, consisting of chancel, nave, and northern aisle, with a low tower at the western end of the aisle capable of any future elevation. The inter-content of the purposes of such an institution as its arrangements are admirably adapted for securing the all-important end in view.

Not the least interesting feature of this useful institution is the chapel. The building itself is striking; it is of the Byzantine style of architecture, cruciform, the east end of semi-circular construction, forming a spacious chancel, with a raised ground-work for the altar. The windows of the chancel are all of painted glass, in the style of the Norman period, corresponding with the architecture. The lower windows comprise leading informs an especial ornament to the sacred edifice.

£4000, was the munificent gift of two individuals, lately residing at Stamford, Messrs. William and Nicholas Clarke Stevenson (brothers). William, the survivor, by of the windows of the chapel will soon, it is expected, be deed dated 25th of May, 1844, three days before his death, secured the sum of £4000 for the purpose of building this, £5000 for the endowment, and £200 for

WILTSHIRE. - The new church at Zeals, in the parish WILTSHIRE.—The new church at Zeals, in the parish of Mere, is rapidly advancing to completion. The Rev. W. F. Grove, of Zeals Houre, has added to his previous liberal donation the sum of £200, towards the erection of liberal donation the erection of the spire. The church is a beautiful structure in the de-corated style, designed by Messrs. Scott & Moffat. The national school-house adjoining the church is completed, and the residence of the officiating minister will be short-

Tle new district church at West Ashton, in the parish of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, is nearly completed. The site whereon the church is erected was given by Walter Long, Esq., M.P., of Rood Ashton, who also purposes showing a further proof of his liberality to the church of his fathers, by endowing the benefice with £100 per annum, payable out of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes of the hamlet of Hinton, in the same parish, of which he is the impropriator. We hear that the new church will be consecrated by the name of St. John the Evangelist, and that sufficient land has been given to form a burial ground. The hamlet, whose inhabitants the new church is designed to accommodate, is situated more than two miles from

WORCESTERSHIRE.-RESTORATION OF KIDDERMIN-STER CHURCH.—The patron of the living, and the clergy of the neighbourhood, have agreed to spend £2000 in the restoration and improvement of the parish church of St. Mary, Kidderminster, on condition that the inhabitants shall voluntary subscribe £700 in addition. The parishoners have responded to the call by subscribing nearly £500; and it is confidently expected that the remainder will be raised without any difficulty.

EPISCOPAL REVENUES DIOCESES REGULATION BILL, (From the Brighton Gazette.)

Revenues and Dioceses. - The bill has been printed, in partly to the effect of the music, and of the architectural

Clause 1, proposes to vest all Ecclesiastical property in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on trusts subsequently provided; and Clause 2, to transfer all rights and liabilities connected with dioceses to the same com-

By Clause 3, it is proposed to appoint nineteen new Bishops; and that all future appointments of Archbishops and Bishops, whether to the existing or the new sees, shall be made by the Queen in Council, dispensing

with the previous election by congè d'elire.

Clause 4, provides for the new ones, being Westminister Beverly, Selby, Brecon, St. Neot's, Windsor, Cornwall, Chesterfield, Sherborne, St. Alban's Manchester, Melton Mowbray, Hexham, Southwell, Wolverhampton, Hadleigh, Coventry, and Kendal.

The Diocese of Chichester is to comprise the county of Sussex [excepting those parts of it belonging to the see of Canterbury, and the places in the deanery of Dakinsford, in the county of Hants, and the Isle of

missioners shall procure returns of the incomes of all the existing sees for the previous seven years; that thenceforth or such period as they shall continue at the head of their Dioceses, stipends equal to the average of the seven years; and that afterwards the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being shall be paid £10,000 a year, the Archbishop of York £8000 a year, the Bishop of London with none of the accompaniaments to which they have £6000 a year, the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, and been accustomed. They are reminded that what is fit

property tax.

The expences of the act, and of providing for any deout of the consolidated fund; provision being made by

Queen Ann's Bounty,

neir seats till death or removal.

Clause 11 declares that the Episcopal Duties and Pri-

ileges shall be confined to the territorial division of dio-ceses made by this Act, the archiepiscopal controlling jurisdiction over the whole of the provinces, Canterbury

and York, however, unaffected. By clause 12 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are to

or suspend him, with or without interfering with his sti-pend, and to provide for the due exercise of the functions of such Archbishop or Bishop, and to order a stipend to in a manner agreeable to himself, and inoffensive to those

This bill, it will be seen, proposes to increase the number of Bishops to forty-six. According to the returns which have been made to Parliament, the average clear income of the Archbishops and Bishops amounts to about £165,000 a-year. In order to avoid increasing the num-interest is not, indeed, to inspire devotion; and if nothing ber of Bishops in the House of Lords, it is proposed that the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, and Westminster, should sit and vote in the ship, the one might sometimes be permitted to counter-House as present, and that of the remaining 40 Bishops, feit the other. As it is, it would be difficult for any twenty should sit every alternate session, thus making up the twenty-six, as at present. With regard to the proposed new bishoprics, the places selected are where there is either a collegiate church or a valuable crownliving. The diocese of Oxford is to be divided into two, and one portion of it formed into the diocese of Windsor, Manchester is another of the new sees. Bristol is to be distinct from Gloucester. At Brecon, Southwell, Wolter advancement.—Pictorial Times.

the Act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, and now, since the consecration of the church, has become a "new parish," according to the provisions of that Act.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Consecration of Bednall Church.—This church has been consecrated by the Lord Richop. stituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, under verhampton, Coventry, St. Alban's, Sherborne, Beverly This church has been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. The prayers were read by the Rev. Matwhich a sermon was preached by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, from Psalm cl. 1. After the sermon the Offertory sentences were read by the Bishop, and the sum of £87 16s 3d. was collected.

E1000 a-year; and at Kendai, in Westmoreland, Hexham, in Northumberland, Melton, in Leistershire, and Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, there are large cross churches, which would be convenient places for those counties, or the dioceses to be assigned to them, for a Bishop to

ST. MARK'S COLLEGE CHELSEA.

The important purposes of the institution of St. Mark's College are evidently becoming better known and appreciated. Its character of a training college is strictly upheld in all its departments; and the practical success that has already attended its operations, as exhibited in the superior class of teachers that have gone forth from its walls, is on every account most gratifying and encouraging. The National Society of Education in the Principles of the Church of England would find it of comparatively little use to aid in establishing schools throughout hurch to supply accommodation for 1220 persons. The norning service was read by the Rev. A. Atherly, and is lordship preached from 2 Cor. vi. 16.

DORSKTSHIRE.—The newly-erected church in the particle of St. Mark's College—to train young men as teachers of youth in the principles of the Church, qualifying them

of the aisle capable of any future elevation. The internal arrangements are very convenient and appropriate, in strict ecclesiastical keeping. The east window is of beautiful stained glass, of a characteristic and chaste design, the gift of the Misses Strong of Chilcombe, and are acceptable of the proposed of the sarred ediffice.

Style of the Norman period, corresponding with the architecture. The lower windows comprise leading incompanies to the sarred ediffice. The sarred ediffice architecture architecture architecture. The lower windows comprise leading incompanies to the sarred ediffice. glass. The first is a full-length figure of St. Mark with LINCOLNSHIRE.—The church of St. Nicholas, Deeping Fen, has been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The edifice, which has been erected at a cost of £4000, was the munificent gift of two individuals, lately residing at Stamford, Messrs. William and Nicholas fitted in a similar manner, the expense being defrayed by a public subscription for the special purpose. The internal beauty of the edifice is already much enhanced by these appropriate decorations; and when it is entirely lighted with painted glass, the effect will be peculiarly solemi The nave is fitted up with open seats for the public, with stalls at the west end for the patrons or officers of the society with which it is connected. On each side, at the steps of the chancel, are the desks of the officiating elements. gy; and behind one of them, in the arch of the chancel aisle, is the pulpit, which is approached from the vestry. The whole arrangement is good, and the effect altogether is one of holy composure, well befitting a sacred edifice. But the impressiveness of the scene is far from being confined to the architectural beauty, and the generally imposing aspect of the "holy place." The manner in which the "services of the sanctuary" are there performed, would impart a charm to the humblest edifice.—
The skill and taste, and the religious fervour with which
the services are chanted, and that without the assistance of an organ, render them much superior to the perance of an organ, render them much superior to the per-formances of any of our cathedral choirs; while the de-votional sffect, both congregational and church, far exceeds anything which is to be met with in English churches of much higher pretensions. Every one who takes part in the solemn service must be deeply impressed with its solemnity and beauty; and its daily performance with its solemnity and beauty; and its daily performance cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence in the religious culture of the students, at the same time that it offers the "means of grace," with more than ordinary in ducements, to the whole neighbourhood around.

The chapel service at St. Mark's College, which comnenced on Sunday, the 7th of May, 1843, has from the first excited considerable attention. On this subject we may quote the Report of the National Society for 1844. This attention may be attributed partly to the interest naturany awakened by a congregation or young persons wide a better regulation of Episcopal assembled under such circumstances for such a purpose, of which the Society just named are such munificent order that the matter may be considered during the recess arrangement. It is to show in what light these adjuncts prior to the next session. It is marked as having been pre-The preamble recites the acts 6th and 7th William IV., incorporating the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and declaring that it is desirable to enlarge their incorporating the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and de-claring that it is desirable to enlarge their powers, to increase the number of Bishover to the control of the cont increase the number of Bishops, to distribute the Dioceses unimportant—while it is held that the outward form canmore equally than at present, and more justly apportion not but react, however gradually, upon the inward life, of which it is the exponent, so that it ought, as far as possible, to be made, what when left to itself it naturally becomes, appropriate and expressive—yet that the reality is constantly and carefully distinguished from the appearance, the teaching of the college being a continued warning against the danger of formalism, and a continued protest against the wickedness of falsehood.

in which the students and school-children form not merely a full and efficient choir, but a principal part of the congregation, that this method has been introduced; the probable destination of the young men as teachers, in connection with their other duties, of sacred music, furnishing an additional motive. It will thus be seen that the ground taken is partly general—the chapel of a college, with such facilities for the performance of choral sympathy with the "Tractarian" writings, when we shall say nothing more than that it is a practice, music, being judged to be one of those "choirs or places where they sing," in which a chanted service is authorised by the ritual, and recommended by the practise of the By clause 5, it is proposed that the Ecclesiastical Com- English Church; partly special, having respect to one oners shall procure returns of the incomes of all the ing sees for the previous seven years; that thenceforth church-singing in the country at large. No opinion is existing Bishops shall receive during their lives in period as they shall continue at the head of their vine worship proper under other circumstances. the English liturgy, and its sufficiency for all the purpo-poses of devotion, when reverentially performed, though Westminster £5000, and all the other Bishops £3000 a and becoming in one place, may be not merely impracticable, but unsuitable in another; and that, as the humbers of the second secon year; all these stipends to be paid quarterly, free from first ticable, but unsuitable in another; and that, as the humfruits, tenths, and other payments, and from income or blest village church has a beauty of its own, not less afbertones. fecting than that of the stateliest cathedral, so the simple arrangements for divine worship which may alone be deficiency of income, the 6th clause enacts shall be paid sirable in the one, may be not less touching than the august solemnities which may properly be demanded in the the 7th clause for repayment of such advances out of the subsequent receipts from the Dioceses.

gust solemning with the duty of other. Above all, they are impressed with the duty of accommodating themselves submissively and cheerfully Clause 8 declares that all assignments or charges by to the circumstances under which they may be placed, as way of security on the Bishops stipends shall be void.

Any surplus arising from the property before transferred is, by the 9th clause, to be applied to the purposes of Queen Ann's Bonnty. solemnising the worship of the sanctuary—if it were felt or By clause 10, it is declared that the two Archishops, and Bishops of London, Durham, Winebester, and Westminster shall sit in the House of Lords, as Lords Spiritual, etc., than the ordinary parochial service, it could not be tolerated for a moment, whatever educational purpose it al, at all times; and that the remaining bishops shall sit in alternate sessions, twenty in each session, the first twenty being those of the oldest consecration, Provided always, that the existing bishops shall continue to hold their seats till death or removal.

Clause 11 deathors that the Frincepool During and Principal of the provided and principal of the provided to be slow in forming, and cautious in expressing, an opinion. Appearances may be favourable, yet deceptive. When, however, they come in support of a reasonable anticipation—when that which is believed to be good in principle is perceived to be useful in practice, we

ness of a choral service for young persons and children. has been strengthened by the apparent results. Of the advantage of a daily service (not to speak of its proprieprovide suitable residences for the Bishops, and to sell any palaces or residences which the new divisions of dioceses may render unnecessary; but existing Bishops are not to be deprived of their present residences without clause 13 enables Her Majesty in Council, in case of surmountable, is all but removed, when, instead of havthe illness, negligence, or improper discharge of the during ties of his office by any Archbishop or Bishop, to remove discharge of the during the service silently, or to take part in the service silently, or to take part in the service of protestant England sounded through the service of serious discharge of the during the service of the during the service of the ser be paid, either out of the money payable to such Archbishop or Bishop, wholly or partially, or out of the funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

In a manner agreeable to himself, and inoffensive to those around him. I will not deny, though my experience does not enable me to affirm, that a middle course is open, and that a full and animated response may be made by

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Heaven. The Christian's Honours.

The Parish.
Church and State in France.
Examples of Moral Retribution
afforded in the Revolutionary
War.
Symbolical Language of Primitive
Architecture.
The Sabbath a Preparation for

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

Wednesday, Sept. 23 ... Bytown Thursday "24 Richmond.
Friday. "25 Merrickville....
Saturday "26 Kemptville
Sunday "27. Prescott
Monday "28 Edwardsburgh... Tuesday " 29...Williamsburgh... Wednesday... " 30...Cornwall ... Friday Oct. 2... Hawksbury ...

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the liberty to supply :next Collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 18th October next, in aid of the fund for the sup-

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 25th October next .- Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to present themselves to his Lordship's Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., on the Wednesday preceding, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with Si Quis and the usual Testimonials.

The name of the London Record is, we believe, familiar to most of our readers, as having acquired no inconsiderable degree of notoriety in what is called the "religious world." That the Record should be, as it is very generally admitted, the organ of a party, -in contradistinction to the broad and comprehensive teaching of the Church,-must, at the outset, expose it to suspicion; and when a periodical is thus proadherents of a party, whether in or out of the religious | in the same article will shew:pale, are wont to manifest.

This, of late, has been exemplified in a very marked degree by the notice which the Record and its correscondents have thought proper to take of the affairs of this Diocese, and by the very virulent attempts which have been made to injure the Colonial Church gene- essential change." rally, by weakening the hands and diminishing the sources of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Record has acquired no inconsiderable notoriety

As for the attacks of this gendeman upon the tian acrimony which he exhibits towards its diligent tians of those early and persecuted days. and efficient Secretary, it cannot be leemed our pro- We shall not weary our readers with any further supporters. We may content ourselves with the ought to characterize the gentleman and the Christian. passing observation, that the cause must be a hollow and unsatisfactory one which, amongst other shifts, is from private letters surreptitiously obtained, and to the formal presentation to the world of certain tales of town or country either of the old or new world. The "miserable morality" of such proceedings throws so

well understood rules of Christian propriety. But what we feel ourselves concerned at the present moment to notice, in connexion with the name of Mr. Carus Wilson, is his unscrupulous treatment of this what he calls the poison of the "Tractarian heresy."

Church, and which he designs should be condemnatory in the case of Colonel Gugy. of its principles, he appears to affirm that these con- What strengthens the claim of this gentleman to young, although a healthy and vigorous offshoot. tain the language of the Editor himself, and are to be such consideration, is the fact that, on the strength of regarded as a test and evidence of his own deliberate the presumed permanency of the office to which he opinions. We shall shew with what fairness and can- was appointed, he had resigned all the emoluments dour this attempt has been carried out. The first and prospects of a profession in which he had been extract from this journal, given by Mr. Wilson in his eminently successful, and in which, from his superior communication to the Record, is the following:-

ould add a hundred instances from the Bible, all going years, it is no easy matter, even with extraordinary to show that it is there a prominent and oft-repeated doctrine, that the act of God's authorised minister is the act of God himself. (!!!) And of one thing we may rest satisfied, that if ever God should so deviate from the ligent to occupy the ground which, for the benefit of ordinary course of his providence, as to give man an in- the public service, he was induced to relinquish. ward call' (as it is termed) to the ministerial office, he will provide the means by which he is to enter it—he will send him to one of his authorised ministers for ordi-

(May 10, 1844.) From the manner in which this extract is paraded, it is evident that the impression is meant to be conveyed that these are the Editor's own words; but it may possibly surprise some of our readers to be assured that they occur in the Letter to a Methodist by Majesty's Representative in this Province to see that a Maryland Presbyter, -- a production which, for its the honour and justice of the Sovereign are not comgreat ability and undoubted value, we transferred to promised by slight or injury to those who have given our own columns, and upon which the public appro- up the vigour of their best years, with unimpeached bation has been stamped by the circulation of about integrity and dutifulness, to her service. 2000 copies in pamphlet form in less than two years.

The extract which next follows one would also suppose, from the manner of its introduction, to be the

composition of the Editor:-"THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .- So studiously have the that it is sometimes a source of serious misunderstanding, &c. Where a valid Episcopacy is found, there is a portion of the Catholice Church. Hence there are Syring Catholics Catholice Reman Catholice Figure Catholice Catholice Reman Catholice Figure Catholice Catholice Reman Catholice Figure Catholice Catholice Catholice Reman Catholice Figure Catholice rian Catholics, Greek Catholics, Roman Catholics, Enguse of the term, though not on the same ground, since some have continued in the Apostle's doctrine as well as

This extract, however, occurs in an article which we transferred to our columns from the Primitive Standard, an American periodical, which we have always understood to be highly esteemed as a sound but to use the many operations they be advanced, to lead unsuspecting men astray; but to use the many operations they prove the many operations they prove the many operations they be advanced. and ably conducted paper.

The extract which is next given is from Ignatius,

be held excused for this extract. Without professing to adopt, or approve of, its phraseology, we may cer-Ministers in the Church, and that of these the Bishop had the pre-eminence. Moreover, the extract in

The following language, adduced by Mr. Carus Wilson we presume for our condemnation, is our own: "PUSEVISM.-The Christian world-the sincere and humble portion of it at least-must be quite tired of the application of the brand of 'Puseyism,' or the more opprobrious stigma of 'Popery,' to so large a class of Churchmen as it is usual to include under that designation."—" And they will be the more wearied at the com-mon use of this insulting application, when it is notorious to them and to all the world that the individuals thus stigmatized are for the most part far better acquainted with 'the truth as it is in Jesus,' and far more strict and conscientions in carrying out its practical obligations, than those who are so fond of venting and tossing those and similar epithets." (Jan. 31, 1845.)

The fairness, however, with which this extract is given will be judged from the suppression of one-half of the first sentence, which we shall here take the

"An opprobrium which, while it may perhaps be justly fastened upon an insignificant few, is wholly inapplicable to the great body to whom it is so recklessly attached,"

This, it will be perceived, is an important omission, port of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in and quite changes the character of the remark as given by Mr. Wilson. It merely reiterates what is borne out most fully by the experience of the last few years, that the brand of "Puseyism" has been applied to pressed scale of his rival. Thus a competition is excited hundreds of clergyman than whom there are not more sound, or diligent, or conscientious men in the Church.

We really are at a loss to know what exception can be taken to the following paragraph, which is republished, we presume, to help on our condemnation:-"THE SURPLICE.—The surplice is in fact the ministerial vestment strictly appropriate to the sanctuary"—
"that, and that alone, is, properly speaking, the vestment
in which the servant of the sanctuary should be seen in the Lord's house: whether preaching or praying his be-

coming attire is that snow-white robe, the emblem of purity, the remembrancer to himself and to all of the condition of his vocation—'holiness unto the Lord.'" (Feb. 7, 1845.)

We read that many efforts were made by the Puritan party, in an earlier stage of English history, to exclude this garment from all association with the services of the sanctuary, and probably by the inconsiderable remnant of the same party in England a simifessedly the echo of a party, it must be expected to lar feeling is still entertained. But to shew that while partake of the very limited character of charity and we spoke thus in favour of the surplice, we meant not the very marked distinction of selfishness which the to press its universal adoption, the following remarks

"Not, however, as respects the act of preaching, it matters in the least which vestment be worn: what we have stated is merely in the way of information, not for the purpose of argument. We have no desire, in things indifferent, to recommend any contradiction to longstablished customs, or to urge any unnecessary or un-

Some verses are next given referring to the celebration of the Eucharist in the Catacombs. These were of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. One correspondent extracted by a correspondent from the Cambridge Chronicle,—the organ, we believe, of Mr. Wilson's in this particular, -we mean the Rev. W. Carus Wil- own University, -and by him handed to us; and son; an individual of whom we know nothing, and of although the phraseology, like that of Ignatius, might, whom, previous to this correspondence, we had heard in its naked appearance, without reference to the He is aware also that, after the lapse of a certain time language and customs of the times, be objected to, it is no doubt in accordance with the tone of feeling venerable Society and the no little amount of unchris- which, upon that solemn theme, pervaded the Chris-

vince to remark very specially upon hem; nor shall specimens of the charges which are adduced by Mr. we occupy our room in exposing, -what, in other Carus Wilson against this Journal: we have quoted reduction of expenditure, but these curtailments will quarters, have already been sufficiently exposed, -his as many as will suffice to shew what sort of spirit ani- fatally recoil on a numerous class of persons, that in a partizan efforts to uphold the virulence of faction in opposition to the Theological School of this Diocese, and now subversive the acrimony engendered by such and now subversive the acrimony engendered by such convenient rage and watch word of the day. This will a spirit is of the candour, honour, and

A friend has placed in our hands an extract from a driven for its support to the publication of extracts French journal entitled L' Aurore des Canadas, containing several testimonials in favour of Colonel Gugy, late Adjutant General in Lower Canada, from gentleidle gossip, the venders of which are not lacking in men of French origin who have held commissions in that department of her Majesty's Service.

Nothing that has yet been published upon this subdark a shade of suspicion upon the statements not less | ject appears to us to disprove the fact that Colonel than the motives of those who conduct them, that Gugy is a much injured man. Every testimonial that every honourable mind must shrink with disgust from he has brought forward attests, in the fullest manner, any discussion with parties who can so recklessly cast his fitness for the office from which he has recently away the conventional decencies of society and the been displaced; while nothing of any corresponding weight has been produced on the other side to weaken, much less to destroy, this strong and abundant testimony in his favour.

Upon the plans connected with the civil policy of journal, in his attempts to shew that it is steeped in the day, which may have dictated the step by which Colonel Gugy has been deprived of his official situa-We may be deemed guiltless of any extraordinary tion, we do not feel called upon to remark; and we can say with perfect sincerity that we have hardly read hitherto we believe invariable, of British justice to a tithe of their contents; and especially when we can, provide for the occupants of offices against whom no be it remembered, at least ten thousand times our capital with truth, aver that our opinions upon the doctrines charge of unfitness can be substantiated, by assigning and polity of the Church were matured before the to them a post of equal honour and emolument in Tracts ever found a circulation, or were ever projected. some other department of the public service. British

talents, he was entitled to look for the highest rewards "THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.-If it were necessary I and honours. But after an interval of nearly ten ability, to force one's way to eminence and fortune through a host of competitors who have not been neg-

> The claims of Colonel Gngy will, we conceive, be entitled to the fullest consideration of the new Governor General of this Province, so soon as he shall have been installed in his high and arduous office. The dignity of the Crown is not lightly involved in the consideration and regard due to its faithful servants;

> > Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—It has been so much the fashion to suppose we unlooked for dilemma, a plain man would wish to address fellowship, while others have perverted the doctrine and overlaid it with novelties." (Jan. 24, 1845.) position. In the first place, I entreat my brother Farmers to allow no man, or set of men, to warp or prejudice their judgments by any specious and plausible sophistries, bol-

aching to defiance, and the cold selfish indepen Great Britain, when it was essentially an agricultural and native industry. were more than equal to the supply of Great Britain, her their onward movement, most adroitly seized upon the | ment to slavery.' medium of the Corn Law League (if they did not create it) to fasten upon the landed interest the most odious charge of having created a grinding monopoly in the necessaries of life, and to represent this important interest (which had heretofore been honoured and respected as far back as to the celebrated nations of antiquity) as inimical and hostile to the working classes, and indeed the indirect author of all their misery and distress. By such unworthy and insidious representations the popular voice was enlisted on their side to such an extent, as to occasion a pressure from without on the Government that could not be withstood. The concession so loudly The concession so clamoured for, under most erroneous premises, has been the inevitable consequence. Now let us very briefly turn our view to some of the main anomalies, discrepancies, and inconsistencies that already exhibit themselves. The condition of the English Farmer and his labourer, which has been for years far from prosperous, will be farther depressed, (for assuredly the entire loss will not be borne by the landlords), and they obliged to approximate to the oreign cultivators, and suddenly brought into a ruinous competition with them. The standard of civil and other Peel's sweeping abolitions.—John Bull. foreign cultivators, and suddenly brought into a ruinous competition with them. The standard of civil and other advantages formerly preponderated greatly in favour of the English Farmer, but he is to be reduced to the deof this extraordinary character, viz., between the produ of a free, highly intelligent yeomanry, and sturdy, stalwart peasantry, formerly their country's pride, and a material element of its greatness and glory, and a class of foreign husbandmen, of whom a very large portion are the serfs or vassals of the despotic nobles of the north of Europe. The race is obviously an unequal one,—the freeman must yield the palm to the bondsman, and thereby afford the heritable, "hereditary bondsman" of the north of Europe a very solid advantage, gained at the serious expence of the Home and Colonial Agriculturist. Is this a result worthy of the exultation of the most exalted nation of the world? That nation, be it remembered, having, within the last few years, progressed, as it was having, within the last few years, registered, as it were, its hate of oppression, by achieving the freedom of all the nen of colour within her dominions, at an enormous outlay of treasure? Is there no inconsistency or departure from the spirit of a great fixed principle here? It will be well for us to inquire, also, which is likely to be the greatest sufferer by this sudden alteration, the Home or Colonial Farmer? Unquestionably those of the former: for even should the landlords universally be enabled to of fixed payments remains to be met. Although no proportion can exist between the deficits of return of the English and Colonial Farmer, we have not yet read of

is assuming, through the press, an angry attitude of defiance against the powers that be; no, his silence and patient endurance are worthy of our example. He quietly bides his time undauntedly, believing the good time will come. He knows there is a lamentable amount of wilful lelusion abroad on the subject of the Corn Laws, and that a single year will probably remove the mist from the eyes of the labouring people; as the price of bread will, in spite of all political charlatanism, as heretofore, regulate the price of labour; that if the action of the rece revolution in the corn market depress prices to the extent of £25 or £30 per cent., in that ratio will the master manufacturers diminish wages, and consequently the only amelioration of condition the operative is likely to derive, is contingent on the chance of extension of trade, and constant, instead of irregular, employment.many circumstances may arise to abridge if not remove the chances of this contingency. It may be desirable to devote a minute or two to a consideration of the probable effects of this mighty change upon the industrial whom it professed so largely to benefit. The landed proprietor, his tenants and their labourers, must of course be very seriously affected. The landlord, however, has means of redress within himself, by retrenchment and cost the landed proprietor little more than the loss of that cumbrous ostentation, and almost irksome display, that fashion has imposed; but what is to become of the very numerous class of tradesmen whose avocations centre in administering to luxurious wants; of the thousands o domestic servants that will be dismissed and thrown upo society; and, lastly, how very largely must the home consumption of the best manufactured goods be abridged? From this basty glance it will be apparent, the only classes that will be absolutely benefited are persons of fixed income, and probably the great manufacturers; but to secure the advantage to the latter, a very large exten sion of foreign trade, amounting to almost a monopoly of the manufacturing business of the world, must be secured and should this hold day-dream be realised, its durati may be considered questionable. Must it not be conceded that many and great doubts fairly arise as to the succes and stability of this measure; and, farther, that the pro babilities are, the ensuing year will be fraught with s many and great disappointments to the manufacturers' operatives, as to cause an extensive and permanent reaction of opinion. Let us then emulate the endurance of our brethren of the plough in the old country, consider our interests closely allied with theirs, view ourselves as only remote members of the British Agricultural community and heavy about each time them innity, and heart and hand cast in our lot with them, in-stead of indulging in the petulance of spoiled children, by resenting, as it were to the death, the first and un-avoidable reverse that our Mother Country has imposed on us, in common with our fellows at home, who have at stake. In conclusion, I would express the hope that we may not be enticed by any man or class of men to exhibit an unbecoming explosion of feeling, but quietly and constitutionally seek for all such redress as may still In the extracts which Mr. Wilson makes from The honour and British justice appear to us to call for this be afforded us, in connexion and alliance with the great parent stem, of which, let us remember, we are only a

I am, Sir, Your most obedt. humble servt. Talbot District, Sept. 8, 1846.

From our English Files.

THE COURT.—The Queen and the Prince Consort are expected to pay a short visit to their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, at Eu, in the course of about ten days or a fortnight; proceeding to the French coast in the Koyal Victoria and Albert yacht, from Osborne House.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 16 .- On Tuesday, if the weather is favourable, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and part of the Royal Family, with the ladies and equerries in waiting, will embark in the Victoria and Albert, and, attended by the Fairy and Black Eagle, proceed to Torbay, to be present at the regatta, and go on to Dartmouth and Plymouth, anchoring that night in Plymouth Sound. Her Majesty and the Prince will next day, if the weather continues propitious, go on to Falmouth, stand out to sea to have a sight of the Scilly Islands, and return to the Isle of Wight by the southern coast and the Channel Islands, looking in at Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney. Pilots for this intricate navigation will be embarked, and where the water is shallow, and will not admit of the large yacht proceeding, the Fairy will be used by her Majesty and the Royal party. This interesting excursion is expected to extend to Saturday. The Black Eagle arrived this morning from Woolwich to coal, &c. The Royal yachts go down to Osborne early to-morrow, to be in attendance should her Majesty think fit to honour the Cowes regatta with her Royal presence, it being the cup day. TO THE ELECTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Fellow-Countrymen,-The warm and enthusiastic reception every valley, and each surrounding hill re-echoed the cry of no surrender of those great religious principles upon which our civil and religious liberties had been based, leaves me without change in the prospects of the Agriculturist; and that the shadow of a doubt that the appeal which I am about to ish, Scotch, and American Catholics, all entitled to the present appearances clearly indicate that such a change is, to the Farmer, of a disastrous character. Under this breadth of the land—for it is the cause of suffering humanity -a cause in which no division of sentiment can arise amongst us from religious or political party differences-a cause which I am confident will receive the support of all bodies of my fel-low-countrymen, whether they are Roman Catholics or Protestants, Whigs or Conservatives, Radicals or Repealers, and that all will unite as one man to preserve that bright gem which England placed in her national crown, when, at the costly and noble sacrifice of her treasure (the best and cheapest expenditure of public money to be found recorded in the annals of any but to use the many opportunities they possess for calm and quiet reflection, in deliberating seriously and reflectto which, with an unusual candour, the name of that Father is affixed. Of course, we are meant to be India colonies, and wiped from her statute-books those acts admit, that we have received most substantial advantages and encouragement to that most accursed traffic in human flesh, blamed for publishing such a paragraph from Ignatius; but unless reasons can be given why his writings are to be suppressed in a Colonial Diocese, while they

have a free circulation in the Mother Country, we shall growing prosperity. Now, is it decorous or becoming for The Act which has passed the Lower House of Parliament us, under such circumstances, the moment our interests appear to be assailed, to exhibit a tone of contumacy apent House of Lords, for the majority by which it has been passed tainly be regarded as justified in adducing so important a testimony as that of Ignatius to the fact that, in the sentiment of the great body of the electors of Great British age next to the Apostles, there were three orders of Great British when it was accounted by the facts bearing on this subject. The control of the electors of Great British when it was accounted by the facts bearing on this subject.

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commercial country, acquired the elevated and unparal-leled distinction she has attained to. Within the last question was not selected by ourselves, but occurs in an English publication entitled "Primitive Episcopacy," a portion of which was transferred to this journal about two years ago.

thirty years, the influence of that important tributary to her wealth and industrial resources, viz., the manufacturing interest, has increased beyond all precedent and conception, and extended its operations to a degree that journal about two years ago.

Thirty years, the influence of that important tributary to her wealth and industrial resources, viz., the manufacturing interest, has increased beyond all precedent and conception, and extended its operations to a degree that journal about two years ago. almost startles credibility. The great master manufacturers having latterly perceived their vast establishments allowed to remain on our statute-books one moment longer extensive dependencies and foreign trade, and that some-thing approaching to an actual monopoly of the manufac-turing trade of the world would be required to maintain pects that every elector will do his duty, and degraded mil

I have the honour to be, Fellow-countrymen, With every feeling of respect,
Your ever devoted and sincere friend,
Winchilsea and Nottingham.

Haverholme Priory, Aug. 10, 1846. THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.—The tariff is declared by some to be a great free-trade triumph. We have looked in it, and confess we cannot discern the triumph. A hundred pe cent., ad valorem, forty per cent., thirty per cent., twenty-fit per cent., twenty per cent., fifteen per cent., ten per cent., fire per cent., are levied by it upon the importation of almost every description of goods, wares and merchandize, while a few unimportant articles, which in no way interfere with the domes tic industry of the United States, are exempted from duty al-It is contented, we are aware, that these duties a imposed for revenue, and for protection; but who will pred to affirm that they do not practically operate as protect duties? All that can be alledged in their favour as promoduties? All that can be alledged in their favour as prothe principles of free-trade is, that some of them are not!

Colonial.

Sccretary's Office, Montreal, 12th Sept., 1846. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:-

John Haycock, Esq., to be Collector of Customs at Port. Dover, in place of G. J. Ryerse, Esq. Anthony Dixon, Gentleman, to be a Surveyor and Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs. Reed Billings, Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in Hot

Majesty's Customs. His Excellency has been pleased to grant a License to Norman Booth, of Brockville, Gentleman, to practice the at of Land Surveying in that part of the Province formerly Upper

Canada. His Excellency has also been pleased to grant licences! Benjamin Dickey, of Londou, Gentleman, and Orlando Salsthiel Winstauley, of Toronto, Esquire, to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in the Province of Canada.

The nomination of the Earl of Elgin to the government to this Province took all parties by surprise. Among all the numerous possibilities and insisted on by various degrees of confirmation. ence, his name was never mentioned.

The little that is known of his lordship is favourable.

is a young man, in the prime of life, of an ancient and become able house who has been educated to political duties, and the has administered the government of another great Colony with admitted success, and much to the satisfaction of those wholl It is stated that the British politics of his Lordship are of

posed to those of the Government of 1843, very decidedly in these high offices a government will take very good care to nominate no one as its representative, who will not act impa tially on the well understood principles of British Colonial p cy, which are quite irrespective of the term "Whig" and Tory," as understood in England. Lord Metcalfe was as English Whig, or Whig Radical, a zealous friend of free-trade or religious equality, of fair participation in educational fun But colonially he was described by his enemies not merely as tyrant and a despot, but as a Tory and a patron of Orangemi Agricultural Duties Act, and to witness the indefinite deferring of the University Bill, to which he had given many indirect and some direct pledges of his approval. On the other hand Sir Charles Bagot came here as a High English Tory, of the Castlereagh and Sidmouth school, in which he was educated and from mere feebleness of body and mental constitution, sield

ed everything it was his business to uphold.

Of the character of the Earl of Elgin we know nothing persons now at the head of the British Covernment, " que allied to him by no other particular sympathy of parry. his being the son of the Earl of Elgin, Ambassador of Turk who succeeded in saving from destruction, and removing to burneye, the Phidian marble-, which bear his name, and which are the pride of the British Museum, the choicest treasure the most most indiscriminately and virulently satired by no less a gening than that of Byron, but of which the true value is universally

acknowledged.

We learn from Burke's Peerage, that the present peer, James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Baron Bruce of Kincardine and of Torry, was born July 20, 1811, married the only climater of the control of C. L. Bruce, Esq., of Roseisle, County of Stirling, M. Her ladyship died very recently, leaving one only child daughter. His Lordship is the eighth Earl of Elgin twelfth of Kincardine. The oldest barony dates from His family derives, along with that of the Marquis of Ailes iry, from the Bruces of Annandale, from whom were the roys ottish house of Bruce, and who were themselves a branch the great Anglo-Norman house of de Brus, who, at the equipment obtained great domains in Weardale and Cleveland, in the North of England. The somewhat estentations motto of the houses of Elgin and Aplesbury—"Fuimus," indicates their high descent. The Elgins are lineal heirs male, the Ailesbur y's heir general, by the female side, of the ancient Bruces. Montreal Gazette.

CANADA. - The "British Possessions Bill" now before the Imperial Parliament, cannot fail to produce much sensation throughout the Colonies, for a scheme more novel and unexpected could scarcely be contemplated. The Bill, as will be learned by the debates given in our last impression, authorized the colonial legislatures in certain cases to repeal acts of Part for liament! This is certainly inverting the order of things, for it makes the created superior to the creator, and certainly must endanger that harmony of legislation between the mother country and the colonies, which it is so essential to preserve.

That the colonies have a right to expect some equivalent for

the protection they are so suddenly deprived of, is certain; and we hail with satisfaction any measure that has a tendency to remunerate them for the losses that will come on them in the train of free trade. This, we think, is indisputable, and we are glad that Lord John Russell has thus early recognized the principle of remuneration. But we do certainly object to the mode of carrying out the principle. If Great Britain have careful laws which are removed to the principle. enacted laws which are now ourrous or impracticable, who does she not repeal them herself? If colonial Parliaments are to sit in judgment on the acts of the Imperial Parliament, great deal more may be attempted to be repealed than is gained for. But, says Lord John Russell, we have "sufficient check on this head, because all colonial acts must be sanctioned." by the Sovereign or her representative." This is certain true, and it is from this source that the great mass of difficult ties flow. A colonial assembly, for instance, after much and iety and debate, passes a bill which gives the country satisfac-tion; the Governor reserves it for her Majesty's preasure; it is sent home and comes back, perhaps, disallowed, with a saubbing letter from some new Colonial Secretary-thus disap

If Lord John Russell and his colleagues feel themselves in competent to legislate for the colonies, why do they hold their situati ns? If they wish to shirk responsibility, why do they not shirk office altogether? Lord John Russell misunder stands the colonists; they are not, as he would seem to sup pose, so very difficult to deal with. The leading men, or a majority of them, in all the colonies, are gentlemen—are loyal and would guard the portals of the British constitution as jealously as the highest and best in the mother country. though ardently attached to the land of their birth they pride themselves in upholding British law and British principles Cabinet ministers of late years, especially of the Whig school have never done justice to the loyalty of the colonist; they doubted when they ought to have reposed confidence—and they have confided, when confidence was not deserved. They list tened to the slanders and tales of Mackenzie and others, and by so doing encouraged sedition and all its melancholy consequen ces in 1837-8. For a time, even Sir John Colborne was sacri ficed to the intrigues of the arch-agitator of Gallows Hill.

The career of Lord Metcalfe has shown how easy it is to govern a British colony, when the Governor pursues a liberal, honourable, and even-handed course to all. The personal character of the Governor is a consideration of great moment; and if proper and competent individuals be selected, and the government at home repose confidence in the colonists, enourage loyalty and discourage sedition, matters will go smo y on, for the great body of the people are sound and loyal to the core. If ever they become otherwise, it will be the fault of the authorities in Downing-street.

But to return to the Bill before Parliament. Its existence

in any form is gratifying, because it proves that the principles of justice animate the British people. The colonies are about to suffer injury at the hands of the Imperial Government; that nation is ready to sanction it. We do not think that much

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Bruces.

emselves i ey hold their why do they ll misunder seem to sup th they pride ly consequen-rue was sacri-ws Hill. The personal reat moment; cted, and the

of the men had temporary shantics on the island and resided there, but the greater portion daily crossed to and from the city. On Saturday evening, immediately after closing work, twenty-three or twenty-four of these crowded themselves into a row-boat, for the purpose of crossing the channel to Point had bridge. There was rather a heavy sea setting down the channel continuous properties. The explorations that the north shore of Lake Sudient for the men had temporary shantics on the island and resided dian fabrics, the grand difficulty would be overcome, and hundred dian fabrics, the grand difficulty would be overcome, and hundred of after leaving Matamoras. They were without devely murch dien fabrics, the grand difficulty would be overcome, and hundred of after leaving Matamoras. They were without devely murch dien fabrics, the grand difficulty would be overcome, and hundred of after leaving Matamoras. They were without devely murch dien fabrics, the grand difficulty would be overcome, and hundred of after leaving Matamoras. They were without devely murch dien fabrics, the grand difficulty would be overcome, and hundred of after leaving Matamoras. They were without devely murch dien fabrics, the grand difficulty would be overcome, and hundred devel on the road. Some of our object, sands of men, women, and children employed, and millions of sands of men, women, and children employed, and millions of sands of men, women, and children employed, and millions of sands of men, women, and children employed, and millions of sands of men, women, and children employed, and millions of wool required at the hands of the farmer. We could be made in this to the Mexicans excellent opportunity to revenge and plunder."

Frederiek, there to land and come across the harbour by the bridge. There was rather a heavy sea setting down the chanthe boat that, deeply sunk as she was, she could not cross in safety—fears which were unfortunately but too fully realized.

When about mid-channel, a wave struck the boat and threw in a large quantity of water, alarming several of the men, who, entirely forgetting themselves, suddenly, rose up, and the boat and on whose statements Lean rely, that there is "any quantity of water, alarming several of the men, who, and on whose statements Lean rely, that there is "any quantity of water, alarming several of the men, who, and on whose statements Lean rely, that there is "any quantity of water, alarming several of the men, who, and on whose statements Lean rely, that there is "any quantity of water, alarming several of the men, who, and on whose statements Lean rely, that there is "any quantity of water, alarming several of the men, who, and on whose statements Lean rely, that there is "any quantity of water, alarming several of the men, who, and on whose statements Lean rely, that there is "any quantity of water, alarming several of the men, who, and on whose statements Lean rely, that there is "any quantity of water, alarming several of the men, who, and the local transfer of the subject now, in the hope to the hope to the subject now, in the hope to the hope to the hope to the subject now, in the hope to th entirely forgetting themselves, suddenly rose up, and the boat immediately upset. A terrible scene ensued. Some of the men were able to swim, and endeavoured to save themselves, but were grappled by others, and thus sunk beneath the waves. Six men only out of the number succeeded in clinging to the boat until assistance arrived. The remainder, seventeen or eighteen in number, perished. Nearly all of them were married men, some having large families dependent upon them for missing, but it appears doubtful whether he entered the ill-We have as yet been unable to obtain the names of the unfortunate men who have been thus suddenly called into eternity. The extent of the calamity may be estimated when we mention that seventy-two children have, by the catastrophe of Saturday two children have been thus studenty cannot be considered in the catastrophe of Saturday two children have been thus studenty cannot be caused a constant of the calamity may be estimated open the doors to these long-concealed mines of wealth.

From what information I can gather, from those that are trophe of Saturday evening, been deprived of paternal protecwidows and orphans of the deceased, and we have no doubt | nd St. Ignace. that that call will be promptly responded to .- News. Yesterday a meeting of the inhabitants was held in the City Hall for the purpose of providing measures for the relief of the bereaved widows and orphans of the deceased; and last night the subject was discussed at the Board of the City Council.—
The result is, that Committees have been appointed to collect subscriptions in the city: these committees to consist of the Aldermen and Councilmen in cach ward, with two other persons added to each committee. Committees have also been

appointed for Lot 24, Barriefield, Wolfe Island and Waterloo. weed we use any exertion to excite the sympathy of the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity in behalf of the bereav-We read in the American papers that Mr. Secretary Ban-roft goes out as Minister to England, to succeed Mr. MacLane. John Appleton, Esq. of Maine, will probably be the Secretary of Legation.—Montreal Gazette.

H. M. line-of-battle Ship Belleisle, arrived on Sunday last in 7 days from Quebec, bringing the 60th Rifles and the remainder of the 14th Regiment. The troops disembarked yesterday at 4 o'clock at the Dock-yard wharf, and marched to their Rife Brigade will embark on board the Belleisle for convey-ance to Quebec to-morrow.—Halifax Times.

H. M. S. Belleisle arrived at Quebec on Thursday, having on

reserve battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The Belleisle will carry back to England all the detachments of invalids from the different regiments in this colony. We understand that the 77th regiment will be quartered at St. John's. There is a rumour that two Regiments will be withdrawn from this colony, one

We observe that Lord Clive has postponed the consideration of the Welch Bishoprics bill till next session, Lord John Russel promising that in the meantime he will give his best atten-

tion to the preparation of a general measure for the extension of Ecclesiastical supervision. It is an alarming announcement, that the men at present in power, who live by Church spoliation, should express their intention of meddling any further Connected with this subject, we observe that Mr. Frewen and Colquhoun have introduced a bill into the House of Com-

mons, for the regulation of Episcopal Revenues and Dioceses, by which it is proposed that the number of Bishops shall be increased to forty-six. It it gratifying, as a proof of increased religious feeling to find the attention of the public directed to the means of giving increased efficiency to the Church; but we carnestly protest against effecting this by clipping and paring down existing revenues. We presume that Mr. Frewen and We think. ted rights, or dealing with the revenues of the Church as with ome of a Poor-Law Union.

The present position of the Establishment in England and des Trois Rivieres, Ireland is of intense interest to all her communion, and we therefore give in another column the heads of this bill—which is withdrawn only for the present session.—Toronto Patriot.

GROWTH OF LONDON. - We are apt to imagine here in the United States, that the growth of our towns and cities greatly surpasses in rapidity and extent those of any part of the old world. Some facts about London would seem to contradict this notion. It is stated, for instance, in a recent report to the Government, "that in a little more that twelve years, twelve hundred new streets have been added to London, which is at the rate of one hundred streets a year. These twelve hundred new streets contain forty-eight thousand houses, most of them

We have already, we think, shown that the mere export of wear and the streets contain forty-eight thousand houses, most of them

We have already, we think, shown that the mere export of the streets contain forty-eight thousand as indicative of colonial prosbuilt on a large and commodious scale, and in a style of superior comfort." With all this wonderful increase, it is said that the demand for houses, instead of diminishing, continues to increase, and that while in many towns of the interior the number of unoccupied houses is augmenting, scarcely is a new street finished, before almost every house in it is occupied."— One great reason assigned for the rapid growth of London, is the extraordinary facility and despatch with which people are this cause, it is estimated that the daily influx of individuals is five times greater than it was fifteen years ago. London i now about forty miles in circumference and numbers more than two millions of inhabitants.—Christian Intelligencer.

The drought which has prevailed this season is noticed by every paper in Canada, but at Bytown the extreme effect of it strikingly shown on the Ottawa. The Packet says, All the small streams have been dried up long since; and the for their cattle. The Ottawa is lower now than in any part of 1842, when it was lower than ever it was previously known to be. This great river is actually fordable at the rapids above the Chaudiere—in fact, a boy, with safety, can wade across the

LAKE SUPERIOR MENES. —We find the following interesting letter in the columns of the Mentreal Herald. Sault St. Marie, C. W. August 14, 1846 To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—Since arriving at the feet of Lake Superior. I have had time to visit both sides of the Sault, had time to catch a string of fifty speckled trout, to run the rapids in a bark canoe; and now I have time to give you some account of the peculiarities

of this noted little place. From Detroit there are two routes to the Sault; by one you may come once a week direct, on the beautiful little steamer Detroit; by the other you may come every day as far as Macknac, on the Upper Lake steamers, and then cross over, three mes a week, on a small steamer that plies between Mackinae oyage was dull and uninteresting-first across Lake St. Clair up the river of the same name, and then, almost the whole both of Lake Huron. But the scene changed all of a sudden as our steamer shot among the ten thousand islands at the en-trance of St. Mary's River. It has, however, none of the ap-Pearance of a river, but rather of a lake of islands, and it is as utiful a water and island scene as the world affords, that of thousand islands" of the St. Lawrence not excepted.

In a few minutes we came in sight of the noted Major Rains' residence, situated on the lower extremity of St. Joseph Island.
Every body in this part of the country knows the Major. He
has claim to the whole of St. Joseph Island, which is some
thirty-signal. thirty-six miles in length, and several miles in width.

A gentleman on board, who had visited him, informed me that the control of the province for mould-

of the beautiful rapids. Nearly all the business of the Lake we derive our support and enjoy many privileges within her Superior region, is done on that side, and quite a town is borders.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE. SEVENTEEN OR EIGHTEEN
LIVES LOST.—An event of a most melancholy nature occurred
on Saturday evening last, the particulars of which, so far as we
have been able to obtain them, we lay before our readers. For
some time past a large number of masons and labourers have
been employed on Cedar Island, in the construction of one of
the redoubts, intended for the defence of the harbour. Some
of the men had temporary shantles on the island and resided
there, but the greater portion daily crossed to and from the

ried men, some having large families dependent upon them for support. Seventeen bodies have been recovered, one man is yet missing better the first outlay of expenses, from ten to twenty thousand the man the first outlay of expenses, from ten to twenty thousand the man the first outlay of expenses, from ten to twenty thousand the man the first outlay of expenses, from ten to twenty thousand the man the first outlay of expenses, from ten to twenty thousand the man the first outlay of expenses, from ten to twenty thousand the man the first outlay of expenses, from ten to twenty thousand the man the first outlay of expenses, from ten to twenty thousand the man the first outlay of expenses of speculation. dollars, and they are all making preparations for going into the business in an extensive manner, though the most that can be done this season will be to secure and examine locations, and

not, as well as from those that are, interested, I think they have all discovered rich veins of mineral, and have need now of The condition of the bereaved constitutes a strong claim upon the sympathy of the citizens of Kingston, and we are pleased to observe that measures are in progress to relieve them of a portion of the pressure of this calamity. His Worship the Mayor, with the most commendable promptitude, has called a public meeting to provide in some measure for the wants of the widows and orphans of the deceased and we have real discovered rich veins of mineral, and there is no that the discovered rich veins of mineral, and there is no the result discovered rich veins of mineral, and there is no the result discovered rich veins of mineral, and there is no the veins of mineral, and there is no the result discovered rich veins of mineral, and there is no the veins of mineral, and there is no the veins of the result discovered rich veins of mineral, and there is no the result discovered rich veins of mineral, and there is no the veins of the result discovered rich veins of the result discovered rich veins of mineral, and there is no the result discovered rich veins of mineral, and there is no the result discovered rich veins of the result discover

The rich mineral discoveries on Lake Superior are begining to attract the attention of English Capitalists, and a few more such men as Col. Doran, President of the "Montreal and Lake Superior Copper Company, will do much for their success.— This gentleman came from England early in the spring, and his gentieman came from England early in the spring, and besides his wealth, he brought with him great practical experience in the whole business of Copper mining.

Nothing shows the favourable position which the Canada Companies have taken, better than the value already placed by the public on their Stock, founded on very good locations, is calling them.

selling at from five to ten dollars per share; twenty-five to forty dollars per share is offered for Stock in the "North Shore npanies" as they are termed. As yet all the ores from Copperdom have been taken to Bos ton to be smelted-this mistaken notion, I see, is soon to be corrected by having smelting works creeted either on the ground or at the more favourable point, the Sault. It is estimated

that the extra expense for the next year of transportation on the bare ores, over that of the pure metal, would amount to a sum sufficient to build a smelting establishment. For this purpose a Company has been formed, called the "Ste. Marie Falls Mining and Smelting Company,"—composed of the principal men of the Sault, together with some Eastern Capitalists, and they mean to hear their works in constitutions and talists, and they mean to have their works in operation early If I should be persuaded to go up on this inland sea, still

Board the 77th Regiment of Infantry and the remainder of the farther to the North, you may hear farther from R. B. D. Yours, &c.

From either section of the Province, in order to reinforce the Since writing the above, we have learnt that the first division of the 77th arrived from Quebec on Saturday morning, and at once proceeded to St. Johns, via Longueuii—the lowness of the Welch Bishoprics bill till next session. Lord Clive has postponed the consideration of the Welch Bishoprics bill till next session. Lord Libb Russian and some since of the Russian and selected in the sest British and free from rust?

Bry GOODS.

His Stock this Fall, having been selected in the best British and free from rust?

2nd.—And if the rust is caused by the bursting of the sapsome miles of their town. We would speak of the grand and some miles of their town. We would speak of the grand and some miles of their town. We would speak of the grand and some miles of their town. We would speak of the grand and some miles of their town. We would not the wheat arrives at a certain stage of perfection? and would not the wheat in those door in the sapsome miles of their town. We would not the wheat in those down and is trick and to discover the hidden curiosities of unature within some miles of their town. We would speak of the grand and majestic falls known by the name of Shawingam and of the Grand Mere, situated on the River St. Maurice. There is in Grand Mere, situated on the River St. Maurice. There is in an adjustic share it ripens earliest, show the appearance of rust some miles of their town. We would not the wheat in those certain stage of perfection? and would not the wheat in those town was a source of riches for the inhabitants of the town tasks of nature, we some miles of their town. We would prince at the Cape and and the principal state of the wheat in those town the appearance of rust some miles of the inhabitants of the town to discover the hidden curiosities of unature within appears perfectly bright and free from rust?

Bis Stock this Fall, having been selected in the best British and free from rust?

In the Cape and the first carried to discover the hi the attention of the public to these great works are should soon see rich and enterprising capitalists profiting by should soon see rich and enterprising capitalists profiting by the power of the water on the River St. Maurice to build mills, the power of the water on the characteristic to build mills, the power of the water on the characteristic to build mills, but with little hope, however, that my opinion will become very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will become very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will become very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, that my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, the my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, the my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, the my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, the my opinion will be come very but with little hope, however, the my opinion will be come and the my o

the power of the water on the River St. Maurice to build mills, and thereby contribute to the advancement of the town.

The cataracts of Shawingam and of the Grand Mere, are besides, in themselves objects of curiosity; and if there was a good and well kept road to conduct strangers to them, the town of Three Rivers would no doubt be visited by thousands of strangers, from the United States, and other parts, to see the Falls; a hotel should al-o be established on this road, to accommodate travellers. The falls of the Grand Mere, it is said, so far as picturesque beauty is concerned, equal those of Niawids; and if accompanied by a gentle breeze, a field of wheat will present a much more rusty appearance in viewing it from

Mr. Colquhoun call themselves Churchmen, but are at a loss to imagine how they can reconcile such a measure to their own consciences. Let the gentry and people of England but have a subscription; at least a subscription list should be opened to the citizens of Moutreal, Quebec, and Three Riprospects of the farmer. own consciences. Let the gentry and people of England but have an opportunity, and they will soon provide amply for all the Bishops who may be wanted, without interfering with vestal since the disjoint of the citizens of Moutreal, Quebec, and Three Riprospects of the farmer.

The prospects of the farmer. the Legislature, on this subject. We shall probably again rust. return to this subject, and we will give, as far as our capacity will permit us, a description of the River St. Maurice.—Gazette plump, it being a week or ten days more forward than the rest

FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURE IN CANADA. (From the Dundas Warder.)

We have in a few last numbers been directing attention to the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of this country. We do not think it necessary to claim any indulgence for further attempting to induce enquiry into subjects so important to solicit attention now to matters which must sooner or later force themselves on the consideration of every intelligent and

produce must not be considered as indicative of colonial prosperity, and that the immense difference which exists between what comes in and what goes out ought to convince every unprejudiced mind that an annual drain of three millions will soon leave us destitute of the smallest means for turning to account the native products or other natural advantages which

we now so abundantly enjoy.

It appears to us perfectly clear that if we possess the material ean manufacture it advantageously—and find a ready market for its sale, we must in the very nature of things advance the agricultural interests of the country, and open up a source of colonial wealth, in value, as far beyond our powers of computa-tion as are the advantages of the innumerable streams with

which Providence has so highly favoured us.

Canada, for domestic and manufacturing uses, possesses an abundance of wood, stone, iron, copper, marble, coal, potter's clay, plaster, &c., &c. Canada is capable of raising large quantities of cattle, from which might be derived hides, horn, parchment, giue, and bone for small turnery; and the refuse, as in Britian, turned scientifically to excellent account as a manure. Wool might also be made a staple article, and its manufacture the means of employing thousands who are now

in the United Kingdom almost perishing for want of food. We do not pretend in a hurried article of this kind, to enumerate all the items of colonial produce capable of being manufactured in the country, but merely to offer a few to assist in illustrating the position we take.—In the first place Wood—we have this article in all the varieties which can make it we have this arricle in all the varieties which can make the desirable for household, manufacturing, or national purposes—we have it in the common pine, which contributes so largely to the erection of our houses—we have it in the beautiful mottled and bird-eye maple, and in the richly feathered and splendidly variegated walnut, for articles of furniture, capable of receiving a degree of finish and height of polish equal to any rosewood or mahogany from foreign markets—we have also for symmetric of the common of the mahogany from foreign markets—we have also, for purposes of defence, if necessary, the very best quality of oak—and for agricultural purposes the same, with ash, clm and beech—why then should there any longer be importations of these words manufactured or unmanufactured, while millions of acres in Canada bear upon them the most useful and beautiful varieties which man desire ?- Why then should we any longer be importing furniture, carriages, wooden bowls, rolling pins, agri-cultural implements, &c., while farmers are compelled to burn off these woods, while water power is abundant and while many thousands of our fellow subjects, at home, lack employgreat extent, an exporting country. Not less than ten mil-lions of square feet of lumber will have been borne by the waters of the Grand River alone before the close of the present years, to ports in the United States—and this trade, we have been informed, could be carried to an untold extent.

In the Iron trade we have all that could be desired. Matethat he had things every way comfortable about him. He cultivates a small farm near by, delights to see visitors and to treat them with the fruits of his own labour and the choicest Monongahela. He has a good and well-worn library, and, accustomed as he long had been to the highest and gayest society of Europe, seems perfectly contented and happy here in this outlandish place.

The scenery on the river, from this place to the falls, is of landish place.

The scenery on the river, from this place to the falls, is of the most varied and beautiful character. It differs from that of the St. Lawrence in that it is perfectly wild, with no cultivated spots, no habitations, if I except a shanty or two at vated spots, no habitations, if I except a shanty or two at the stame relanded us at the American side, just at the foot of the beautiful rapids. Nearly all the husiness of the Lake

springing up; and if the mineral region proves to be as rich as Many instances have been afforded us of the success which ow confidently believed, this place must become of consid-On our (the British) side, there is little or no business done as yet. There are some hundred families here, French and half-breeds, but for want of business men, they do all their trading with the Americans. Our Government, however, is beginning to see the importance of this point, and the survey beginning to see the importance of this point, and the survey for a town plot, that was ordered is now nearly completed, and of a town plot, that was ordered is now nearly completed, and will be made this season. The natural advantages of this side, for both a canal and a town, are decidedly in our favour,—the trading with the Americans. Our Government, however, is beginning to see the importance of this point, and the survey of a town plot, that was ordered is now nearly completed, and it is expected that a survey for a ship canal around the rapids will be made this season. The natural advantages of this side, for both a canal and a town, are decidedly in our favour,—the other side, and it can be built at much less expense.

The natural advantages of this side, for both a canal around the portage is not as great for a canal as on the other side, and it can be built at much less expense.

The natural advantages of this side, for both a canal around the same, and saw proof sufficient too, of what we have repeatedly asserted, that to succeed they asserted, that to succeed they asserted. We here met with an old gentleman, to of the tone of York Street and Boulton Street and because in Paris, and the survey for a ship can devented in severions.

Robbers in Mexico.—A Matamoras correspondent of the N. O. Bee says that the whole route from Matamoras "to Burita is lined with robbers, and they kill a man even for the clothing he has on. There is one particular spot, about nime few days ago, we were told the same, and saw proof sufficient too, of what we have repeatedly asserted, that to succeed they noved in the remit

Frederick, there to land and come across the harbour by the bridge. There was rather a heavy sea setting down the channel at the time, and fears were expressed by some of those in the boat that, deeply sunk as she was, she could not cross in safety—fears which were unfortunately but too fully realized.

When about mid to Point that have been found on the shores of this wouderful Lake.

But the report of our geologist, Mr. Logau, on this subject, But the re

RUST ON WHEAT. From the British American Cultivator.

From the British American Cultivator.

The following communication is penned by a practical farmer, who has been trained to the business from early boyhood, and therefore the views he advances are worthy of a careful examination. We are prepared to admit that the disease known as rust is most difficult to be understood; and indeed with the present light upon the subject, it is almost hopeless to recommend any method of managing the land for the wheat crop that would in every instance be calculated to carry it safely through to maturity, without being attacked more or less with this disease. But few farmers have observed more closely than ourselves the operations of rust upon the wheat plant, and after all we have not been able to fully establish a theory, which would in every instance be applicable in demonstrating the would in every instance be applicable in demonstrating the cause of this great enemy to the wheat grower. We are, how ever quite certain, that a great majority of cases, must be nearly, if not altogether prevented by skilful cultivation. In advancing this view, we know we are some years in advance of public opinion, but time alone will shew whether we are in er-

rious articles which have appeared in the Cultivator, from time to time, on the subject of rust on wheat. There appears to be a diversity of opinion among writers as to the cause of the disease; some ascribing it to the sowing of grass seeds amongst the wheat, and others to the application of unfermented manure to the land, whilst the general and prevailing opinion appears to be, that it is caused by a luxuriant growth of the wheat plants in the early part of the season, and consequently an overflow of sap, which causes the sap vessels to burst, and that some of the side of the stalk, and causes rust.

In reference to the opinion that the sowing of grass seeds amongst the wheat causes rust, it needs but to be named to be rejected, for in seasons when rust prevails, we find that fields of wheat that has no grass seeds sown amongst, equally affected with those that have. We must therefore ascribe the cause

the last named opinion, that it is caused by the bursting of sap vessels, I must have the following queries satisfactorily an-

1st .- If rust is caused by the rupturing of sap vessels, why is it that we discover the rust on the chaff upon the head, and also upon the outer husk of the stalk, and even upon the leaves THE FALLS OF SHAWINGAM AND OF THE GRAND MERE.

We know not how it is that the inhabitants of Three Rivers

Which appear perfectly dry and sapless at the time the rust affects them? and also why is it that that part of the stock which

commodate travellers. The falls of the Grand Mere, it is said, so far as picturesque beauty is concerned, equal those of Niagara—although the volume of water is considerably less. The
Fall of Shawingam is more elevated than that of the Horse
Shoe or the Falls on the American side at Niagara; and though
less picturesque than the Grand Mere, merit the attention of
the traveller.

We abile then that the citizens of Three Ricers should We think, then, that the citizens of Three Rivers should little from the effects of it, but it it is backward, whether caused

plump, it being a week or ten days more forward than the rest of the field, which is considerably shrunk, although the straw that grew upon the side of the hill is equally as rusty as the other part of the field.

I believe that by care and skill in the preparation of his seed and ground the farmer may almost, if not altogether prevent the appearance of smut and chess amongst his wheat (for 1 am not one of those who believe that wheat will turn to chess) but I do not believe that all the care and skill of man can avert or prevent the rust, when it is the will of Providence to afflict us with this scourge, any further than by good tilling and early nowing, which will bring the crop forward sooner to perfection Should my hastily written remarks have the effect of inducing some other person to take up the subject, and throw light upon it, I shall be much gratified

Yours trul y, LEVI WILSON.

Trafalgar, July 24, 1846.

Indian War Dance.—In a short time the signal was passed from on deck to those below that the terrible war-dance of the Six Nations was about to commence. There was a general rush to the spot, where sat an Indian, dressed in the original rush to the Mohawk tribe, tattooed and painted to all perfection. He had on his brees a kind of rude drum, on which costume of the Mohawk tribe, tattooed and painted to all perfection. He had on his knees a kind of rude drum, on which he made a noise not unlike the humming buz of a dying hurribe made a noise not unlike the humming buz of a dying hurribe cane. The expression of his countenance was fierce and malignant, his eyes seemed to flash fire, and his hand convulsively hant, his eyes seemed to flash fire, and his hand convulsively dancers were already in motion, and their dresses were as unique dancers were already in motion, and their dresses were surand fantastical as that of the musician. Their heads were surand fantastical as that of the mu their legs and feet with the untanned hide of the deer. Their faces were painted as they were wont to be of old, when the scalps of their focs were exhibited as trophies of their bloody victories. As the dance proceeded, the terrible war-whoop was sounded by the Chief, and re-echoed by all the dancers, not even excepting the papooses. At the sound of that signal of blood, tomahawks gleamed in the air, spears were pointed, bows been and the court of the dancers assumed an amount of the dancers are the dancers assumed an amount of the dancers are the dancers assumed an amount of the dancers are the dancers as a dancer of the dancers are the dancers as a dancer of the dancers are the d blood, tomahawks gleamed in the air, spears were pointed, bows bent, and the countenances of the dancers assumed an aspect as unearthly as if hell itself had poured its contents into their as unearthly as if hell itself had poured its contents into their as unearthly as if hell itself had poured its contents into their hearts. The war-song now rose upon the breeze, but as it was sung in the native language of the tribe, the writer could only guess at its meaning by the effect which it produced on the performers in the dance. That effect was varied but terrible, when the first note was sounded, the dancers (still keeping time to the music) seemed to rush with fiery valour into the midst of the hattle, and to charge upon their foas. midst of the battle, and to charge upon their foes. Onward they pressed, whooping the death signal, and swinging their they pressed, whooping the death signal, and swinging the tomahawks high in the air. The song changed and so did the tomahawks high in the air. A shout broke forth from the countenances of the dancers. A shout broke forth from the wellington, and Niagara Districts, already published. It is group—it was the triumphant cry of victory. Then came the furious stamp of the foot—the stare, ferocious and wild, as if the beat's deck had been wet with the blood of the foe, and the the beat's deck had been wet with the blood of the foe, and the triumphant cry of victory.

The principle of the foot—the stare, ferocious and wild, as if the beat's deck had been wet with the blood of the foe, and the cry of the control of the foot—the stare, ferocious and wild as if the beat's deck had been wet with the blood of the foe, and the cry of the control of the foot—the stare, ferocious and wild as if the beat's deck had been wet with the blood of the foe, and the cry of the control of the foot—the stare, ferocious and wild as if the beat's deck had been wet with the blood of the foe, and the cry of the control of the foot—the stare, ferocious and wild as if the beat's deck had been wet with the blood of the foe, and the cry of the control of the foot—the stare, ferocious and wild as if the beat's deck had been wet with the blood of the foe, and the cry of the control of the foot—the stare, ferocious and wild as if the beat's deck had been wet with the blood of the foe, and the cry of th river made muddy with the life of men. Again the wild notes of the war-song changed their tone, and the roll of the drum and varnished.

Parties desir of the war-song changed their tone, and the roll of the drum became more measured and solemn. Arms were extended, but not in phrenzied wrath—violent genuflections were made, but their orders (post-paid) immediately, as the number of Impressions printed will be regulated by the orders received. the countenances of the dancers betrayed evident symptoms of sorrow. Their fingers pointed to the supposed battle-field, and they mourned the loss of the young brave or the aged Chief. Again the song was changed, and the notes were pitched in a more high and hurried key. The dancers assumed a more joyus aspect, until they seemed intoxicated with the very exce of delight. They were rejoicing over a complete but imaginary rictory .- Hamilton Spectator.

MEXICO. We copy the following from the New York papers, of Wednesday, received by the Mercantile Library Association in advance:—Mont. Courier.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Baltimore, Tuesday evening.

Further from Santa Fe. - Genl. Kearney has written home that he will not return to the United States until next winter The Mexican Governor Armijo is said to have run away A great flood has occurred in Crooked Creek, near Madison.

Indiana-six men have been drowned, and considerable damage done to property near the river,

The Indianopolis Railroad is so much injured, that it will take nine months to repair it. The weather continues very

"Mr. R. Semple writes from California that the valley of the Sacraments is three hundred miles long by one hundred and fifty wide; that it is crossed by navigable streams, which are skirted with wood; that the bottom lands are from one-half to six miles wide, and very fertile; that the plains, comprising three-fourths of the valley, for want of water, can never be cultivated; that the population will for ever be confined to the rivers; that even the best section of the country is inferior to the Western States; that the timber is only on the mountains; that in the winter the traveller has no chance of going forward but to fly or swim; that the musquitoes, flies, and insects of every description appear in myriads; that but few can now obtain grants of land; that there is neither law nor gospel in the country, and that an Indian caught young makes a good labourer. Mr. Semple concludes by recommending to persons who wish to emigrate to that country, to take with them plough-irons, axes, spades, a few carpenter's tools, angers, which is the state of the country. chisels, files, plenty of clothing, including shoes, and also gar-

RUNAWAYS KILLED.—The Palmyra (Mo.) Courier says, we understand that a gentleman, living in Macon county, while out hunting with his rifle, last week, came suddenly upon two fugitive slaves, who gave him battle. He shot one, and split the other's skull with the barrel of his gan. He then started for home, but before reaching it he met a man in the road, who inquired if he had seen or heard of two runaway negroes—described them. The gentleman replied that he had just killed two, and related the circumstance. On proceeding to the spot, the stranger identified them as his slaves. He made provisions for their burial and returned home.

The quarterly meeting of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday the 6th October next, at 3 o'-

clock in the afternoon.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, September 15th, 1846.

PROVINCIAL SHOW. Provincial Agricultural Association and Board of Agriculture for Canada West.

WEDNESDAY, 21st OF OCTOBER NEXT. The Exhibition will consist of not only Agricultural Stock, Produce, and The same thing may be said of unfermented manure; for if it is caused by this, the rust would be confined to fields of wheat which have been thus treated; but every observing person knows that this is not the case, and before I can subscribe to

ALBERT BUILDINGS. THE Undersigned has removed to the New Stone Build-ings, second shop east of his late premises, where he hopes o receive, by several of the first arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, a very extensive stock of seasonable DRY GOODS.

and close to the New Market, Front Street. THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the pub-lic, that at this (his only Establishment) he has con-tantly on hand for Sale or Commission a Superior Assortment of Egyptian, Italian, and American Marbles, Consigned to him from the celebrated Castledon Marble Works of Messrs. Hoyde, Fuller & Hoyde, Vermont, and that he devotes his whole time and attention, Personally, to the

Statuary, Ornamental and Lettering department; and those who may favour him with their Paronage, may depend on having their commands executed in

the best style and with despatch. JAMES MORRIS. Toronto, September, 1846. OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. Italian... Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

New York, Sept. 1, 1846. THOMAS WHEELER,

WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto. R ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage.
Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and
repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired. ** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership now existing between the undersigned, as BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, will terminate by mutual consent on the 30th September, 1846, after which date the business will be carried

(Signed) HENRY ROWSELL WILLIAM ROWSELL. ALSO, from the same date, the Partnership between H. & W. ROWSELL & SAML. THOMPSON, as PRINTERS AND BINDERS, will be Dissolved, so far as relates to the aboved-named WIL-LIAM ROWSELL, and the business will thenceforth be carried on by HENRY ROWSELL & SAMUEL THOMPSON,

(Signed) H. & W. ROWSELL. SAML THOMPSON. NOTICE.

ALL DEBTS to the above Firms, incurred previous to 1st

MAP OF THE London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. THE Subscribers have in preparation a large Lithographed MAP of the above Districts, in which every separate

The price will be 10s. in sheets, or 20s. mounted on Rollers

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto

September 4, 2846. PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. A. PYNE, A.B., Incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Oakville, WILL be prepared, by the First of November next, to accommodate a limited number of PUPILS as BOARDERS, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family.

Mr. P. would carefully prepare Students for entrance at the

University, and is now desirous of commencing with a small class. He would also instruct a few Junior Pupils in the everal branches of an English or Classical Educat For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PYNE, Lake Shore Road,

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, YORK STREET. MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL,

warm in Baltimore.

We have no local intelligence of interest. The Southern

Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School

House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton

EDUCATION.

experience in Teaching, are desirous of obtaining a ituation either as Teachers of a School, or as Private ruptey, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of INSTRUCTORS. The Gentleman is qualified to teach Classics, Mathematics, together with a thorough English and Mercantile Education. He obtained the highest honours from his College. The Lady is competent to teach Music, French, and Drawing, in addition to the usual branches of an English Education.

Testimonials will be forwarded by addressing N. E. Poet Testimonials will be forwarded by addressing N. E., Post

EDUCATION. MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every envotes her most watchful care and artention, using very cut deavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for educations of the stabilishment at tion, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as, in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the character, when the imagination expands during the period of youth, amid the fair scenes of nature: for these early impressions tend

to pre-occupy the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the taste. References kindly permitted to the-Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN, Niagara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph, WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer.

Thorold, August, 1846. QUEEN STREET. EAST GWILLIMBURY. MR. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Pupils, to whose Education his time will be exclu-

sively devoted.

For terms and reference apply to Messrs. Rowsell on Sconie, Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid.

472-13 PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, GALT, will be prepared to receive, on the 1st of October next, Four Pupils as Boarders, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family.

M. BOOMER'S course of instruction comprises the Classics and Science required for entrance in the University, with the several branches of an English education, qualifying for any Profession of Margantile nursuit. Profession or Mercantile pursuit.

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

473.:

EDUCATION. MRS. GOUINLOCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that, after a short vacation, she has resumed the INSTRUCTON OF YOUNG LADIES IN FRENCH, Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under: Music, and all the ordinary branches.

Terms, per quarter of twelve weeks: French and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, £ s. nch and English Languages, Writing, Article History, Geography &c., Plain and Fancy Needlework 2 0 0
The above branches without French ... 1 0 0
Young Pupils for English and Plain Needlework ... 0 12 6 79, Richmond Street West, July 29th, 1846.

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

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-, son who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £
tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework

TAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AVE WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds, such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on favourable terms.

New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

The America will meet to Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and The STEAM. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil .-

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Fupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd
of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust
their children to her care, as she has had much experience in
the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and
in London in the Calling of Nahlarge and crivate Gentlemen. a London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemer Bay Street, (between King Street and Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

WANTED, A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a

Classical and General Education.
Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal. BOARD WANTED. A SINGLE LADY is desirous of obtaining a furnished apartment, with Fire, Light and Board, in a private family. The terms must be moderate. Apply to A. Z. Box

274, Post Office, Toronto, post paid. TO CAPITALISTS. A PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED,

Four Acres of superior Land, Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed for between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land. A LEASE would, at the same time, be given for about 300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-one years, from March next. About 200 acres cleared. £400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with

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

Just Received from England, LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE

INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth. And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now

for the first time published; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND BROCK TUPPER, Esq. Price 6s. 3d.
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

VAN NORMAN'S STOVES. JOHN HARRINGTON. Hardware Merchant,

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

Toronto, July 23d, 1846 IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE, King Street, Toronto.

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

JOHN MADDINGTON JOHN HARRINGTON.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, July 15, 1846.

CARD

GENTLEMAN AND LADY, who have had long THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. the undersigned who have extered into co-partnership.
D. E. BOULTON.

MR. NANTON, OF LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. CHANCERY DRAFTSMAN, CONVEYANCER AND SPECIAL PLEADER.

CHAMBERS AT MR. STERLING'S. No. 51, KING STREET EAST. RESIDENCE :- CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Aug. 22, 1846.

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

end of the City.

The Herald Office, 36½ Yonge Street.

Toronto, 4th August, 1846.

Steamers to Niagara, Queenston, and

Lewiston. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENS TON, AND LEWISTON, every Morning at Hal TON, AND LEWISTON, every Morning at Half past Seven o'clock; and will leave LEWISTON for Toronto at Two, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

One of the "ROYAL-MAIL LINE" of steamers will leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at Three P. M; and will leave Lewiston every Morning at Nine o'clock, for TORONTO and KINGSTON. Royal Mail-Packet Office, Toronto, August 17, 1846.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports,

reather permitting. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, - - - - CAPT. W. TWOHY, City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK,

DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON. overeign, every Monday and Thur-day, at One o'clock, P.M. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, P.M.

Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One
o'clock, P.M.

On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara. UPWARDS-FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six Sovereign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock.
City of Toronto, every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, at
Six o'clock.

The Steamer TRANSIT, from Lewiston, and the Steamer ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by

them or their Agents. The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible to damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.—

Money Parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

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

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

> THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (toushing at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

THE STEAMER DESPATCH. CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, TILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at interme-

(Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock. Toronto, May 4, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

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

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES or Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

Cobourg, June 16, 1846. Wanted, A YOUNG LADY as GOVERNESS, who will undertake the charge of four children, and their tuition in English, French and Music; and who is required to be a member of the

Established Church of England. For particulars address (post-paid) to Box No. 8, Post Office, Kingston. Kingston, August 4, 1846. Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

Day Scholars. Preparatory Form......£6 0 0 per annum College Forms 9 0 0 " College Forms Boarders. 33 16 0 " Optional Branches ... (Extra.)

TERMS:

J. P. DE LA HAYE, COLLECTOR pro tem Toronto, Sept. 3, 1846. The Herald, Patriot, Colonist, Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette, The Monarch, and Chatham

Gleaner, will please give 8 insertions, and send in their accounts

BIRTH. On the 5th inst., at Kingston, Mrs. John R. Forsyth, of a

On Monday, the 14th inst, in the Cathedral Church of St. on Monday, the 14th inst, in the Cathedral Church of St. James, in this city, by the Rev. Henry J. Grasett, A. M., the Rev. John George Delhoste McKenzie, Minister of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, eldest surviving son of John McKenzie, Esq., late Captain in H. M. 1st West India Regiment, to Catherine Eliza, eldest daughter of Marcus Christophilus Crombie, Esq., Principal of the Toronto Grammar School.

Principal of the Toronto Grammar School.

Also, at the same time and place by the Rev. H. J. Grasett,
A.M., Thomas Lee, Esq., of the Bank of Montreal, Cobourg,
eldest son of Thomas Lee, Esq., H. M. Coldstream Guards,
London, to Clarissa Sophronia, second daughter of M. C. Crom-

ON.

At Kingston, on the 5th inst., at St. Mark's Church Barriefield, by the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, A.M., Wm. Holditch, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

DIFD.

Tichield, by the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, A.M., Wm. Holditch, Esq., of Sydenham, County of Frontenac, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq., Fort Adjutant of the Garrison at Isle aux Noix.

At St. James' Church, Piccadilly, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Charles John Daniel, M. A., the Hon. C. A. Hagerman, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Beach, Canada, to Caroline, third daughter of the late Wm. George Daniel Tyssen, esq., of Eoly-house, Kent, and Foulden-hall, Norfolk.

In this city, on the 13th inst., Ellen Barron Hamilton, in-469-tf ant daughter of David Gilkison, Esq., aged 10 months.

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LXIX.-THE FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

O God, our Help, on Thee we call, For we without Thine aid must fall; We therefore pray: — Thy Church defend!
Thine Heritage — Thy helpless sheep
From ev'ry ill vouchsafe to keep,
And lead in paths that heav'nward tend.

Dear Lord, Thy Cross doth point the way; Dear Lord, Thy GRACE doth yield a stay; Thy blessed SELF our only trust: The Cross, that makes us dead to sin, Doth crucify the world within;— Thy glorious Cross is all our Boast.

III. c Since God for us did give His Son, Henceforth by US His Will be done! -O FATHER, grant us hearts of grace, That we, when tried, may still obey,--May do Thy Will and keep Thy Way--Obedient found, like RECHAB'S RACE!

IV.d On God, ye saints, cast all your care, e The Lord from anxious Thought will spare.
And draw your mind to things above: Your ev'ry want will Heav'n supply, For "no good thing" will God deny f To them that walk in filial love.

V.q

Then why give way to faithless gloom? "The grass" is clothed-"the lillies" bloom-From God's own hand the wild-birds feed! O why "take thought" what Man must eat? "The life" itself "is more than meat,"— "OUR FATHER" knows His children's need!

a The Collect.
b The Epistle-Gal. vi. 11, to end of chapter).
c First Morn. Less.—(Jeremiah xxxv. especially verses 16, 17, 18, and 19).

d The Gospel—(Matt. vi. 24, to end of chap).

e 1 Peter v. 7.

f Psalm lxxxiv. 11.

THE PREVAILING FORCE OF A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

(From "Stories of the Primitive and Early Church," by Sophia Woodrooffe.)

the steps of his Basilica after the conclusion of Divine eternal, though often inscrutable, purposes. Your prayer of the poor destitute and despiseth not their desine. rather to puzzle others with captious questions, than

God that answereth proyer: therefore unto him shall in the way of disputation; but be instant in prayer. all flesh come. When was he known to reject the He himself, in the course of his studies, will discover humble petition of the believer? Ask; and ye shall his error: and that fearful pride, to which our fallen have: seek; and ye shall find; knock; and it shall be nature is so inconsistently liable, will be less disposed opened unto you. So spake the Saviour of mankind : and hath his promise ever failed his people?" That great luminary of the Western Church was

thus musing, when the course of his thoughts was sud-denly interrupted by the voice of a female half choked maketh the heart sick." with sobs, who besought his advice and consolation. She was of middle age: but sorrow had already strewed you to otter, and for me to hear. Yet go in peace, upon her head the blossoms of the grave. Yet, both and with the fervency of a Bishop's blessing. It is from the sober decency of her dress and from the IMPOSSIBLE, THAT A SON OF SO MANY TEARS SHOULD superior tone of her manners, she was evidently a per PERISH." son of rank, and not one who wished to solicit alms | The lady withdrew, abashed by the rebuke which

is not a fitting place for our conference. Accompany like a voice from heaven. me home: and, in the privacy of my oratory, I will Years again rolled on: and again the lady presented hear thy story, and afford thee such advice and com- herself to the holy Archbishop. But her face was no fort as the Lord shall enable me."

them, ere long, seated in the oratory of the archiepis-

copal residence.

Reveal as much or as little, as thou mayest think ex- whether my prophecy of ultimate success bath not pedient. We force not an unwilling, and therefore been amply accomplished." bootless, confession of particulars. We solicit only "My father, it hath been accomplished; more than the Christian confidence of our people so far as they accomplished. Not only have I gained my son from may esteem a special disclosure beneficial to their evil, both corporeal and spiritual: but our gracious souls' health. Some heavy sin, I fear, oppresses thy Lord hath so inclined his heart, that he at once reconscience: yet, peradventure, I may as much mistake nounces his errors, and solicits instruction from thee thy real case, as Eli of old did that of Hannah." as a humble catechumen, in order to his baptism when

words of that afflicted wife of Elkanah; Iam a woman Behold his letter, which, with himself, he hath comof a sorrowful spirit; but no peculiar sin of my own, missioned me to lay humbly at thy feet. Verily, the sinner as I am both in thought and in word and in Lord can employ the weakest agents, as a mean, even deed, bath brought me to thy presence. I have fol- an unintentional mean, to effect his purposes. Our lowed thy lips in the service of the Church: and I townsman Politian came to visit my son. He saw a Home District Mutual Fire Company. have poured out my soul before the Lord. But count book on the table: and, on opening it, found, to his not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. Out of surprise, that it contained the writings of the Apostle the abundance of my complaint and grief have I Paul. The wonder was, how a Manichean could have

"Say, then, daughter, what is thine affliction?" the Law of the Lord from my very childhood. At an whom he seemed to be disputing: Take up the book, early age, I was given in marriage to a nobleman of and read for yourself. He applied the admonition to Carthage; but, for a long season, our union was most his own case, and could not help inwardly saying: J. RAINS, Secretary. unhappy. My husband was at once harsh and un- Why have I never read, for myself, with any measure faithful to me. He was not even a Christian: though of real attention, those Scriptures which are such oracles post-paid. he had been persuaded to become a catechumen, in with my mother? Under the influence of a morbid, order that he might learn the doctrines of the Gospel, though surely a heaven-directed, imagination, he and so be fitted to receive baptism. At length, he fancied, that the voice was addressed specially to hima Pagan. My prayers perpetually ascended to heaven rushed into the house, and seized the volume of the on his behalf: and God was gracious. The unbeliev- Epistles of the blessed Paul. He opened it. The ing husband, as the Apostle speaks, was sauctified by first sentence, that met his eyes, was: Not in rioting the believing wife. At the end of twelve years, the and drunhenness, not in chambering and wantoness, not Lord looked upon the humility of his hand-maid: and in strife and envying; but put ye on the Lord Jesus 28.6d. heard the silent voice of her tears. Marvellously did Christ, and make not provision for the flesh to fulfil the he change the heart of my husband: so that, in God's lusts thereof. His friend Alypius, who had already SUNDAY SCHOOL, PARISH SCHOOL, own time, he died in peace."

band is, indeed, removed: and here I can afford thee altered countenance. Alypius begged to see what he no aid. But died he not in the faith of Christ?" | had read. On perusing the passage, his Christian

rest of my children, I strove to bring him up in the in the faith, receive ye. With his wonted composure, fear and admonition of the Lord: but evil and profii- he then conducted my son to his long-mourning not shock thine ears by a detail. Rather would I fully triumphed in the answer given to her prayers .seek thy spiritual aid and counsel."

"My daughter, what better counsel can I give, than father. Thou wilt not refuse to receive my son as a that which is furnished by thine own story? How catechumen." didst thou gain thy husband? Was it not by fervent "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel," exclaimed wrestling with God in prayer for him? Even so must Ambrose: "for surely he is a God that heareth and thou gain the son."

The lady departed: but, after the lapse of a year or two, she again presented herself before Ambrose. | child of a Christian mother's intercessory tears, after | For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of

and heard thy prayer?" "Alas, my father, I am plunged in even yet greater | great spiritual father. affliction. To carnal wickedness, my lost son hath now added spiritual. In the pride of his heart and in the blindness of his vain speculations, he hath rebelled | THE MOON IN LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE. against the alone sovereignty of the Supreme Lord of heaven and earth. A plausible sophist perplexed him

the impieties of the sect." selves, the existence of a powerful Principle of Evil on Astronomy. is expressly declared in their own Sacred Books .-The wretched man was not careful to add, that Holy Scripture does not describe Satan as eternal and independent and in power equal to Jehovah. In times of pagan ignorance, God might wink at the monstrous dogma, which involves a plain contradiction; but insertion. nevertheless when in prophecy he called Cyrus even by his name, he himself, through the mouth of Isaiah, contradicted the blasphemous plausibility; and declared, that, so far from the Evil One being his coequal and co-eternal fellow, he himself, the SOLE MONARCH, had created that miserable being, who, by a had fallen from the region of light and holiness and to be wildly and generally diffused. mysteriously perverse exertion of his own free will, happiness. I am Jehovah, and NONE ELSE: beside me, there is NO GOD. I will gird thee, though thou hast not known me: that they may know, from the rising of the sun and from the west, that there is NONE BESIDE ME. I am Jehovah, and NONE ELSE: forming LIGHT, and creating DARKNESS; making PEACE, and creating EVIL. I, Jehovah, am the author of all these things .- (Isaiah BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS, xlv. 5-7). But the origin of this fable matters not: neither, with God's word in our hand, are we called upon to perplex ourselves with the origination of that Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. evil, the existence of which we know by bitter experience. Suffice it for us to read, that there is no God beside Jehovah. But thou art troubled for thy son. Hast thou still faithfully persevered in prayer? God only can change the heart. We, his ministers of mere clay, can do nothing more than point out to our people the way of salvation, calling upon them to repent, and

thou thyself persevere in prayer?" no answer is returned.

"Man's time, in his impatience, is ever the present The great Ambrose of Milan was slowly descending time: God's time is that which best suits his own Service, wrapped in devout meditation upon the text son, at present, is inflated with vanity: and a conwhich assures us: that The Lord turneth him unto the sciousness of the superiority of his talents inclines him Verily," mused the good Archbishop, "God is a to listen honestly to fair argument. Let him alone, to resist his own convictions than to yield to the arguments of others."

"Alas, my father, I am not satisfied. God rejects

"Retire, lady, retire. Such language is unfit for

she had received. Yet, as she afterward declared, "My daughter," said Ambrose, "the public street the answer of Ambrose was impressed upon her mind

longer that of a mourner. It was radiant with joy: The lady thankfully assented: and we may behold the joy of a devoted Christian.

"My daughter," said the aged Ambrose with a benignant smile, "I need not ask, whether God hath On as "And now, my daughter, open thy mind freely answered thy persevering prayer: I need not ask,

"Truly, reverend father, I may well answer in the thou shalt deem him sufficiently prepared for it.-

taken up such a book. But the story was soon told. Restless and uneasy from a strong misgiving of the "I was born of Christian parents: and, through the soundness of his principles, he heard some one, in a inestimable favour of God, like Samuel, I delighted in neighbouring house, say frequently to a person with was baptised and admitted into the communion of the self, and that it charged him to read the Book, which Church: but his heart was unchanged; and, though | Christians, by way of eminence, called the Bible, and nominally a Christian, he was in spirit and in practice which they deemed the word of God.* Hastily he conversed with him on the subject of religion, was in "Where, then, lady, is thine affiiction? Thy hus- the room. He closed the book with a cheerful and "True, my father: but I have a son. Like the friend begged him to read further. Him that is weak gate are the courses, to which he hath taken. I will mother: who now, as thou wilt well believe, thank-The rest, under God, remains with thyself, good

answereth prayer!" The convert from Manicheism and immorality, the "Well, my daughter, hath the Lord been gracious due instruction from Ambrose, was baptised and received into the Church: the greater spiritual son of a | Sept. 3, 1846.

The lady was Monica: the convert was Augustine. By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto,

With respect to the moon, every object on its surwith thorny questions touching the origin of evil: and face of the height of one hundred feet was now disthen proposed a solution of them by recommending tinetly to be seen; and, he had no doubt, that under the eastern doctrine of two Independent and alike very favourable circumstances it would be so with Eternal Principles of Good and Evil. From the objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were Good Principle, who is Eternal Light, he taught, craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stones

be two Gods, who wage everlasting war against each almost innumerable. He had no doubt whatever that other. Their strength is equal, so that neither can if such a building as he was then in were upon the surabsolutely subdue his rival. Where the one prevails, face of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible we perceive moral and physical good: where the other by these instruments. But there were no signs of IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL prevails, we are encountered by moral and physical habitations such as ours-no vestiges of architectural evil. As this war has been eternal retrospectively, so remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabi- For the N.B.—These Hymus are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches." will it be eternal prospectively. Thus discoursed the being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David." will it be eternal prospectively. Thus discoursed the subtle tempter. Seduced by these sophisms, and sented no appearances which could lead to the supwill it be eternal prospectively. Thus discoursed the ted by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It predeeming them the very height of true knowledge, my | position that it contained anything like the green fields unhappy son has eagerly adopted the groundless fancy and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours, of the Manicheans: and so infatuated is he with this There was no water visible-not a sea, or a river, or vain philosophy, that he is zealous in proselyting his even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or friends, in order that with them he may practise all factory; all seemed desolate. Hence would arise the reflection in the mind of the Christian philosopher-"The blasphemous error," said the Archbishop, Why had this devastation been? It might be further "has no claim to modern originality: neither has it inquired-Was it a lost world? Had it suffered for but lately been taught in the East. It was the ancient its transgression? Analogy might suggest the question dogma of the Persians: and, from them, Manes has -Had it met the fate which Scripture told us was laboured to engraft it upon the Gospel; insidiously reserved for our world? It was obvious that all this remarking, that, by the confession of Christians them- was mysterious conjecture .-- Dr. Scoresby's Lecture

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