COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1845.

poetry.

CAUBUL. A Poem, which obtained the Chancellor's Medal at the Cambridge Commencement, 1845. BY EDWARD HENRY BICKERSTETH, Of Trinity College.

"Sweep o'er the strings, and hymn the gorgeous East, Dim voices whisper'd thus my soul, and ceased,
And straightway at the echo of their warning Came visions many a one in bright adorning, Clustering like clouds instinct with light around me: And music as of winds and waters, scorning The slumber of the twilight hills, spell-bound me, Till where the stars had left the dew-bright sunshine found me.

Oh land of dreams and legendary song,
Strange are the wonders they of fabling story
Tell of thy haunted scenery! Far along
The maze of thousand years, through gloom and glory,
Like some wild landscape wrapt in vapours hoary, must wander, ere it reach the time, Ye Eastern shores, when mystery hung not o'er ye Dim forms sweep looming thro' the mists of crime, Or stand in light apparell'd on those hills sublime.

And ever as I ponder'd, empires vast Rose on my view, and vanished as they came:

Ard heroes meteor-like before me pass'd,

Their pathway dimm'd with blood and track'd by flame— Yet fell they all in darkness. Haply Fame
Shed transient tears for them, out soon there shone
Another star far-flashing—and the same Brief tale was told—sad ever and anon Though gleaming high as heaven, I look'd, and they were gone.

But one * there was, whose dazzling train of fire Startled the sleeping night in her repose:
The blue heavens kindled as he pass'd—the choir
Of stars was troubled. From afar he rose, Where in the evening light there faintly glows Mild radiance o'er the hills of Macedon; And rushing forth, despite a nation's throes, Through blood and breaking hearts sorrows wan, To Persia's confines drove his stormy chariot on. † Thy rugged passes, Caubul, saw that host,
As with glad banners to the breezes flung,

ow winding, o'er thy mountain-range it cross'd;
And thy wild air heard victor peans sung, And strange sweet accents of entrancing tongue. He linger'd not—the far-off fabulous sea He saw, and smiled—but Fate above him hung— He fetter'd all the earth, yet was not free,-All nations bowed to him—he bowed, O death, to thee!

And ages passed away like dreams—till soon A victor footstep trode those hills once more: 'Twas night—and lit up by the silver moon, As streams a torrent from the hills, stream'd o'er Wild children of the barren Scythian shore. Ah! woe for those who on the vine-clad plain Sleep on unconscious as they slept of yore! Death wakes; and echoing to the skies amain Is heard the shout of nations-"Hail, great Tamerlane!"

Yes! such have been the tempests that have pass'd, Ye Affghan heights, across your crests of snow, Or like the rushing of the nightly blast Swept by in wildness and in wrath below Yet there unchanged amid the troubled flow Of time's wild waters, silently ye rise, And reckless of the whirlwind march of woe, With that strange spirit voice that in ye lies mystic communings with youder starry skies. Perchance ye are whispering how in Caubul's vale Erst bloom'd the flowers of Eden pure and wild, How waters gushed from springs that could not fail, And earth, in one bright infant dream beguiled, Beneath the smile of heaven look'd up and smiled. Oh why o'er time's drear occan rise to view The monuments in crime and bloodsheld piled? hy seem the waters with oblivious dew

Too oft to hide from sight the beautiful and true? The curtains of the past are round me closing; I may not lift them more—all silently Behind its vaporous fold, in death reposing The bygone ages slumber. But for me An island, loveliest of the deep-blue sea, In beauty smiles far o'er the ocean foam:

Mine heart goes out towards that fair countree, Thoughts o'er a thousand long-loved landscapes roam, A thousand spots are dear it is my island-home.

an it be her wondrous destinies With yours, ye Eastern regions, are inwove? Lo! cradled in the storms, and under skies Cloud-robed and starless ever forced to rove, Her infant empire with the tempests strove:—
Heaven had not will'd its shipwreck—for the shroud
Of Superstition o'er that land above Hung shadowing; so the East in silence bow'd, And Britain's banners waved triumphant through the cloud. § Chill sweeps the night-blast o'er the Affghan hills: No eye that sleeps in Caubul's walls to-night! None talk'd of home: a strange foreboding fills

The hearts of all, and many an anxious sight Looks forth upon the darkness, where the bright Far flickering watch-fires blazed: some trembling lay All night within around the camp fire's light, Some on the rampart wait in dark dismay The morrow's blood stain'd march—the awful break of day. The mother look'd upon her babe, and sobb'd; The husband clasp'd his wife, his breast was With anguish, and with grief past utterance throbb'd,— He knew what horrors she must pass at morn;

Youth wept there, with her sister Beauty, born Like her for sunshine, now like her in glo And innocent childhood, as in playful scorn, Smiled on them both, but all its rosy blo Chased not from heavy hearts the morrow and the tomb! Slowly morn flush'd the mountains. Hurriedly The mingled host of women, children, men, Those ramparts left, and left them but to die-Oh! bear the gentle gently. Hark! again
The war-cry of the treach'rous foe—and then Death in its countless forms beset their road,

Till corses thronged each deep and rocky glen; And where the wilds of snow with slaughter glow All crimsoned on its path the icy torrent flow'd. 'Twas scenery, too, where Horror sat sublime-The bleak hills rose precipitous to heaven; And up their snow-clad sides the mists did climb, Sole wanderers there, and by the wild winds driven Hover'd like spectres; through the rocks were riven Dark chasms, that echoed to the torrent's voice, Where never pierced the stars of morn or even; No life, no light the wanderer to rejoice, But gloom, and doubt, and death, the region of their choice.

And through these gorges, that in darkness frown'd When o'er them stretched the deep blue summer sky, Mid snows and wintry storms their pathway wound, The dying and the dead—and none pass'd by To fold their mantle or to close their eye. One short stern death knell o'er the fallen brave

There in that awful pass, their battle-field and grave! And deeds were done of pure and high devotion, Deeds of heroic fame-but where are they To tell their story?—like the gloomy ocea Strewn with the wrecks of nations, far away On stranger hills their mouldering corses lay; One only struggled through, exhausted, pale, The sole survivor of that proud array, And death and fear, at his most ghastly tale,

Cast slowly over all their shadowy silent veil. Chains for the brave, and solitude and sorrow! Aye, prison-hours for gentler beings too! Oh! they were faint for freedom, and the morrow Never seemed dawning on their night of woe: Young hearts were there, and tears would sometimes flow, When faery home-scenes crowded on their view, Clad in unearthly beauty, for the glow Of love still seemed to light up all anew,

And faith that leant on God in suffering proved most true. Love is a lamp on tossing billows cast, Love is a bark adrift before the blast, Which still rides struggling on through taunts or fame,

The

Amid the floods unchanging and the same; For love hath music, music of its own, (Though none have whispered whence those harpings came) Upon the ear of him who weepeth all alone.

* Alexander the Great.

* From this point, (Herat), starting in the end of October Alexander marched to the Kabool valley, through a country occupied by Indians, and bordering on Arachotia. * PRINSEP'S Affighanistan.

* Hindoo and Persian traditions go so far as to state that the progenitors of mankind lived in that mountainous tract which extend

On, brothers, to the rescue! See, they come With floating pennons and undaunted pride, And victor-shouts and roll of martial drum! Alas! within those defiles seatter'd wide Their brethren's whitening bones are now their guide; Woe for the sod beneath their chargers' feet! For Spring with trembling hand hath drawn aside (Wont to disclose a thousand flowerets sweet)

The fearful veil of death! a shroud! a winding sheet! Their camp fires, in the dark of night's repose, Far glimmering in the pass below did gleam
Like the stars burning o'er them, till to those
Lone watchers on the mountains war might seem But the dim splendours of a phantom dream. On, brothers, on! nor pause, nor rest, nor sleep By cavern, pine, or rock, or torrent-stream, Nor linger o'er your comrades' bones and weep, Till victors yet once more through Caubul's gates ye sweep!

And what of those who pined in gloom the while?

No victor armies their deliverers were, But God, who heard from their far native isle The mourner's sobbings, and the *sabbath prayer
Flow for the captive and the prisoner,
Threw open wide their prison-gates;† and she
Who, angel-like, stood weeping by them there,
Immortal Love, sprang o'er the billowy sea,
And stole into our homes, and whispered, "They are free."

What if dim visions of the future throng Around my soul, and voices from afar
Teil that those blood-stained mountains shall ere long
\$ See England's armies, Russia's brazen car Roll o'er them for a sterner, deadlier war?-The dark night lowering darkest, ere the sky Catch the strange beauty of the Morning-star?—
The lion and the eagle's struggling cry,
Wrapt in the mountain-storm, while lightnings hurtle by?—

Enough, enough-for now the fitful roar Of strife grows fainter, till its echo dies Within me, and my heart is sad no more. See! landscapes brighter yet than Eastern skies Dawn in far prospect on my tearful eyes, And from on high come trembling through my soul Waves of sphere-music, dream-like melodies, Chasing life's myriad discords—earth's control Is passing from me now--celestial scenes unrol.

Yes! o'er those wilds shall flow pure crystal fountains-Fountains of life divine, and love and light: How beautiful upon thy morning mountains
Stand messengers of peace! The shades of night
Are passing, and disclose on every height The standard of the Cross; for God hath spoken; And gleaming through the storm-clouds softly bright,

The Gospel rainbow writes its own transparent token.

* The Sabbalh prayer: "That it may please Thee to preserve all that travel by land or by water, * * * * and to show thy pity upon all * The Sabbah prayer: "That it may please Thee to preserve an that travel by land or by water, * * * and to skew thy pity upon all prisoners and captives."—The Litany.

† "Fortunately discontent prevailed among the soldiers of our guard, and their commandant began to intrigue with Major Pottinger for our release. A large reward was held out to him, and he swallowed the bait. The Huzarah chiefs were gained over, and we commenced our return towards Caubul."—Eyre, p. 316.

‡ "The two great powers which have now in an indelible manner imprinted their image upon the human species, England and Russia, are there (speaking of the East) slowly but inevitably coming into collision."—Alison's French Revol. Vol. viii. chap. 64.

TRIENNIAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF EXETER.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of this Diocese commenced his triennial visitation in the Cathedral of Exeter, on Monday, June 16. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, Rector of Lympstone, from Isaiah liv. 17. It was a most eloquent, impressive, and thoroughly orthodox discourse, and was listened to with deep attention.

The attendance of the Clergy was numerous—and there was a large number of the laity also present. After the sermon, the Lord Bishop proceeded to Barnes, Rev. Prebendary Coleridge, Rev. Prebendary Ellicombe, Rev. Prebendary Harrington, Rev. E. C. Philpotts, (Bishop's Chaplain) Revs. G. M. Slatter, of the case on which it had been made, it might seem constituted;—and what were the duties which at-J. Corfe, J. Armstrong, and T. H. Knight, Priest

The names of the clergy were called over by Ralph Barnes, Esq. the Bishop's Secretary. His Lordship then proceeded to deliver his

CHARGE. them on that day with feelings of far deeper interest for the poor, but of other devotions of the people.

standing, bore as reverend an aspect as any usage o greater number of his Clergy—and the cordiality and with the Church, and above all, to those engagements lible interpretation. They knew and felt their own to the truth. The phrase Poor Man's Box, did not constitution. Law was enacted, and other words introduced, for the as follows: He said, his clergy would readily believe, that he met purpose of securing the collection not only of alms

would briefly remind them of their origin and progress. persons, gather the alms and other devotions of the pervert her judgments. He had little doubt that the and he could not doubt that the same attention was hostility of the multitude to the Clergy of the when innovations elsewhere prevailed, at once unau- Now if the pious, and charitable, and truly evangeli- the only ground upon which a valid commission the masses, and this must not be left to indirect influ- ing her duty to the millions who were appealing to thorised, and indicating an inclination to favour some cal usage of offering to God of our substance, which could be claimed by it,—the transcendant importance ence, but must be met by direct, and full, and personal her for aid, by looking about for some existing fund, of the worst errors of the Church of Rome. In this had, it seems, even in his time, become generally of the two great sacraments ordained by Christ himstate of things he had taken that course, which, after neglected—had since been almost universally aban- self, as absolutely necessary to salvation, wherever assigned, by the Church and her Divine Head, and it. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners were compelled a calm retrospect, appeared to him to be the best— doned, was that any reason why the attempt to they might be had—the spiritual new birth given by he had almost said the only course indeed, which it revive the observance of this most christian duty, God in Baptism, and ordinarily, in Baptism alone guments which must be familiar to their own minds dient of anticipating their future means, for the spebecame him to pursue—a course of the propriety of should be met by a yell of popular fury, which at the real, though mystical communion of the body and | —not by motives, of which they knew the force and cial purpose of endowing 200 districts, in which at which he was so convinced, that he now announced the populace themselves had too much good feeling blood of Christ, given in the Eucharist; —if such had the value, as well as he who then addressed them, but, present there were no churches, and each of which his resolution to return to it, whenever he should find to exhibit until they were excited and prompted not been his earnest by the feelings which were then stirring in their inhimself placed in circumstances of similar embarrass- by those who called themselves their superiors? endeavour to urge these truths upon all occasions— most souls, and which spoke to them more forcibly the minister, would be £150 a-year, but without any ment; he had sought the counsel of his clergy—not Was there to be no attempt made by that high officer as he rejoiced to think it had generally been their's than anything he could say. If the Church of their provision for a house, and even the whole of this from a wish to shrink from any responsibility which of the Church, who would have to give a solemn ac- also—he might have ordered a return to the obser- fathers was to be the Church of their sons, if the myr- munificent provision was not to be paid until a Church properly devolved upon him—but from a wish to count of all the souls in his diocese, was there he vance of the rubric, not only with impunity, but proprofit by the judgment of those who were best calcu- asked to be no attempt made by him to recall his bably with complete success. There were sufficient year pouring forth from her teeming womb—were to be sufficient zeal in God's cause to dispose them to the lated to advise, and from a sense of duty to his office, as well as to those over whom, and for whom, it was as well as to those over whom, and for whom, it was tice of a corrupt world? Were they Christians who of the conflict, to justify such a conclusion, and parto be exercised. The advice which he had received, could so treat their clergy? Were they Churchmen ticularly with reference to the great and cardinal point whose food the hungry soul might be fed, if all was money for the supply of the spiritual wants of the coincided with his own opinion—it was, that he who could thus outrage their Bishop? But the order it of Christian teaching—Spiritual regeneration in Bap- not to be abandoned, if the spurious liberalism, which people of this country, and that of the same governshould require the uniform observance of the Church's was said was put forth in favour of the Tractarians— tism. This doctrine, which had never been denied had already affected the head, and was rapidly spread- ment for endowing the College of Maynooth. They ritual law, in all the particulars in which it could be now, so far as his recollection went, and that recollection went, and the recollectio observed, and to discountenance and forbid every tion was confirmed by others—there was in the writ- Christian Era—and which our own Church had set fine, if England was to be saved, it must be by a faith- which that college had bitherto received—the scanty innovation, not strictly in accordance with that law. ings of the Tractarians absolutely no recommenda- forth, in every way in which a doctrine could be set ful, zealous, sober, and energetic Clergy—by such pittance which preceding governments had doled out He need not go into the painful detail of the events tion, either for the general observance of the Rubric, forth—by direct and dogmatical teaching—by re- men as, he knew, many of those he was addressing, to it—had caused all the turbulence and all the diswhich followed. Suffice it to say, that it soon trans- or for any one of those matters which his order had peated and incidental references—by embodying it in were—by such as, he rejoiced to say, a very large affection that had been taught in it. Be it so—but pired that the advice which he had received was not especially enjoined. Why did he now refer to these her offices, and consecrating it in her prayers;—this number of the younger ministers of God's altar, were at least let us profit by the warning, in a matter which the advice of an unanimous council; and popular things? Was it to obtain a miserable triumph over doctrine, as they all knew, was, by a large and power- shewing themselves to be. For himself, upon a care- concerns us as nearly—let us beware lest a more forprejudice, seizing on the difference of judgment among a by-gone clamour, which was too violent to be argued ful party,—and among them, he sincerely regretted to ful retrospect of his own ministerial career, he acknow- midable enemy than any we have had to contend with his advisers—goaded too by the efforts of a powerful against at that time, and too senseless to need to be to add, were many pious and devoted professing memportion of the daily press, which having received its answered now. His object in referring to these matimpulse from that prejudice, communicated to it a ters, upon the present occasion, was to remind them so faintly held, as to be worse than denied, and its prac- had entered upon the pastoral office. Well did he hearten us, but there was also something to cheer and violence and intensity of which it would not else have of the consequences of every long continued neglect tical operation kept out of sight, and out of teaching. recollect the parting words of the venerable bishop, encourage us. It was something, that Parliament had been susceptible—burst forth into excesses which the to enforce upon their people the duty which belonged One or two bolder spirits had gone, indeed, a little under whose patronage and friendship he had passed recognised the existence of the evil—the greatest decent portion, even of those who had largely con- to them, and to themselves as members of the Catho- further. Admitting that it was a doctrine required the first twenty years of his ministerial life. "I have practical evil, which any nation calling itself christian, tributed to produce them, could not fail ultimately to lie Church. This, he must be permitted to say, was by the Church to be believed,—that this was the only lived," said he, "for nearly 90 years, but old as I am, had ever yet had oceasion to acknowlege, to deplore, deplore. These things excited at the time the more the real lesson which they ought to learn, from the meaning to be attached to her articles and her liturgy, I am not laudator temporis antiqui, as far as respects and to redress. Redress it we might—and if we surprise, because the inhabitants of the city in which events of the last six months—a lesson of which they —they boldly denied its truth, and, thus denying it, my Clergy. They are a very different class now from might we must. If we refused, it would be to refuse, they occurred, had long been believed, and doubtless had all much need—that they could not suffer such they still retained their stations in the Church, be- those whom I first knew, and in every ten years I have before the world, to discharge a duty the most sacred, had believed themselves, distinguished by their zeal neglect without grievously departing from the duty traying the mother which had borne and fed them. been able to trace a marked improvement and I humfor the Church. This very consideration did, in which they owed to Him, who had made them over- He thanked God that improvement may go on."— Let them not doubt that the government would foltruth, carry with it an important lesson. It told seers of that Church which he had purchased with exhibited itself in his own diocese. Still there had More than 20 years had passed since those words were low up this measure, by one of a more comprehensive them what was too often the churchmanship of those, His own blood. For himself he took shame to been some approaches to it, and although he believed spoken to him, and he who now addressed them rejoiced character, as soon as its beneficial effects were known who bore the name of churchmen, and prided themhimself, for having ignorantly relied upon a strength that in no portion of the Church was sound doctrine to think how largely the prayer had been fulfilled.—
to them. Its author had pledged himself to do so, selves on the distinction. In too many instances it of Church feeling, and an acquaintance with Church more generally taught, there had yet been instances Did he speak this to please the younger clergy—or to though in language less ardent than would have done where placed of Scripture is said to compass the whole country of tampering with conscience, which during his own period, whether of of tampering with conscience, which during his own feelings. In the

from it, and to return to the usage of the Church in complain not of unkindness, for that he had expe- When last he had addressed them on an occasion like and to which they should never cease to aspire.it as Protestant in the desk. These extravagances mined and that by a bare majority, rather to advise house as friends. Still they were brethren, and as threatens the downfall of the Church. were reserved for the enlightened age in which we live, and, pre-eminently for our own time. Their Bishop's fault had been, in giving the people credit for such a measure of intelligence,—if not of Church feeling,—as would have protected them from falling feeling,—as would have protected them from falling them—or had ventured to teach the people the duty, which their vows and paltered with their straight of the Church in which the Clergy had div learnt their duty to one appointed to rule over them—or had ventured to teach the people the duty, which their vows and paltered with their liked with their straight of the Church.

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[After some further observations upon the benefits of find in their present faith, that rest, which, while continue the church in which they were to be mourned over—night they find in their present faith, that rest, which, while continue the church in which they were to be mourned over—night they find in their present faith, that rest, which, while continue the church in the churc into so gross an error. The Prayer for the Church which they owed to themselves. Here one topic pre- consciences? No-he said it with all sincerity, and charity could adequately supply the necessities of the Militant-militant here on earth-one of the two sents itself which he would gladly have passed over, if he said it with much pain,-that the backslidings of great Church society, for evangelising the heathen, rubrical observances which had given rise to the most necessity had not compelled him to notice it. It was those men—their long unfaithfulness to the doctrines and for sending out the bread of life, to those colonies resistance—bore upon the very face of it, to a man of unhappily notorious—and this very notoriety induced of the Church, while they continued to minister at which England alone, of all nations had thought herordinary observation, a protest against one of the him to refer to it—that some of the Clergy had sought her altars,—appeared to him not more inconsistent self at liberty, to plant in all parts of the East and foulest of the corruptions of Rome—the doctrine of the opinion of counsel, to advise them whether, if with their most solemn engagements, than the insin- West, without giving them the means of christian in-Purgatory—the very one which, with its kindred hey chose to disobey the order for the use of the surdoctrine of Indulgences, was the immediate cause of plice, they would incur any legal penalties. Where and declared their unfeigned assent and consent to all also to the spiritual destitution which pervaded so the Reformation. The injunction for the use of this could such Clergymen have picked up their notions of that was contained in the book of Common Prayer,— large a portion of our own population. There were prayer—one of the very few which we did not derive he duty which they owed to their Bishop? Not in denied themselves, and taught others to deny, the myriads—and he feared he should not be contradicted from Rome-a prayer in itself truly Anglican-and heir own solemn engagements, when they were in- great doctrines to which he had just now adverted. if he said millions-of the population of this country, almost the only one which embodied a direct protest rested with the ministerial office; for then they vow- But did he bid these to depart? Certainly not; - who were as much without the knowledge of the God against Popery—the very title of which is Protestant ed reverently to obey, following with a glad mind and we would not willingly, and could not safely, lose who made them, of the Saviour who redeemed them, -was clamoured against as an overt act of treason will, his godly admonitions, and submitting them- them. He would bid them search first the Book of and of the Holy Spirit, who alone could sanctify them against the Church—as part of a conspiracy to bring selves to his godly judgments—not in their oaths of God, and pray to His Holy Spirit to direct them, —as any of the wildest savages, who devoured one back the Pope. Again, the use of the Offertory, ex- Institution, for then they swore that they would pay whether these things are as their pre-conceived another in New Zealand. His Lordship then drew perienced both here and elsewhere, the same fate- o him due and Canonical obedience, in all things opinions had supposed them, or no. Let them com- a startling picture of the danger to the country, from or rather worse, for against it were enlisted not only awful and honest-not in the precepts of the Apos- pare such opinions with the formularies of the Church the neglect of this grievous evil, -a danger which was prejudice and conceit, but other passions far more tes, nor in the practice of Apostolic men, for there -the standard of a faithful worship, which they had aggravated every year, and by every alteration of our powerful—selfishness and avarice. The effort to re- they would have seen the duty of obedience carried solennly engaged before God and man to follow, and commercial prosperity. It was not by education—by vive it was branded as rank popery, and an attempt to an extent to which they never would be asked to if the result should be, an undoubted and honest what was called general education—an education to elevate priestly power, though collections for any go. Would they then resort to practitioners in conviction that their tenets were not only those of from which religion was, perhaps, not excluded, but other purpose than the use of the Clergy, was the pe- Doctors Commons, or Westminster Hall, and make the articles, but of the prayer-book,—then, and not till was taught merely as an ordinary school lesson—or culiar distinction of the Church of England, in con- them the interpreters of their oaths? Rather let then, let them feel it right to minister in the Church in some fashion which might make it acceptable to all tradistinction to that of Rome; and though the objects them consult their own consciences, in the fear of which they now profess to love. The great imcommended were of the purest piety, and of the most God—let them ask that inward monitor, whether what portance which recent and present events had given unhappy beings were as well instructed in the arts and necessary charity. It was indeed argued by persons their Bishop had asked of them was lawful and honest, to these considerations, must be his excuse for dwell- sciences, as those who recommended them to Mechanwho ought either to have known better, or not to have and let them act faithfully upon the answer. For ing on them so long. Unhappily they all tended to ics' Institute and Lecture rooms—and if any of these argued against their better knowledge—that the law hmself, he could hardly conceive what authority they one point,—to show the little real reverence for the last would go to the so-called Halls of Science, they of Queen Elizabeth, having provided for the main- could recognize in their Bishop, beyond the mere Church shewn by many of her ministers, and, as a would soon find themselves, he had no doubt, left far

the days of the Apostles, and any attempt to depart ardent zeal of not a few of them, in some he had to which they had ratified with their subscriptions. inferiority to that line which God had traced for them, her best days was clamoured against as an innovation. rienced from none-but of the timid, hesitating, and the present, he had felt it his duty to reprobate,- They knew the superior advantages which they had The Surplice, a vestment never used in the pulpit in faltering support, which he had received from them. and as some had thought, with more severity than was had, in all the aids and appliances of education. the Church of Rome—but constantly used in many of A Bishop calling upon his Clergy by the authority of called for, towards one who was not under his juris. They knew what English universities were now—they the pulpits of this diocese, within the memory of living his sacred office—not put forth rashly or imperiously diction—the disingenuous attempt then lately made, had heard what they were in years gone by—and they man, was no sooner ordered to be worn by all, in or- but after taking counsel with those whom the law to reconcile subscription to the articles of the Church knew how much severer would be the reckoning, on der to prevent its being worn by any as a party badge, of the Church had appointed to be his Council— of England, with an assent to the doctrinal decrees of that account, they would be called upon to give. To than a cry of "no Popery" was raised, so loud, as to calling upon them to discharge what they themselves Trent. Experience had shewn the tendency of such return to the point from which he had strayed one startle the whole Church. The Puritans, if they had had expressly and solemnly undertaken—was entitled attempts to infect the minds of those who made them special duty of the Clergy was to instruct the young, not much reason on their side, had at least some con- to expect from all—a ready and cheerful obedience. to corrupt their sincerity, to pervert their understand- and he earnestly implored them not to be content, if sistency. They objected to the surplice altogether He ought not to have been told, as he had been told, ing, and to defile their consciences. Some of them, the limits of their population would allow of it, until as a mere abomination—a garment spotted by the Clergy of more than one deanery—that they it was said, were now about to leave our Church; they had made themselves acquainted with every young flesh, and defiled by the idolatries of Rome. They would defer the consideration of his order, until other and better far that they should go, whither their conwere not absurd enough to denounce it as Popery, Bishops of other Dioceses had considered the same victions carried them, than remain where they had no -or until they had ascertained that he had learnt the when used where Papists never use it, and to cherish matter. Those of another deanery, who had at first longer an honest standing-place—no longer an altar catechism, and had drawn out of it the elements of and honour it in the self-same service, in which, and in testified a readiness to comply, had found in the clam- at which to offer up a pure sacrifice—no longer a further teaching upon the nature and constitution of which alone by papists it is always worn. They did our of the people, a sufficient reason for retracting their right to take sweet counsel with their former com- the Church. So, and only so, might they hope to not proscribe it, as Popish, in the pulpit, and cherish promise of obedience. In one only had it been deter- panions, or to walk with them in the courts of God's arrest the progress of that fearful sin of schism, which

tenance of the poor by a poor-rate, not only super- authority of the written law, if they refused to allow consequence, the little hold she had on the hearts of behind in the Mathematics and Chemistry, aye, and seded the necessity for the Offertory, but virtually hm to prescribe uniformity of vesture, for the express men. If the Church was commonly looked on by the even in Astronomy. It was not knowledge, therefore, repealed the rubric which required it. One very high purpose of removing a symbol of party. They might laity as little better than one of many sects or de- that was required, but the discipline of the heart, and authority, to whom he should have occasion present- believe him, he had not spoken thus in anger, but nominations of Christians—whose fault was it?— the chastening influence of true religion. This one ly to refer more particularly—went so far as to say rather in sorrow. It was not of personal disrespect Ought they to be surprised, if they had never taught want outweighed every other, and unless that want that the phrase "Poor Man's Box," which occurred he had to complain. He had much to acknowledge, them, if they found their people profoundly ignorant were supplied—unless the purifying spirit of the Gosin the rubric, could only have reference to the box, with thankfulness, of kindness to himself, and reve- of the principles of the Church? And this ignorance pel was breathed into the corrupt and fermenting mass which was set up in each Parish Church in order to resce to his office. He recurred to these matters for was not exhibited by the multitude alone—it was —a contest must come—a contest of property with receive the alms of the charitable for the benefit of their common good-for the admonition of him with found amongst those who occupied the most promi- the masses. Property would assert her rights-would the poor of that particular parish. This statement them, and of them with him, with respect to the nent stations. Ought they to think it a strange marshal her defenders—and, it might be, gain many had been adduced for a two-fold purpose,-first, to great, but much neglected duty,-a duty which had thing that churchwardens and vestrymen should rebel a bloody victory. But so long as spiritual darkness show that, since the enactment of the Poor Law, there that day been eloquently and forcibly impressed upon against the orders of their Bishop, when even by was permitted to cover so large a portion of the people needed no collection for the relief of the poor, except their consciences by their preacher, -of keeping alive statesmen the Church was regarded simply as a usethe altar, accompanied by the Very Rev. the Dean, when the Sacrament was administered—an exception in themselves, and in their people, a sense of what the ful institution—a mere Ecclesiastical Establishment would be again and again renewed, with a violence Rev. Chancellor Martin, Rev. Sub-Dean Stephens, which ill accorded with the argument itself—and Church was—by whom appointed—for what end ap—whose office it was to teach the people to be subsecondly, to exclude collections for any other purpose. pointed—and what blessings she was intended to ject to their rulers for conscience sake,—in fact as a man's law could denounce. The result of such a To those who know the very high authority which had convey-what was her union with Christ, her Divine sort of spiritual police-with no powers independent struggle could not be doubtful-it must end in the made this assertion, and who knew not the real facts Head; -what were her privileges as a body divinely of the state-with no rights of her own-with no overthrow of the empire-and with it the executing of the richest spiritual blessings which the goodness incredible, that it was not only not true, but contrary tached to each of her members as flowing from that [His Lordship proceeded to remark upon the Bills of God had ever yet permitted man to taste. Such must be the end of our godless policy, if we change occur in the rubric. It had been struck out by the concurrent authority of Church and State, at the last review of the Prayer-Book, sixty years after the Poor review of the Prayer-Book years after the Poor time, was the want of a knowledge of Church principles lack of it. We must elevate them to a sense of their When they recollected that this bold exaltation of among all classes of the people. Where was this high desting, as beings created for immortality. We Preaching above prayer, of the conceits of the minis- knowledge to be taught. He hoped, he doubted not, must supply them with duly appointed ministers, and than on any preceding occasion, on which he had Now, that the practice of the Church long continued ter, above the worship of God, was the official inbeen permitted personally to communicate with them. in conformity with this rule, was manifest from a cloud struction of the Chancellor of a great diocese, deliver- prevailed in our Universities, those great principles that immortality an immortality of happiness. If The incidents of the last winter, which had given to of witnesses, too numerous to be specified. He would ed to the Churchwardens of that diocese, in order were duly enforced; he grieved to remind them that facts were necessary to establish so plain a proposition, this diocese, and especially to this city, an unhappy cite to them only one. The Apostolic Bishop Beve- that they might "vindicate the rights of the laity, this was not the case in his own day. He hoped, too, it would be abundantly supplied by the experience of notoriety not only throughout England, but also ridge -a name never to be mentioned without honour and maintain the rights of the Church," they hardly and doubted not, that in our great public schools si- the Autumn of 1842. During the frightful disturbthroughout the remotest regions of Christendom, -had told them what the practice was in his timeneeded a more alarming testimony, of the existence milar attention was paid to them. [His lordship here ances which then took place in the manufacturing could not have failed to have made a deep impression the reign of Queen Anne. He said "after the ser- and activity of that fanatical spirit, which two cen- referred, in terms of warm approval, to two works re- districts, it was found that the agitation was successful upon them all. Might it please God that the result mon, the priest returns to the Lord's table, and begins turies ago had overthrown the Church, and with it the cently published, as affording ground for the confidence or unsuccessful in proportion to the success or failure might be, as He in his mercy had designed it to be, the Offertory, reading some sentences of Holy Scrip- Monarchy. The truth was, that the religious tumults he expressed—the one by the late head master of of previous attempts to bring the people within the the permanent benefit both of themselves and of the ture, to excite and stir up the people to give, every which disgraced the last year, were everywhere en- Harrow, the other by the head master of Winchester.] influence of the Church. It had been stated, and people, whose highest interests had been intrusted to man according to his ability, something to pious and couraged and aggravated by the active influence of These works, proceeding from such quarters, were without contradiction, that among those who took part them. In order that they might more clearly under charitable uses; and while these sentences are read- that same spirit, which professing to be of the Church, pledges to them, that in two of the noblest of their in the disaffection there was not a single churchman stand, and more largely profit by those incidents, he ing, the Churchwardens and Deacons, or other fit was yet ever anxious to extinguish her authority, and public schools, Church principles were duly taught in fellowship with his Church, while the spleen and Their Bishop had found himself embarrassed, in the people, and bring them to the priest, who humbly pre- outbreak of popular fury against his own order, was paid to them in others. Let him gratify himself and of England, proved that they knew that Church to be administration of his diocese, by disputes, subsisting sents and places them upon the Lord's table, as devo- the symptom rather than the disease;—he had little them, by stating his belief, that this was especially the the surest support of order and government, and the in several of its most populous parishes, between the ted to him. Then begins the prayer for the whole doubt that among many of the real, and it may be, case in the two great schools in this county. The most powerful opponent of their rebellious designs. clergy and the people, with reference to the perform- state of Christ's Church Militant here on earth. Thus the secret instigators of that outbreak, it was the schools of Exeter and Tiverton were presided over by These facts had been pressed on the attention of our ance of the different offices of Divine Service. The much of the Communion Service, to the end of the known adherence of their Bishop, to the undiluted, sound churchmen, as well as ripe scholars, and he rulers and something had, in consequence, been done clergy, on the one hand, laudably desirous to fulfil aforesaid prayer, is to be used on each Sunday or unperverted doctrines of the Church, rather than his hoped that the rising generation would be largely beto the utmost their own solemn engagements, were other holy day, though there is no communion, for attempt to enforce her liturgy, which had given rise nefitted by them. Still, the Universities and public which modern legislation was ever wont to proceed, anxious for the revival of observances, which their want of a sufficient number to communicate with the to their hostility. If he had ever surrendered—if he schools could educate comparatively few, and although in whatever concerned religion. Unlike the man after predecessors had suffered, in too many instances, to priest." That holy Bishop deplored indeed the infall into desuetude. The people, on the other hand, frequency of the offerings made at that time by the the distinguishing principles of the Church's teaching, could not but extend beyond the individuals themselves, to seek how she might offer unto the Lord of that were reasonably jealous of innovation, and especially people, but he bore his testimony to the practice. the Apostolical succession of the Christian ministry, their main difficulty was the ignorance which pervaded which cost her nothing. She had set about discharge

face. Steen night before the British Troops left Caubul in their retreat a been selected.

If Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it. Solomon's Song, viii. 7.

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If Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it. The warmth of his own reening with conscience, which during his own period, whether of his own reenings. In the warmth of his own reening with conscience, which during his own period, whether of his own reenings. In the warmth of his own reening with conscience, which during his own period, whether of his own reening his own reening his own period, whether of his own reening his own period, whether o

grant further aid, in order to extend such advantages. grant further aid, in order to extend such advantages.

Such were the declarations of the first minister of the crown in introducing that measure—let it be their care thubbub wild.' Whoever wishes to see this statement to encourage him to give effect to them by gladly giv-ing their aid—first affording aid to the places which books; and even some of their ecclesiastical documents." want it in our Diocese, and then extending it to the masses elsewhere, who were suffering a destitution of Spiritual privileges, of which they had no example.

[After some remarks upon the local wants of the Diocese, his Lordship retired with his Clergy,—the Charge having occupied about two hours in its delivery.]

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmations, requests that it may be understood that candidates are not admissible to that rite until they shall have attained the missible to that rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years. His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates in grappling with Bible truths, and historical facts, but for this holy ordinance may be fully instructed in those in exc solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are now, in their own persons, to assume, and that every

Sunday, Augus	t 24,-	-Manitouawhning Is-	10. A
		land, Lake Huron,	
Monday,	25,—	-Sydenham Village, Owen's Sound,	2, P.1
Tuesday,	26,-	-tarier s mins	. 1U, A.1
Wednesday,	27,-	Edge's	. 10, A.1
Thursday,	28,—	Watts'	. 3, P.1
THE PERSON NAMED IN		Bell's	
Friday,	29,-	-Arthur Elora	. 10, A.
Saturday,	30,-	-Nichol (Robinson's)	. 11. A.
Sunday,	31,-	-McKees, Garafraxa	. 10, A.
Monday, Sept.	1	Leeson's, Erin	. 10, A.
AND PARTY OF THE		Esquesing	. 4, P.
Wednesday,	8,-	-Guelph	. 10, A
and Statestown	TOPP	Puslinch	
Thursday,		-Guelph Parochial Mee	
Friday,	5,-	-Galt	. 11, A.
Saturday,	6,-	-Flamboro' West	. 11, A.
	-	The second second	

tive, definite, and uncompromising. Its purity is sul- serves:commission requires that it should remain, without concession or qualification of any kind, the declared

antagonist of falsehood. To argue, then, against any scheme of faith or discipline, that it cannot be sound and true because it is peculiar and exclusive, is certainly an irrational conduct of the understanding. If such a pretence had been considered just and defensible at the first promulgation of Christianity, the Pagan world had never they cannot smile at us. We can afford even to be abused "turned from idols to serve the living and true God."
The Christian religion, contrasted with the fabulous worship of Greece and Rome, was exclusive in the worship of Greece and Rome, was exclusive in the highest degree. "It denied without reserve the truth of every article of Heathen mythology, the existence of every object of their worship. It accepted no compromise; it admitted no comprehension. It must

statue, altar, and temple in the world."

Imputation that it is rigidly distinctive; nor even by ciation of Church Government to believe that the communion, they are not authorized to stimulate by the insinuation that it is uncharitable, -- a plea which economy of the Church, as to its form and provisions, the hope of reward or to deter by fear of punishment, has always been popular amongst the advocates of is a matter in itself absolutely indifferent, and may, their exhortations, we fear, will be quite inadequate error, and results from a prejudiced estimate of its therefore, be properly entrusted to human compact, to so difficult a design, and will accomplish but little distinctiveness. Opinions are not to be abandoned regulation, and convenience, are perfectly consistent towards breaking up the domination of schismatical because an outcry of exclusiveness is raised by those when they hold that the constitution of an ecclesias- prejudices, and repelling the inroads of factious agito whom they are unpalatable. This sophistry of tical body may be complete, though it should want tation. feeling cannot be any criterion of truth. Irritation is Episcopal supervision. But we are compelled to disnot reason; and a mere demonstration of animal excitement or offended pride proves nothing more than naus has always appeared to us indisputable, -- "Nulla space this week with the valuable and important charge that the feelings are interested in the topic of controecclesia sine episcopo;" of which maxim Gibbon,— of the Lord Bishop of Exeter. As it is, we have versy, whilst the mind at the same time, not conde-an impartial authority surely,—confidently declares slightly abridged the report of it furnished in the Engscending to patient inquiry, may be involved in the that it intimates the prevalence of a form of govern- lish newspapers, -suppressing, however, and that only darkest ignorance. Believers in the Holy Trinity do ment, "universally established, till it was interrupted on account of our limited space, such portions of it as not think the worse of the Nicene or Athanasian Creeds, because these valuable symbols of Scriptural Reformers." And, adhering to this persuasion, our Creeds, because these valuable symbols of Scriptural Reformers." And, adhering to this persuasion, our direct bearing upon our Colonial ecclesiastical relatruth are incapable of being assimilated, in any de-view of the case is, that no society which relinquishes tions. It was to be expected that the Bishop of Exegree, to the views of Arians and Socinians; the hisApostolic Episcopacy is a branch of Christ's visible ter should notice the late commotions in his Diocese; tory of the Church records it as matter of great congratulation to the Catholic members of the Council of "Episcopacy or Perdition,"—as the alternative was attendant circumstances, we feel well justified in pro-Nice, when mental reservation had succeeded in explaining away every other expression, that one term Dissenting periodical,—for the inscription of our sa- grace to Christianity. These he has noticed with force (ouovotoc) was at length discovered which arrested cred standard,—the watchword of our spiritual war- of language, yet without asperity, and with a power of the subtile evasions of the bold men who denied our fare? We entirely disclaim any such intolerance. argument which, we are persuaded, it will be found Lord's Divinity. The Apostles of Christ did not It is very true that we shrink not from avowing impossible to controvert. termed in their phraseology,—all those who have not their nature invincible. preserved the ordination of the ministry, and the gofrom the Apostles.

mence with which the Catholic verity of the Apostolic stances of the Continental Reformers, at the com-Succession has been assailed by the different confede- mencement of the Reformation, are embraced by this Scriptural truth; and yet we have the impression that rations who have transgressed the recognized laws of limitation. Their situation has been thus described its publication would not contribute to the advance Apostolic fellowship and communion. The secret, as by a celebrated prelate of the Irish Church. "There ment of Catholic unity, or practical Churchmanshi well as unfairness, of their opposition has been well are others," writes Archbishop Bramhall of these fo- It might not be the fault of the article, if it failed of

explained by a writer in the True Catholic:-" It is by no means agreeable, nay, it is very offensive and irritating, to a man who claims to be a commissioned ambassador of Him who 'glorified not Himself to be made an High Priest,' to have the genuineness of his credentals called in question, and the validity of his ordination doubted. This is a matter which touches his pride, his not be granted. In other places the magistrates have respondent furnishes. judgment, his standing, his influence, and his interest.— What! must the very people to whom he ministers be led to doubt whether God has sent him to them to speak in His name, or he has run unsent, self-sent, or sent by men invested with no such authority? Must he be compelled to see the very men who venture to suggest doubts on this point, occupy the vantage-ground of Divine authority and Apostolic Succession, and hold a commission the reality of which he dare not deny, while he must be suspected of standing on ground as precarious as that which clave under the feet of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram?'— Can such a disadvantageous position be endured? Not with an unruffled spirit by every imperfectly sanctified man. What then can be done to counteract the evil, and reassure the adherents of dissent and sehism? The that an insurmountable necessity like this cannot be mouths of Churchmen cannot be stopped, nor their arguments fairly met and refuted, nor their busy pens and presses arrested. The people begin to doubt and inquire; and something must be done, or all will be lost. The cry and something must be done, or done, or done, or done and something must be done, or done and something must be done, or done and something must be done, or done and candid temper, into the truth of our report.

In the done and candid temper, into the truth of our report.

In the done are done, or done and candid temper, into the truth of our report.

In the done are done, or done and candid temper, into the truth of our report.

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In the done are done are done and candid temper, into the truth of our report.

In the done are done are done and candid temper, into the truth of our report.

In the done are pulpits; and the charges are wafted over land in ten thousand periodicals and ephemeral pamphlets, and acrimonious and slanderous books. Prejudice, ignorance,

dent anticipation that Parliament might be induced to sectarianism, passion, and party interest, are appealed to, been transmitted to him by his forefathers; but bethat the minds of the multitude may be blinded, conscience

"This is a charge to which considerable odium is attached; and one which is employed with considerable effect upon minds of a certain constitution and calibre, especially when the way has been prepared by ignorance, prejudice, and interest. But the efficacy of the charge is not confined to this class. There are some excellent and benevolent persons who, never having examined the subject to its deep foundation, and in all its momentous bearings, immediately conceive a strong prejudice approaching to indignation, or disgust, against all bodies either avowing, or charged with holding, principles or opinions which, when legitimately carried out, involve the denial of the Churchship of certain religious communities.— They are startled and shocked at such an idea. And the Foetry—Caubul.
Lord Bishop of Exeter's Triennial Charge.

The Early Christians worshipping in the Catacombs.
May-Day.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Fourth Page.

The Early Christians worshipping in the Catacombs.
May-Day.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

And the skilful and experienced dialectitions of those communities, aware of this state of mind, reiterate this charge again and again, and present it in the most exciting form, in default of sound argument and valid refutation. This but considering the competency and state of mind of many of those to whom they address themselves, it goes much further than all the arguments they can possibly adduce This is the chief, if not the only, argument employed by certain noisy, and confident polemics; and, if we mistake iting and keeping alive, and turning to sectaria account, blind passions and unreasonable prejudices. We will not say that this procedure argues a secret conscious-ness of the weakness of their cause, albeit it looks very practicable means may be employed to reder them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the Church of Christ.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATIONS:

Sunday, August 24,—Manitouawhning Is-land, Lake Huron. tians and their exclusive religion. Were these Pagan latitudinarians right, and the exclusive and bigoted Chris-A sound dialectician would say at once such argumentation—the mere odium theologicum. Sound reason and honesty simply inquired, 'What is the truth?

sciousness, which they labour in vain to conceal, of humbly, for instruction and guidance and advice. that we lack the constituent elements of Christ's visi- divine institution, it has all the force of a divine com-It is not a valid, nor even an intelligent objection ble Church; we are confident of our own invulnerable mand. We must be distinct and decided in drawing to the truth, that it is exclusive. It is so of necessity. strength, and the assault is allowed to exhaust itself the line of demarcation between those who keep and

what are the facts?' The question to a sound, candid, and upright mind seeking after knowledge, is not, 'Who will be affected?' or 'How shall I be affected by this con-

No man is justly held responsible for the unpleasant

influences or corollaries which may be extorted, or may naturally and legitimately spring, from the propositions which he may demonstrate, or the principles which he may establish. All such matters should be left entirely

out of the account. They have nothing to do with the

sion, or the other?' but 'What is the true conclusion?'

would be a smile, or a laugh, at the expense of the person who should venture an assertion so absurd. An affirmation of this kind even from the Romanist, excites no bad feelings; and no one would attempt its refutation, were it not that there is more *plausibility* in their pretended arguments than any which could be devised by the Protestan prevail, if it prevailed at all, by the overthrow of every be lifted up above her enemies round about, can alone | -for the fitness of it? If the Ministers of Christ's explain this mystery."

The cause of truth, therefore, is not injured by the Those who are led by a vague and careless appre-

hesitate to preach the Gospel of Christ, because it our conviction that all schismatical leagues and assowas "a savour of death" to those who rejected it. If ciations are severed from the communion wherein upon evil times; but though in some degree cass a revelation of God's will has actually been commu- Ignatius and Ridley received the crown of martyr- down and discouraged, we are not in despair. Every nicated to mankind, there is no doubt that the unbelief of Deists places them in a very alarming position; to the salvation of the individuals who are members of the proceedings of the times, but he has no cause for but no Christian, on this account, will presume to derive from the perils of infidelity an argument for the trary, to lay hold of the assurance which Holy Scrip- vital and essential ones, they would not awaken such suppression of the Bible. Even so, the Apostolic ture extends, that ignorance, where it cannot by ordia a storm of opposition: were they as untenable and Succession, to reason by analogy, may be absolutely nary means be remedied, will mitigate the severity of contemptible as their adversaries affirm, they would certain, although Dissenters are in the habit of complaining that it excludes from communion with the hend within the compass of an Omniscient Mind all their insignificancy is alleged to deserve. But hope visible Church of Christ all religious societies who do the infirmities which cling to our weak and erring nais bright amidst the wildness of the warfare, even a not acknowledge the necessity of a continuous Epis- ture, will make every merciful allowance, not subver- the rainbow spans the cataract, and smiles unceasingly copacy; that it "unchurches," -as this exclusion is sive of the concord of his attributes, for difficulties in above while all is madness below.

We are prepared, for example, to regard with the vernment of the Church, by Bishops lineally descended utmost indulgence, hope, and charity, all such error as is properly unavoidable, -that is, every error which Altar, and Sacrifice," we have only been able as ye We are not surprised at the earnestness and vehe- it is physically impossible to remove. The circum- to give a cursory perusal. It is an able article and reign Protestants, "who approve of Episcopacy, and this effect; but we have, theologically speaking, not places the sovereign is of another communion; the Christian public, as a mass, have need to be much Episcopal chairs are filled with Roman bishops. If better informed before they will, as a general rule, they should petition for bishops of their own, it would appreciate or benefit by the arguments which our cortaken away bishops; whether out of policy, because they thought that regiment not so proper for their republics, or because they were ashamed to take away the revenues, and preserve the order; or out of a blind zeal: they have given an account to God, they owe none to me. Should I condemn all these as schismatics for want of Episcopacy, who want it out of invincible necessity?" The moderation of this illustrious divine breathes but little, as will be seen, of Church, and well for our common Christianity, if these that judicial spirit which is said to actuate Episcopalians. It is important, nevertheless, to bear in mind, logy which sprang out of the rank soil of Puritanism pleaded by Dissenters in our land, who have it in their power to repair the errors of their forefathers, and are,

cause these principles have proceeded from God." tinental Churches, so modest and diffident at first, week until nearly half our impression had been struck soon became a "thorn in the flesh" to the very Church off. of England which before they had been accustomed to regard with unlimited admiration. Their offspring are discerned in the men who were prostrated b Hooker's nervous arm. "Separate as far as possible from Rome; conform as nearly as may be to Geneva;" was their impatient cry. Yet Hooker was very gentle as well as very strong. "For mine own part, although I see that certain reformed churches, the Scottish, specially, and the French, have not that which best agreeth with the sacred Scripture, I mean the government that is by bishops, this their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than exagitate, considering that men sometimes without any fault of their own, may be driven to want that kind of polity or regiment which is best."

We are willing to make a similar allowance for incoluntary error. Many well-meaning, honest, conscientious men, who occupy unhappily a schismatical position, are seeking daily, we doubt not, with all candour and humility, for clearer information than they already possess. Yet they, in common with many before them, still remain unconvinced. We do not condemn these: we pray for them that God would more amply vouchsafe unto them His Holy Spirit to enlighten their minds, and to lead them to a knowledge of the truth.

But when we have separated from deliberate offenders, amongst the various schismatical bodies throughout the world, that small company of single-hearted individuals who are influenced solely by conviction, arising from honourable and religious motives and enduring the test of studious, though inefficacious inquiry, there will still remain a large multitude whose eyes are wilfully closed against the surrounding light. A great deal, we suppose, will be urged even in their favour, from the influence of birth, habit, and education. No apology of this kind can ever satisfy us that the rejection of proffered instruction and the neglect of numerous opportunities, do not of themselves constitute moral delinquency. All are agreed that the man who disregards the concerns of his soul is a guilty Our adversaries, in short, placed in a predicament ever be dissipated, if we do not assure men that they more than probable he will not be able to officiate next so awkward and distressing, adopt every expedient for are responsible for the exercise of that reason with counteracting the "Apostolic Succession," except the only one which can be effectual, proving that it is false. which God has endowed them; that they are solemnly bound by an obligation, which no pretence whatsoever Guelph Advertiser. Their eagerness in the controversy betokens a con- can neutralize, to seek earnestly and diligently and

deficiency and weakness. Let them attempt to prove If what we maintain be true, that Episcopacy is & The inalienable characteristic of truth is to be posi- by its own frantic vehemence. The same writer ob- those who break the commands of God. And here happens to be infected with any intermixture of error; it cannot submit, without contracting defilement, to the comprehension of contradictory principles, practices, or doctrines. The high prerogative of its divine we reject, as a mere human invention, the casuistical mands merely positive, admitted to be from him, lay us under a moral obligation to obey them,—an obligation moral in the strictest and most proper sense."

Exceeding great and precious promises, -spiritual Exceeding great and precious promises,—spiritual assistances, heavenly vigour, life-giving Sacraments,—belong to the Church as the body of Christ. Most arbitrary and chimerical it is, to imagine that these are communicated alike to dutiful children and diso-bedient rebels—to those who preserve and to those bedient rebels,-to those who preserve and to those who rend the unity of the Christian family. Are there no practical advantages, no spiritual blessings, so intimately connected with the Catholic Church, as to make it most desirable that men should enter within its pale? Is unity, which is so highly extolled and so represent the enterprise of the property of so powerfully enforced in Holy Writ, only to be cul- occasion." tivated after all -as the philos Gospel can stand on no higher ground than this; if, when they labour to produce oneness of faith and make every one as comfortable as the warmth of the weather

We make no apology for occupying so much of our

It is well and truly observed that we have fallen

To the communication sent us on "Priesthood want it only out of invincible necessity. In some many "giants in these days," and the minds of the

> We beg to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Walton, of Montreal, in reference to Church Decorations. We sincerely trust that an establishment, such as he has set on foot in the capital of the United Province, will be generously patronized. The works he offers for sale comprehend those of many of our ablest divines; and it would be well for the were more diligently studied, and the partizan theowere utterly abandoned. The excellent and well managed Depository at Toronto is working a wholesome and decided influence in this respect; and the establishment of Mr. Walton at Montreal, as calcu-

Our readers are requested to observe an alteration in the day appointed for a Holyday in the advertise-It is a singular circumstance that these same Con- ment of Mr. Lightburne; which did not reach us last

> Our Travelling Collector will resume his journey Eastward from this office early next week, and all indebted to this office are earnestly requested to settle, if possible, the amount of their respective dues.

> > Ecclesiastical Intelligence. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the promoting the cause of Missions in this Diocese under the direction of the Church Society, in conformity with the Circular of the Lord Bishop, dated 15th April, 1845:-

Previously announced, in number 114, in am't 312 14 72 Galt and 2 others, per Rev. M. Boomer 3 8 7 £316 3 23 117 Collections .. T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, Aug. 13th, 1845.

The Trustees of the Church now in the progress of erection at Bond Head, in the Newcastle District, beg to acknowledge, with their respectful thanks, the receipt of £10 from His Excellency the Governor-General, towards the completion of that Church.

At a public Meeting held in Trinity Church, Tecumseth, on the 28th ult., it was the unanimous wish and desire of the Congregation, that their best thanks be returned to Mr. T. D HARRIS, of Toronto, for his very kind and liberal present of a handsome Communion Service for the use of that Church.

A. GAVILLER, Church-H. MORTIMER, wardens.

On Sunday the 3rd inst, the following Offertory Collections were made in Colborne and Grafton, on behalf of the Quebec sufferers, viz.:—
St. George's Church, Grafton,£11 12 0

£15 4 $6\frac{1}{2}$ We regret to learn that whilst the Rev. A. Palmer was person: is there no misconduct,—to use the very mildest term,—in suffering the intellectual faculty by which truth is apprehended to be obscured and debased by unworthy prejudices, which domineer over the mind only because no effort is made to dispel them? There is no reason to expect that errors of long standing will lish Church on Sunday last; and although it is expected that Mr. Palmer will be able to return this week, it is

Colonial.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

(From the British Cunadian.) The examinations having closed, the annual recitations and distribution of prizes took place in the College Hall on Wednesday, 6th instant. The attendance was a very numerous one, and perhaps no occasion of the kind ever displayed the Chief Justice of the number—were unable to gain admittance, on account of their arriving late. Amongst others who were present, we noticed Dr. McCaul, and one or two other gentle-men belonging to the Council of King's College, together with the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, part of whom occupied successful talent, industry, and good conduct, received at his After the whole of the prizes had been disposed of, phers practised virtue, and the "Exhibitioners" for the present year had been presented to the assembly, the Principal announced the holidays would allow; and, judging from the smiles of approval to be seen around, the gratification seemed to be universal. There was one allusion, though by no means an offensively pointed one, that fell from the Principal during the proceedings, which ought not to be without its effect :- we mean that which reerred to the modern quack system of railroad education, which scorns to wait while a foundation is being laid, but which aims at thrusting an author down a boy's throat before he has an knowledge even of the grammar of the language—a plan with which the systems both of trades and professions are directly at issue, at least where there is any real intention to make youth "master" either of one or the other. As it was justly bserved in this instance, there is no "Royal Road" to learning, but all must be contented to devote the time and attention requisite to make the ground work sure. This is the principle upon which Upper Canada College is conducted, and which, together with the many favourable circumstances connected with the institution, and the ability, the industry, and the

The exhibitions this year were equally divided between the College and Country boys—the names of the former are Armour J. and Freer C., 4th form—of the latter, Goddard C. E.,

The following is a programme of the proceedings :-RECITATIONS. PART I.

1	I. Edipus Coloneus, Sopocles.
3	Œdipus Hudsneth T.
n	Antigone Elliot, W. Creon Thomson, C.
t	Creon Thomson, C.
V	Theseus Ridout, T.
f	II. Part of the First Poem, RABBI SAMUEL CHAS
OS.	doisty god and the Cronyn, T. gorrone do oguest
r	III. The Robbers, SCHILLER.
t	Captain Moor Crooks, A.
1	Herrmanu Draper, H.
d	Count Moor Marling S
-	Connt Moor
d	Grimm, Robbers Lawreson W
h	Razmann,) Palmer, G.
e	IV. Scene from the Heautontimorumenos, TERENCE,
S	Chremes Marling, S.
y	Menedemas Beaven, J.
2	Clitipho McKenzie, M.
68	Clinia Arnold, W.
	Syrus Stinson, E,
	V. Les Fourberies de Scapin, MOLIERE.
1,	Octave
t	Leandre Hudspeth, T.
d	Scapin Arnold, W.
of	VI. To the Electors of Bristol, BURKE, Evans, G.
t	The Total Electors of Briston, Burke, Evans, G.
	PART IL
	I. The Frogs, ARISTOPHANES.
).	1st Hostess Weller, C.
of	2nd Hostess Ridley, H.
.+	Racchus

Æacus ... II. Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, MOLIERE. Evans, G. Covielle déguisé Cléonte, en Turc ... Arnold, W. Boulton, D. Dixon, F. Barclay, A, III. Virginia, MACAULAY, T. B., Hudspe Beavan, E. IV. England, ANON ... Eston. H. Wakefield, W. Boys, T. V. King Richard II., SHAKSPERE. King Richard Lord Marshal Hudspeth, T. Stinson, E. Arnold, W. Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk . Henry Bolingbroke Draper, H. Bushy Duke of York Kingsmill, J.

Lord Berkley

Earl of Salisbury ..

Sir Pierce of Exton

McKenzie, M

Cronyn, T.

McKenzie, M.

PRIZE LIST, 1845. I. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR Hudspeth, T. GENERAL'S PRIZE ... III. The Mathematical Whitt, J. IV. The French V. The English Elliot, W. VI. The Hebrew Marling, S. A. VII. The German THE PRINCIPAL'S PRIZES. Head Monitor Hudspeth, T. GOOD CONDUCT 1. Baldwin, M. For the greatest amount of voluntary extra work Draper, R. H. COLLEGE PRIZES. Draper, R. H. Ridley, H. O'Brien, W. Grammar, (Greek) Palmer, G. (Latin) 1 Clarke, A. Elocution .. Hudspeth, T. Hudspeth, T. Prize Poem Ridout, T. Drawing, (Geometrical) Cronyn, T. (Preparatory School) 7th 3rd 7th 6th 5th 4th side. Your readers will have, long ere this, perceived that my copy of the resolutions sent out per last steamer, were substantially correct. To the kindness of Messrs. Carter and Bournes, I am indebted for the same. 2 2 2 5 3rd 2nd 1st forn 6th 2nd -Crooks, A Esten, H. 9.4 Class
5th
1st
Class HE

BOYS HONOURABLY PROMOTED UPON EXAMINATION. From VI to VII.-Crooks, Cronyn, Whitt, Marling, Pal-V to VI.-Evans, Ridley, Ambrose, Ryan, Boulton, S.,

IV to V.- Freer, Armour, Clark, C. III to III.—Clambell, Esten, Assignack, Marling, O'Brien, W., braham, Thomson, W., O'Brien, E., Ritchey.

II to III.—Campbell, Esten, Assignack, Marling, O'Brien, D., Thomson, D., Roy, Widmer. I to II .- Thomas, A., Jones, C. B., Keejeek, Baldwin, M., Robinson, C., Sullivan, Thomson, J., Marsh, Cooper, Northcote, Clark, Jas., Ridley A., Crookshank.

Preparatory School to I.—Campbell, W, Beavan R., Draper, Barclay, Seymour.

Clark, A.

GREEK PAPERS. 6th Form-Crooks, A. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND ANTIQUITIES. 7th Form-Hudspeth. 6th Form-Whitt. 5th Form-Ridley, H.

GENERAL HISTORY. 7th Form-Hudspeth, T. LATIN.

7th Form—Hudspeth. 6th Form—Crooks. 5th Form—Ridley. 4th Form—Freer. 3rd Form—O'Brien, W. 2nd Form—Esten. 1st Form—Thomas, A. Preparatory School— Campbell, W., Beaven, R. eq.

LATIN PAPER. Stinson, E. LATIN VERSE. 7th Form-Hudspeth. 6th Form-Crooks.

GEOMETRY. 7th Form-Arnold, W. 6th Form-Whitt. 5th Form-Evans. 4th Form-Armour. ALGEBRA.

7th Form-Arnold, W. 6th Form-Whitt. 5th Form-Stinson, E. 4th Form-Armour. FRENCH. 7th Form-Arnold. 6th Form-Palmer. 5th Form-Tyner. 4th Form—Freer. 3rd Form—O'Brien, W. 2nd Form—O'Brien, R. 1st Form—Thomas, A.

LATIN AND GREEK EXERCISES. 7th Form-Hudspeth. 5th Form-Evans. 4th Form-Armour, Freer, Clark, eq.

HISTORY. 3rd Form-O'Brien, W. 2nd Form-Esten, H. 1st Form Thomas, A. ARITHMETIC.

6th Form—Crooks. 5th Form—Stinson. 4th Form—Armour. 3rd Form—Abraham. 2nd Form—Campbell. 1st Form—Ridley. Preparatory School—Campbell, W. GEOGRAPHY. 3rd Form-Clark, A. 2nd Form-Esten, Assignack, aq.

1st Form-Thomas, A., Ridley, H., eq. MAPS. 3rd Form-Abraham, H. 2nd Form-Assignack, F. GEOMETRICAL DRAWING. 7th Form-Ridout, T. 6th Form-Crooks, 5th Form-

READING. 7th Form-Hudspeth. 6th Form-Elliott, W. 5th Form —Stinson. 4th Form—Preston. 3rd Form—Beaven. 2nd Form—Widmer. 1st Form—Robinson. Prep. School— Campbell, W., Campbell, H., eq.

Ryan. 4th Form-Armour. 3rd Form-Ritchey.

DICTATION. 3rd Form-Clark, A. 2nd Form-Marling. 1st Form-Thomas, A. Preparatory School, Draper, F.

(Quebec Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.) Monday, August 4. Quebec is bare of news. The wet weather still continues. Yesterday was fine and cool until towards evening, when it became sultry. During the night it began to rain and continued,

with but one interval, till about noon, when it cleared up.— The barometer marks a change, but of what nature cannot yet be known. The wind is from the west, a good quarter for fine weather. The only danger to be apprehended from this remission of rain is, that farmers, who may have delayed moving, will have taken advantage of the change in the weather to prepare their hay, in which case their crops will, of course, run a

the following notices of motion will be acted upon:-

The first, by Mr. Sheriff Sewell, "that at the next meeting, ber, 1846, conformably to the said Resolution, the same to be on account of such sum as he may eventually receive in the

mittee, in the distribution of aid to the sufferers by the late fires, will grant to the most necessitous of them, a sum of per cent, on the amount of their losses, in goods, merchandize, furniture or other moveables."

An interesting discussion is expected.

(London Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.) Royal Exchange, London, July 4, 1845. The Committee of the British North American Colonial Association deserve many and most sincere and hearty thanks for the zeal and attention they have displayed in bringing in subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire which has destroyed so much property and occasioned so much distress in your city. As you will hear the Corporation of the City of London have most nobly come forward in the good cause, with a "help" £500. The proposition was carried unanimously, notwithstanding Ashurst; (a radical) recommended a lower amount. I am not in a position as yet to state the amounts collected in the provinces on the same God-like account, but by the next Steamer you shall hear more. I am able to state to you that by the Steamer that conveys this communication to you, remittances will be forwarded to the "Relief Committee" to the amount of about £7,500 in addition to former mittee" to the amount of about £7,500 in addition to former advances. I have a most firm opinion that at least £20,000 will soon be raised for the landable purpose of aiding your distressed fellow citizens. The Queen, you will see, has given £200, and I am very well assured that Her Majesty and Prince Albert have made it a point to induce many highly connected and wealthy to boot, to subscribe. The advertisements inserted in our daily Journals will inform you of the names of these who have promptly come forward. May I be allowed to give a hint—that you print the whole list in a fly sheet, for circulation, at a trifle, so as to pay the expenses only. The circulation, at a trifle, so as to pay the expenses only. The French Canadians, will then be universally informed that poli-tical differences in Great Britain, are not a bar to the sensibilities of the people on this side of the Atlantic, when severe distress or sudden calamities overtake their brethren on your

THE FIRES OF 1845 .- We do not remember ever to have heard of so many great fires in any one short period of time, as have happened on this continent in the first six months of 1845. We annex a list of the losses experienced, in the order in which

Darbadoes	\$2,000,000
Pittsburgh, Pa	3.000,000
London, C. W	500,000
Fayetteville, N. C	500,000
Quebec	7,500,000
Matanzas	1,000,000
New York	

Total.....\$21,000,000 This aggregate surpasses the loss by the great five in New York in 1835. Then about 20,000,000 dollars of property was destroyed.

Statement shewing the principal articles of Produce received downwards since the opening of the navigation, until Tuesday evening, July 29 :-

Flour, barrels, Canadian Do. do. U. S. 9,914
Ashes, do. Canadian 9,184
Do. do. U. S. 982
Wheat, bushels 67,540 Pease, do.
Beef, barrels . 28,451

FIRE.—We regret to state that last night about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of the Inn belonging to Mr. A. Bradley, in the main street of this Town, and raged with unabated fury until the large Hotel, out-buildings, &c., were burnt to ashes. The Fire Company together with numbers of the inhabitants were on the spot, and used their utmost endeavours to get the flames under but in vain. As far as we can learn the particulars, we understand that the fire was occasioned thro' the carelesness of some man smoking in the stable. Al the furniture in the house was saved thro' the untiring exertions of those assembled at the scene of desolation, and the greater part of what was in the stables, with the the exception of two horses, a cow, a carriage, and a waggon containing a quantity of packed goods—these were all consumed. We un derstand Mr. Bradley is insured .- Brantford Courier. PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF KINGS

TON.—Owing to the partial depopulation of the Town, in con-sequence of the removal of the Seat of Government, the con-dition of Kingston, at present, is rather depressing. The great mass of the Mechanical and Labouring classes have been obli-ged to remove to other sections of the Province where emolloyment could be found, as comparatively few buildings are ikely to be erected here for several years—and large sums of money have been invested in real estate which are unproduc-tive; these, added to low rents and heavy taxes, have contributed to produce a depression in the general business of the town from which few of its inhabitants are exempt. We do not feel FIRST PLACES.

GREEK.

7th Form—Hudspeth. 6th Form—Crooks, A. 5th Form,
Evans. 4th form—Armour, Freer, Small, Jas. eq. 3rd Form,
Clark, A.

GREEK PAPERS.

GREEK PAPERS. of the town at heart. By this time next year the Canals on the St. Lawrence will be completed, and there can be no doubt whatever that Brockville and Prescott will again receive a large share of the transit trade which is now carried on here. This change must take place as a natural consequence of the completion of the Canals. Prescott will then lie at the head of Canal navigation as Kingston now does, and there in ordi-nary circumstances will the chief business of the Forwarders be carried on. We are not aware whether any change is con-templated in the route of the Lake and River Mail Steamers but we presume Prescott will be made the central starting point. If Prescott is made head quarters, the six splendid steamers now forming the daily line between Coteau du Lac and Toronto, will be quite sufficient to form a daily line from Montreal to Toronto as soon as the Canals are completed to enable the River Steamers to run down to the former city. Thus Kingston will become what Mr. Wakefield once said she was-" a turnpike gate which every one must pass, but where

nobody would think of stopping."

This is the prospect which lies before us at present. But we must throw off the lethargy which hangs like a millstone about our necks, and avail ourselves of those advantages which nature has bestowed upon us. There is nothing in the world-but the want of energy on the part of its inhabitants which can prevent Kingston from becoming the centre of a grand junction railroad between the Atlantic Cities and the far West -and one of the most extensive manufacturing towns in the Province. Here too the facilities are great for large establish ments in all branches of wholesale business-and we are sul

engaged in.

We feel convinced that if active and immediate measures. are taken, there is nothing to prevent the speedy completion of a Railroad from Toronto to Kingston, to be connected with the Cape Vincent Railroad. This would draw an immens pusiness to Kingston, and prove highly advantageous as a good feeder to the Toronto and Lake Huron road. If Toronto is to be the terminus of that road as at present contemplated, the branch from Fort Erie will secure two-thirds of the American travel as the junction would take place far above Toronto—but continue the Toronto road to Kingston, and all travellers to the West from South East of Rome would undoubtedly take this route. We merely throw out these few hints for the consideration of our fellow-townsmen, believing, as we do, that they are worthy of attention .- Kingston Chronicle.

ST. THOMAS. - Notwithstanding the hard times, which we so lately took occasion to notice, we are glad to observe St. Thomas is keeping pace with other parts of Canada, and conthues to improve. It has been thought by some persons that the Planked Road passing below the Hill upon which St. Thomas stands, would have cut off a great portion of its trade, which would find its way to Port Stanley. We do not perceive that would find its way to Port Stanley. We do not perceive that this has been the case. Port Stanley has made some progress in building, and its trade has no doubt increased since the harbour was improved; still, we believe St. Thomas has grown pretty nearly in the same proportion.

Last year a number of new Buildings were completed, and

at this time many more are in progress. Among other improvements Mr. Van Buskirk's Steam-Mill and Distillery deserves notice. It is a neat establishment and quite a novelty in this part of the country. The healthy situation of St. Thomas, and the uncommon beauty of the scenery by which it is everywhere surrounded will always make it a desirable place of residence; and the prosperous and well settled state of the country in which it is situated will continue to ensure for it a respectable trade. We know of no place that has more stead dily increased than St. Thomas. Its growth has not been rapid; but for a period of 15 years we can say, it has never stood still, and for this good reason the country upon which it depends for its support has been growing in wealth and popula-

of large sums of money in the hands of a few individuals, but we mean the real estate and stock owned by thousands of The General Committee of Relief meets this afternoon, when farmers affording the abundant diffusion of the comforts of life throughout the whole community; the fruits of honest ind People are accustomed to associate the idea of wealth with that he would move that it be an instruction to the Committee of Distribution, and that they be enjoined to advance to such proprietors building in stone or brick, as they shall see fit to assist, be rich without possessing a farthing of money. The manufer the Resolution passed on Monday, the 28th ult., a sum not exceeding £20 currency. The sums to be so advanced under this Resolution to be paid on each proprietor's promise, in writing, to the satisfaction of the Corporation, to refund the same in the event of his not rebuilding before the 1st December, 1846, conformably to the said Resolution the same to be some to be some in the event of his not rebuilding before the 1st December, 1846, conformably to the said Resolution the same to be resort to St. Thomas for the purposes of trade.

There are other places, however, which take some share of the trade of this vicinity. Of these Aylmer and Fingal are The second, by Mr. Bonner, to the effect "that this Comnittee, in the distribution of aid to the sufferers by the late

from St. Thomas,) and Fingal, 7 miles west, has made some

progress that way within these two or three years.

Other places may appear, and do at the present time, grow more rapidly than St. Thomas, but this is owing to the country around them not being so generally settled, which makes such It seems clear that the amout eventually to be received from places more the resort of new comers, who are in want of many England in aid of the sufferers will be, in a measure, unimportant; that is to say, the expectations of the sanguine on this side the Atlantic will not be fulfilled.

This gives an impulse to trade. But of the country amplies. This gives an impulse to trade. But of the country amplies that the trade of the country and the increase of trade that we can look for, must arise from additional increase of trade that we can look for must arise from additional trade of the country and the country and the country and the country that is to say, the expectations of the sanguine on this increase of trade that we can look for must arise from additional trade of the country and the country that is to say, the expectations of the sanguine on this side the Atlantic will not be fulfilled. side the Atlantic will not be fulfilled.

Sir George Simpson left Quebec, yesterday, on a tour of inspection, or visit, to the King's Poets below. He will not be work to raise more produce for market.—St. Thomas's Stans

The London Correspondent of the Transcript does not appear to be aware that Mr. Galt, the agent of the Atlantic Railpord Company (for forming a line from Montreal to Portland) is now in London, and that letters have been received from him in which he states that his mission has been perfectly successful, and that there will be no difficulty in obtaining from English capitalists the money required for this stupendous work. We understand also, that it is probable that the new invention of wooden rails, chemically prepared, so as to have the strength and durability of iron, will be applied to this work; we have heard that some of the first Engineers in England have expressed an opinion that wooden rails of oak or black have expressed an opinion at all would answer in a country.

Ice Bridges.—In the last session of Parliament the members distinguished themselves on both sides of the House by putting all sorts of questions to the Ministry upon all kinds of mention all word of pretences for expending money upon local objects. Among the rest was one for obtaining an opinion, as to the feasibility of forming Ice Bridges in the St. Lawrence, at Three Rivers and at Quebec. The Ministry consented that the Board of Works should examine the members distinguished themselves on both sides of the House by putting all sorts of questions to the Ministry upon all kinds of row sweeping this alley through on either side to Lancaster-street. The fire was only prevented from sweeping this alley through on either side to Lancaster-street, by a timely supply of water from these premisers treet, by a timely supply of water from sweeping this alley through on either side to Lancaster-street. The fire was only prevented from sweeping this alley through on either side to Lancaster-street. The fire was only prevented from suceping this alley through on either side to Lancaster-street. The fire was only prevented from suceping this alley through on either side to Lancaster-street. The fire was only provented from suceping this alley through have expressed an opinion that wooden rais of out of out of out of the birch, without any preparation at all would answer in a country.

The report is satisfactory as to the conclusion come to, but water. All the furniture was removed.

The three-story brick houses Nos. 3 try like Canada, where wood is so plenty as to make it a matter of indifference as to the consumption of it. If this invention is found to answer it will be the greatest thing for Canada that has ever occurred in its history; worth a hundred "Responsible Governments;" we have wood in abundance, heaven the first of the individual, "the oldest inhabitant," and upon opinions further than the first of the first of the first of the injury.

The three-story brick houses Nos. 32 and 34 Eagle-street, owned by the Ratsbone estate and occupied (No. 32) by Mr. Van Arnsm, and (No. 34) by Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Swan, were ted Ice Bridges upon facts communicated by that respectable individual, "the oldest inhabitant," and upon opinions further than the first of the first of the injury. knows, and at the expense of about a £1000 a mile may have country covered with railroads .- Montreal Courier.

The first discovery that the "traveller" announces is this-That the Americans are fast gaining influence in Montreal as well as in other portions of the Canadas." Now, we readily thoroughly detested in Canada, except, perhaps, by half a dozen miserable blockheads who fancy themselves in lave with republicanism. Even if there be now any parties in this salamy, which we very much doubt, tired of English domination, they do not want to be tacked to the starts of the United States. They have lived too near the and of slavery, repudiation, and lynch law, to be enamed of its charms. No, our neighbours may depend on it, sat their influence in the Canadas is about. s is about as great as it is in the kingdom of Dahomy or

PARK IN TORONCO. - In our proceedings of the Council be found a beef though interesting correspondence between d Stanley and his Excellency Lord Metcalfe, and other of persons, on the subject of resigning to the City the occupation of the Military Reserve at the West end of the Copy, for a Park. The successful issue of the application here involved, is as gratifying in a general point of view, as it is creditable to the parties from whom it emanated. In addition to other advantages, the inhabitants of Toronto may now look formed the corporate of forward, under the taste and good management of the Corpo-ration, to the enjoyment of extensive public grounds, tastefully laid out and embellished, we presume, as time and circumstances will allow-conducive alike to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, as they will hardly fail to prove attractive to strangers. The estimation in which public walks of this kind are held in the Mother Country is so great, that the Parks around the metropolis have been designated as "the lungs of London." While the immensity of the population there gives a degree of appropriateness to the term, we are well aware that the comparative smallness of the population of Toronto, combined with its extent, would be only straining the metaphor were we to apply it here at the present day; but the time will arrive, we have no doubt, when the rapidly increasing numbers of this flourishing City, will cause the benefit thus held out in Prospective to be duly appreciated, more particularly by those whose occupations and circumstances may render so agreeable a retreat, where pure air and wholesome exercise may be obtained close at hand doubly valuable.—British Canadian.

The Toronto Patriot, has furnished its readers with a Wood part of Canada, showing the line of the proposed Rail d from Toronto to Port Sarnia, with Branches to Hamilt and Goderich. The direct course of the Road is proposed to

Pass through the Townships of York, Etobicoke, Toronto, Trafal. falgar, Esquesing, Nasagaweya, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, North Easthope, Stratford, Downie, (here it crosses some unsurveyed Townships, and enters upon) McGillivray, Williams, Bosanquet, Warwick, Plympton, and Sarvia. The whole of this distance is 158 miles. The Huron branch is proposed to stell. strike off at Stratford, and proceed to Goderich, being a distance of 45 miles. The Hamilton branch will be 27 miles, and will intersect the main line from Guelph. Mrs. Dalton, the agent of the comthe owner of the Patriot, is entitled to the thanks of the com munity, for the publication of this sketch.—Statesman.

The last "Canada Gazette" by authority, publishes an ad-Vertisement from the Crown Lands Department, dated Montreal, 30th July 1845," offering for sale the Clergy Reserves "in the Talbot District," and referring applicants to does this, to Allan Macpherson, Esq., of Kingston? What Oes this mean? Surely the department don't seriously mean what they have advertised !- Ibid.

The Crops all through this County (Leeds,) look remark-bly well. Owing to the dread which the farmers entertained last the 2d inst. In the Fly, they did not sow the usual quantity of Winter Wheat last Cll with the cavit has come several months.

almost all struck with the rust, but except where a very few fields had been late put in, it was well filled and consequently no injury. We have every reason to congratulate the rich both as to the quantity and quality of its staple article, which is considerably above an average, although, on some clay land imperfectly wrought, it may be light.

The early planted Potatoes, we fear, were too far gone to be much improved by the rains, but the late planted ones now

The very early Oats which covered the ground previous to the setting in of the severe drought, though rather short in straw will yield well, those a little later sown are very poor; while it. while those last sown and which are still green promise to be

nised to get over the winter.

nations - Ibid.

The trial of Fennell and McKeon, indicted for the homicide Mr. Johnson at the riots in Griffintown during the Municibal Elections, closed yesterday afternoon, after a somewhat lengthy defence. The verdict of the Jury was Nort Gully. soners were immediately relieved, and were e Montreal Courier, August 8.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CANAL is rapidly progressing from

lice, is as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. — Cornwall Observer. REMEDY FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT.—Put three-fourths tea-spoonful of powdered rhubarb, and one tea-spoonful nagnesia into a tea-cup, and pour it full of boiling water; stand till it is cold and then pour the liquid off, to which add two tea-spoonfuls of good brandy, and sweeten well with saf sngar; give a child of from one to three years old, a teaspoonful five or six times a-day. For food, take a double handful of flour, tie it up in a cloth, and boil it three hours; when cold talk. and together rarely fail of a perfect cure.

individual, "the oldest inhabitant," and upon opinions furnished for him by the Trivity Boards of Quebec and Montreal. In the Boston Traveller of the 5th of August, appears a correspondence letter dated from Montreal, and which bears internal evidence of having been written by some traveller, for it contains a parcel of statements which are "Travellers Tales" with a vengeance. Of these we shall notice one or two which are glaving been written by some travellers which are and alid down the matter according to scientific with a vengeance. Of these we shall notice one or two which are glaving been written by some travellers and alid down the matter according to scientific above them, and laid down the matter according to scientific and which the fire originated would have gone into problems the most abstruse which the science of his profession (urnishes, to shew approximate values of the effects of the proposed piers upon the rise of the waters of the effects of the proposed piers upon the rise of the waters of the effects of the proposed piers upon the rise of the waters above them, and laid down the matter according to scientific and united their old enemy hard, and without a introduced, and without a introduced play of water. We have had a hair-breath escape from a very destructive fire. Luckily, providentially we may say, not a breath of wind was stirring. Had their been a stiff breeze from a very destructive fire. Luckily, providentially we may say, not a breath of wind was stirring. Had their been a stiff breeze from a very destructive fire. Luckily, providentially we may say, not a breath of wind was stirring. Had their been a stiff breeze from a very destructive fire. Luckily, providentially we may say, not a breath of wind was stirring. Had their been a stiff breeze from a very destructive fire. Luckily, providentially we may say, not a breath of wind was stirring. Had their been a stiff breeze from a very destructive fire. Luckily, providentially we may say, not a breath of wind was stirring. Had their been a stiff breeze from a very destructive fire. Luckily, providentially we may say, not a breath of wind was stirring. rales. But we and others who like us know nothing of those are glaringly absurd, and which would be quite unworthy of anotice were it not that people at a distance might perhaps attach some credit to these romances, seeing them published in a respectable paper.

The first it is a very grant of the control bridge, it would be sufficient to keep it there, longer than was

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 8th August, 1845. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to gust 5.

make the following appointments, viz: William Cayley, E-quire, Inspector General of Public Accounts in and for the Province of Canada, and also a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in and for the said Pro-

Morris, and James Henderson, Esquire, to be Commissioners to inquire into the state, &c., of the Crown Lands Department John B. Marks, Esquire, to be Warden in and for the Mid-

land District of our said Province. formerly President of the Niagara Dock Company, has been sworn in a member of the Executive Council and appointed Inspector General. So far as Mr. Caley is concerned we are well pleased with his nomination. He is a gentleman of stainless reputation—staunch Co servative principles, and an excellent character as a man of business. He will probably prove most excellent Inspector General.

We cannot, however, avoid expressing our regret that a pub-man of the great popularity and distinguished character of Mr. Robinson, should be forced out of an office which can be offered to and accepted by a gentleman of the known opinions of Mr. Cayley, within a few short months. We are satisfied that Mr. C. has in no way compromised his position or his principles as a Conservative, and on that account we more keenly regret the circumstances which forced Mr. Robinson

At a meeting of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, held on the 2nd of August, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Dr. Holmes, President; Dr. Crawford and Dr. Badgley, Vice-Presidents; Dr. McDonnell, Secretary; Dr. Fraser, Transurant Dr. August 9. nell, Secretary; Dr. Fraser, Treasurer; Dr. Arnoldi, Junior, Dr. Hall, Dr. Sutherland, Committee of Management.—Mon-

Total amount of Emigrants arrived at Port Hamilto	n, from
the 15th May to 31st of July, 1845:-	
English, 739	
Irish, 1213	
Scotch, 225	
Welsh, 10	
Dutch, 178	
Country unknown, 562	
TO ROPELIONE	292
Independent who paid their own way, 1437	
Indigent, relieved by Government up to here, . 1488	
927 of which received further aid at this Agen-	
	909

Government Emigrant Office, & It is our painful duty to record the decease of Dr. John George Bridges, for some time Editor and joint-Proprieter of this Journal, which melancholy event took place at his resi-

JOHN H. PALMER.

dence, Helensville, Township of March, on Saturday evening Wheat last fall; but all that was put into the earth, has come to maturity.

maturity; is an unusually plump and excellent grain, and is now safely harvested. The Spring Wheat may be said to be a fair average crop. Indian Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Rye, are all good crops this season, and the Hay alone, will be deficient.—Ibid.

Previous to the rains of last week, a considerable portion on the wheat was cut and housed in excellent condition; it was almost all struck with the rust, but except where a very few felds had been late put in, it was well filled and consequently to his afflicted widow and sorrowing friends, to econ-olatory to his afflicted widow and sorrowing friends, to econ-olato had been connected with the Newspaper press of the Province—this Journal, of which he but lately, and in consequence of declining health, was forced to resign the charge, was established in the early part of 1842 in Aylmer, in the District of Sydenham. His staunch and uncompromising Conservative principles are well known, and in him the Conservative cause

n Canada has lost a zealous and useful supporter. He was cut off in the prime of life, having only reached his 43rd year. He will long be remembered and his loss sincerely and deeply regretted.—Ottawa Advocate.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Barley is excellent in quality but not quite so large in quanty. Peas promise an abundant crop.
Hay is less than half a crop and will require to be well that fire had broken out at Nisbet's blacksmith's shop, on Peter's Wharf. In a few minutes this tenement and large buildings The Siberian spring wheat has succeeded remarkably well where the seed is genuine and unmixed, of which the greatest tare must be taken. It will soon surpersede all other kinds of pring wheat.—Niagara Chronicle, Aug. 6.

Sir Allan N. Macnab passed through this city, for Montreal, en route for England, yesterday, on business connected. Wharf. In a few minutes this tenement and large buildings others. It was at first hoped that here the progressive flames would be arrested, and that about half a dozen houses with the "Great Western Railway Company." Mr. WIDDER, the Commissioner to England for the Toronto and Lake Hurnay Description of the engines, (of American construction), upon which great the progressive progressiv the Commissioner to England for the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, has already left, and we understand
that he and Sir Allan are to cross the Atlantic by the steamer
from Boston, on the 16th inst. We hope their mission will
be attended with every advantage for the Province, and that
when in England the Commissioners from the two Railway
Companies will so arrange malters, as to promote union and
success, and not encourage rivalry, which can be attended only,
in the present instance, with the ruin of both Companies.—
R. ... present instance, with the ruin of both Companies.—
Refer to dependence was placed, proved for a long time wholly inefficient
and useless; and the delay thus occasioned gave time for the
devouring element to gain overpowering extension and pace.—
The fire speedily crossed to the south side of Peter's wharf,
which it completely swept of every building from Water Street
to its western extremity; from thence it rapidly ran southwards along Water Street, destroying every building from
Peter's wharf to the toll house at the Steam Ferry landing, the
whole range of buildings on Johnston's wharf and those fronting
whole range of buildings on Johnston's wharf and those fronting of the engines, (of American construction), upon which great dependence was placed, proved for a long time wholly inefficient dependence was placed, proved for a long time wholly inefficient SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, of Dundurn, having been appointed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland, to the distinguished office of Provincial Grand Master for Upper Canada, over the lodges of Free and Lodge of England; the ceremony of installation took place at Canada were duly represented on the occasion; and the ceremony was conducted in masonic form, according to ancient.

The office of B. Allan Napier Macnab, of Dundurn, having been whole range of buildings on Johnston's wharf and those fronting on the north side of the ferry landing; from the western side of Water Street, despite all exertions, the furious torrents of its caught the opposite buildings, the whole of which, from the south eastern corner (occupied by Olson) to the massive brick store of W. H. Street, are swept away. From the rear of these buildings the flames reached those above and behind them fronting on the western side of Prince William Street, and in an incredibly short space of time levelled the whole of them to the ground, from Mr. Mayjor's, (hair-dresser) on the south eastern corner (occupied by Olson) to the massive brick store of W. H. Street, are swept away. From the rear of these buildings the flames reached those above and behind them fronting on the western side of W. H. Street, are swept away. From the rear of these buildings the flames reached those above and behind them fronting on the western side of W. H. Street, despite all exertions, the whole of which, from the caught the opposite buildings, the whole of which, from the caught the opposite buildings, the whole of which, from the caught the opposite buildings, the whole range of buildings on Johnston's wharf and those fronting on the north side of the ferry landing; the whole of whether south exercises of the caught the opposite buildings the flames reached those above and behind them fronting on the western side of W. H. Street, are swept away. The office of Provincial Grand Master has been vacant since the death of Mr. McGillivray, who formerly presided over the Allan, and the revival of the Provincial Grand Lodge under him, will be of essential service to the fraternity, and materially contribute to the spread of Masonry in the province. We shall softraibute to the spread of Masonry in the province. We shall give a list of the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge as soon as Possible. After the transaction of the regular business, the bethren serving the state of the conflagration, and speedily filled its interior, and although its walls served as a bulwark to confine the further progress of the conflagration, yet it eventually became itself a sacrifice, but the flames long embled marched in procession from the Lodge continued to rage within its walls with tremendous fury.com to Mr. Weeks' Hotel, where a sumptuous dinner had stationed on the roof of Sand's brick buildings, who incessantly Presided, and delivered several admirable addresses during evening. The party separated in peace and harmony, at of the north on that side, and from crossing to the of the north on that side, and from crossing to the of the north on that side, and from crossing to the of the north of the no party separated in peace and harmony, at post from a distance left for their respective conservations of the peace and harmony, at post from a distance left for their respective conservations of Prince William Street, of which for a long time there was imminent danger. Some of the buildings on that side were much scorched, and were several times on fire, especially Mr. McMillan's brick building, of which all the windows with the peace and harmony, at the p were destroyed by the force of the opposite flames.

The number of buildings destroyed is about forty, and the

probable loss in buildings, goods, artizan's tools, furniture, &c., is supposed to amount to $\pounds 30,000$ or upwards. We have not een able to learn the amounts of insurance, but some of the heaviest losers, we understand, had but little or nothing insured. Partan's Point upwards. All the sections are in a very for-ward state. state; and we are happy to say, the best understanding out saved a part of their goods, furniture, &c.; but those near the spot where the fire originated saved but little. Many merists between the men employed on the works and the conactors. The part already in use from here to Dickinson's
anding, notwithstanding all that has been said to its prejuce, is an few to be the fire originated saved but little. Many merchants and others, in the vicinity of the fire, removed their
goods to the Market Square and contiguous streets.

The above is a hurried statement, but we have endeavoured

to be as correct as possible. There may be some errors, it being difficult to obtain all the necessary p rticulars in the present unsettled state of the city.—Courier.

United States.

SERIOUS FIRE AT ALBANY .- A fire broke out at half-past hard cold, take off the outer covering of paste and grate the milk, boil it a minute or two, stir it with a stick of cinnamon, and sweeten it. Both the medicine and the food are palatable, together warely call of a will be a coverage of the buildings on State. State, Pearl and Eagle-streets. These were all consumed, to-

nished for him by the Trinity Boards of Quebec and Montreal.
Had he been desirous of distinguishing himself as an Engineer, he would have gone into problems the most abstruse which the ply of water. We have had a hair-breath escape from a very

horses, and situated upon the side cut or weigh lock in that village. This stable with two or three similar ones, four or At the present day, when enormous sums have been expended to improve the navigation of the river, we should think it rather that many persons, United States citizens by birth, who have settled in Canada, are highly esteemed by their British fellow citizens, and have considerable influence in a large circle of friends; but the idea that the Yankees have got any influence in political or other public matters is quite a mistake; the fact is that the whole system of the United States, political and social is that the whole system of the United States, political and social is the results of the river, we should think it rather the duty of Government to find out the best way of getting rid of the ice in the spring, than the feasibility of means for keeping it fast. But since such an enquiry was considered necessary, it is fortunate that the Board of Works has reported so strongly against it.—Montreal Herald.

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> FROM MEXICO. The New Orleans Republican publishes a letter, dated Vera

Cruz, July 3, which predicts a declaration of war against the United States by Mexico, as certain to follow the annexation The Honorable D. B. Papineau, the Honorable William of Texas. The most energetic measures in support of such a declaration, are said to be in progress. We make the following extracts from the letter :-

and District of our said Province.

Inspector General. — William Cayley, Esq., of this city, ormerly President of the Niagara Dock Company, has been been been diven to Gen. Paredes, Company, Inspector General of the Niagara Dock Company, has been been been divented in the Niagara Dock Company, has been been been been given to Gen. Paredes, Company, Inspector General of the Niagara Dock Company, has been been been been been given to Gen. Paredes, Company, Inspector General of the Canton, Stationed at Lagos, to march with all his troops to San Lusi Potosi. The number of these troops is said to the Niagara Dock Company, has been been been been given to Gen. Paredes, Company, Inspector General of the Niagara Dock Company, has been been been been given to Gen. Paredes, Company, Inspector General of the Canton, Stationed at Lagos, to march with all his troops to San Lusi Potosi. troops is said by some to be 5000 men, and by some 7,000 — cannot say certainly.

The greatest activity is employed in the fortification of Vera

The fleet left this place on the 13th ult., destiny unknown, and has not yet made its appearance, much to the annoyance of American citizens, who feel quite uneasy at the entire ab-

sence of all succour at a time when they are sure to need it. Gen. Almonte has been very warlike since his return, and preaches up "war to the knife and Yankee annihilation." It appears that he recommends very strongly the issue of letters of marque, and has brought, it is said, from the U.S., a copy of the documents which were granted to privateers by our government during the war.

(From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.)

(From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.)

The steamship John McKim, Capt. Phillips, arrived at New Orleans on the 27th July from Galveston, bringing Galveston papers of the 22d and Houston papers of the 23d instant. She left on the 24th.

The News of the 22d says:—"Major Donelson, the American Minister, is now at the Tremont, having arrived from the Convention at Austin, by the Spartan, on the 20th inst. We believe he considers the measure of annexation as now virtually accomplished—as settled beyond all controversy by the concurrent approbation of both our Congress and Convention, with but one dissenting voice.

son, L.

X. Roman History—Foster, S.; Fraser, Js.; Cassady, H.

XII. Geography—Fraser, Js.; Cassady, H.; Fraser, W.; Iliams, A.; Radeliffe, S.

XIII. Spelling—Foster, R. J.; Macpherson, L.; Williams, A.; Reduling—Fraser, Jn.; Williams, A.; Radeliffe, S.

XIV. Reading—Foster, R. J.; Macpherson, L.; McCuaig, Robt.

XV. Writing—Martin, F.; Benson, T.; Costen P.; Fraser, W.; Fraser, Jn.; Costen P.; Fraser, Jn.; Williams, A.; Radeliffe, S.

XIV. Reading—Foster, R. J.; Macpherson, L.; Williams, A.; Radeliffe, S.

XIV. Reading—Foster, R. J.; Macpherson, L.; Williams, A.; Radeliffe, S.

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XIV. Reading—Foster, R. J.; Macpherson, L.; Williams, A.; Radeliffe, S.

"Resolutions have passed the Convention tendering the gra- 8th of August. titude of the country to John Tyler and the members of his cabinet, and also to the deceased Secretaries, Upsher and Giland nine months), who has been educated at the Midland Dismer, for their continuous and able efforts in behalf of Texas.' U. S. Dragoons had crossed the Brazos at Washington, the News says:—"A gentleman who left Washington on Wednesday last, states that he saw nothing of the troops, but that they were expected to reach Washington during the present week." "All the members of the Convention," says the Houston Telegraph of the 23d instant, "we understand are now at Austin. The different Committees are all busily at work. Some reports had been made at the last accounts, and it is probable that by this time the whole plan of a State Constitution is before the Convention. From the assiduity displayed by the members, and the harmony in which the business is conducted, it is thought that the work will be completed before the middle of August."

The President has issued his proclamation, ordering the election for Senators and Representatives on the first Monday in

To judge from the tone of the annexed paragraph, we might infer that the U. S. troops, when they get foot fairly on Texas soil, will find abundance of work cut out for them without

"Information of the most unquestionable character, and derived from various sources, proves that the people of the West, and on the Southwestern frontiers, have lest all confidence (if indeed they ever had any) in the several treaties that have been indeed they ever had any) in the several treaties that have been indeed they ever had any) in the several treaties that have been indeed they ever had any) in the several treaties that have been indeed they ever had any) in the several treaties that have been indeed they ever had any) in the several treaties that have been indeed they ever had any) in the several treaties that have been indeed they ever had any) in the several treaties that have been indeed they ever had any) in the several treaties that have been indeed they ever had any indeed the several treaties the several treaties the several treaties the several treaties t entered into between this government and the bordering tribes of Indians. The Camanches and Lapans, we understand, are now ranging the Western settlements; even to the coast, under the sanction of those treaties, sometimes committing acts of Nov of hostility and often insolence almost insufferable. After an experience of nearly twenty years, and a pacific policy by government, it seems now to be the settled opinion of the oldest inhabitants that all the Indians must be removed, and kept in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. beyond the settlements. This is the only security against their thievish and predatory propensities, and we hope the United States' troops will attend to this important duty, as one that has devolved upon that government."

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN. Wednesday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

We learn by passengers who have just arrived from Oswego in the Steamer Lady of the Lake, that the Great Britain had We could not obtain a paper containing the news, but were

formed that there was nothing of importance to communicate. [The America, from Rochester, which would have brought us the English intelligence, was prevented by stormy weather from calling at Cobourg on Wednesday last.—ED. CH.]

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, AUGUST 11. CORRECTED FOR THE BRITISH COLONIST, BY MR. HARRISON MARKET CLERK.

Currency about 24s. 6d. to the pound Sterling.

£ s. d. £ Flour, p barrel, 196 lb 0 17 6 @ 1 Wheat, p bushel, 60 lb 0 Rye, p bushel, 56 lb Oats, p bushel, 34 lb Oatmeal, p barrel, 196 lb Peas, & bushel, 60 lb Timothy, p bushel 60 lb..... Potatoes, p bushel Beef, p 100 tb Pork, farmer's, p 100 fb Butter, in tub, p 1b Ducks, & couple . Eggs, p Green Pease, in pod, p peck 0 1 8 @ 0 2

Upper Canada College.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATION. T the FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION, on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th July, the ng boys, classed in order of Merit, were elected EXHIBI-RS, on the foundation of King's College:

(4) FOSTER, S. District School, Kingston, C. W. F. W. BARRON, B.A.,

Principal U. C. College Toronto, August 7, 1845.

RS. COCKBURN'S SEMINARY will RE-OPEN, for the Pupils, on the 1st of September next.

Duke Street, Toronto, August 12.

Page 1845.

SCHOOL BOOKS, including all those in use at Upper Canada College, as also a great variety of others, both of English and Canadian Editions.

Catalogues of their Books can be had on application.

June 26, 1845.

TO CHURCHWARDENS AND OTHERS. ARTICLES OF CHURCH DECORATION, SURPLICES, GOWNS, &c.

JUST received per Cannata, from Liverpool, and direct from the celebrated Manufactory of G. J. FRENCH, Esq., Bolton-le-Moors, the following Articles, to which the Subscriper respectfully invites the attention of the Reverend the ber respection,
Clergy and others:- Napkins.

Small Fair Linen Napkins, or Corporals, to cover do. do. do. Fair Linen Communion Cloths. Village Church Fair Linen Cloths, 7 × 10 ft. each 2 do. Vine pattern 8 × 10 " "
do. do. 8 × 12 " "
do. do. 8 × 14 " " 5 16 do. Crimson & Gold 7 × 12 " " Do. do. do. 7 × 14 " "
Rumsey Stuff Cushion Covers, for Altar Service
Books...

Velvet do. do. do. 7×14" " 4 17 Surplices. Square Collar Lawn Surplices, 55 and 56 inches " 2 14 Linen do. do. " "
Lawn do. 54 and 56 " " do. do. do. " " 8 9 do. do. do. 55 and 56 " " 8 17 Gowns, &c. Preacher's do. of do. 6 19
Tippets, or Stoles, for Graduates, of richest Black Silk, 4 inches wide Velvet Altar Cloth.

An Altar Cloth of rich Crimson Silk Velvet, with Gold Embroidered Cross and Sacred Monogram, so arranged as to be used or omitted at pleasure 24 ... 6 10 3

Orders (post-paid) with Remittance punctually attended to. JOHN WALTON, 195, Notre Dame Street. Montreal, 13th August, 1845.

MIDLAND DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. A T an Examination of the Pupils attending this Institu-tion, held on the 2nd and 3rd instant, Premiums were

ljudged as follows:—

I. Greek Prose—Fraser, Js. II. Latin Verse-Foster, S. III Latin Prose-Macpherson, H. IV. Latin Grammar-Foster, R. J.; Williams, A. V. Algebra-Foster, S. VI. Euclid-Fraser, Js. VII. Arithmetic-Foster, S.; Fraser, W.; McGowan, G.

VIII. Arithmetical Tables-Fraser, Js.; Costen, P.; Mac-IX. English Grammar-Foster, S.; Fraser, W.; Macpher-

The business of the School will be resumed on Friday, the

er, for their continuous and able efforts in behalf of Texas."

trict Grammar School, having obtained an Exhibition at the late Exhibition Examination in Upper Canada College, Wednesday, 22nd of October next, will be granted as a Holyday to his former school-fellows.
S. LIGHTBURNE, A.B., T. C. D.,

Principal M. D. G. S. Kingston, July, 1845. BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: UITION in the following Branches of Educa- & . tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework

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

Bay Street, (between King Street and }
Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

EDUCATION. MRS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references. In Toronto. - The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell. In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., A. McLean, Esq. and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.
A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as

TERMS PER QUARTER—(in advance.) TERMS PER QUARTER (IN MALLEY)

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar,
History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental
Needle-work, &c. &c. £1 10

Drawing and Painting—each 1 10

Plano, Guitar, and Harp—each 1 10

Danoin 1 10 First Rudiments...

Board and Education in the above branches,—

A Tutor is required, COMPETENT to instruct three or four Boys, the eldest twelve years old, in the course of study followed in King's College, Toronto. Apply to the Rev. John Rothwell, Amherst Island — (if by letter, pre-paid.) June 10th, 1845.

PRIVATE TUITION. PRIVATE TUTTION.

Rector of Guelph, will shortly have vacancies for two pupils. Mr. Palmer prepares his pupils for the 7th Form of U. C. College, or for entrance at the University, as their parents may desire, ar when professed gives such a general education in the or, when preferred, gives such a general education in the English and French Languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, as will qualify for mercantile or other murants. Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. Palmer's care are treated in every respect as members of his family

For terms apply to Rev. A. Palmer, Guelph. June 1845. WANTED.

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

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS, KING STREET, TORONTO, A RE now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES of Books and STATIONERY, from England. Their stock of Account Books, Writing Papers,

AND ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, very extensive, and in great variety, and will be found to be at the lowest prices. They have also a large assortment of

PRINTED BOOKS, Comprising Works in every department of Literature; SCHOOL BOOKS,

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

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

tion of their orders,

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

All kinds of PRINTING excented in a superior manner, and at moderate prices. Toronto, June 26, 1845.

> JUST PUBLISHED. A SELECTION OF

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

A new edition of the above is now ready and for sale, price Two Shillings, bound in cloth, at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; J. Walton's, Montreal; and at the

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

A KEY TO GERMAN CONVERSATION, CONSISTING of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, &c., calculated to facilitate the acquisition of that Language, By J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Tutor in Hebrew in the University of King's College, Toronto,

and Teacher of Arabic, Syriac, and German.

For sale, price Five Shillings Currency, by Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; Ramsay Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & Mackendrick, Hamilton; and by the Publishers. H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

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

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Vin Start Towards King Street, Toronto

Tallis's Daily Service.

JUST RECEIVED from England, a few copies of THE ORDER OF THE DAILY SERVICE OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, as arranged for use "in Quires and places where they sing." by Thomas Tallis, newly edited by John Bishop. Price Nine Shillings, bound in cloth, with gilt edges.

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

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

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

and Drawing Papers of all kinds, together with a good assort Music, and Fancy Stationery. He trusts by attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

CHARLES BOYER. He trusts by attention to business, and moderation in his

C. B. has made arrangements to establish a CIRCULATING LIBRARY Cobourg, 1st June, 1845.

BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. COODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their Book and Stationery Store, a

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to 1 10 0 any pattern, and of every description.

1 0 0 Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every description, always on hand. Cohourg, 15th May, 1845.

o manufacture to order every description of articles connected with the business.

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

duity bestowed on the business by his predecessor, and, while he solicits the patronage of his customers, he assures them that the same principles will be adhered to which have characterized WILLIAM PEARSON. Cobourg, August 5, 1845.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES:

Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED

Toronto, July, 1845. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE undersigned is now receiving by the different vessels arrived at Montreal his Spring Importations, comorising a very complete assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

Toronto, 27th May, 1845.

P. PATERSON.

EARTHENWARE, Assorted, in Hhds. and Tierces, &c. &c. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street, Toronto, 411.13

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

PAPER-HANGINGS. THE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of at-Law, to Cecilia A ENGLISH PAPER-HANGINGS, ex the Lushington, lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold at English Prices, (exclusive of the charges.) P. PATERSON.

Toronto, 27th May, 1845. DR. J. A. COWLES,

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE by the undersigned, EIGHTY-FOUR Shares in the BANK OF UPPER CANADA. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, 16th June, 1845. TRENT CHURCH. THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective

bscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of mes, and is duly authorised to receive the sam (Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,

Treasurer to the Building Committee

February 20, 1845.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.

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

which has been herectore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now east in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him that any experience.

to give him their support.

Prices the same as in the United States.
Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb.
Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance.
CHAS T. PALSGRAYE.

1845. New Summer Goods.

J. HOLMAN,

TAILOR AND DRAPER. In tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for their continued patronage and support, would respectfully beg leave to invite their attention, as well as that of the public generally, to his new Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which

which he has just received. They consist of the best WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES.

Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF Washing Satins, Plain, White, & Figured Marseilles,

White and Buff Cassimeres, Silk Plushes, &c. The above Goods are all of this year's importation, and are therefore of the newest and most fashionable description.—He has also a good assortment of

Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c. J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, 412-13

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

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

ment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, Loudon, And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to me which it will ever be his study to deserve. ss, to merit that patronage Toronto, May 23, 1844 385-tf

JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.

RESPECTIFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his

S. E. MACKECHNIE.

Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for 418-1f

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Torouto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ING, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

TERMS: -Only £2 10s, on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well

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

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a York in the First Riding of the County of York.

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS.

situated houses in that city. Reference to Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested. 420-tf BIRTHS. In Toronto, on Thursday, the 7th inst., Mrs. P. Patterson,

At Alwington House, King-ton, on Sunday the 3rd inst., the lady of Irwin Grant, Esq., of a son.

In Toronto, on the 9th inst., the lady of Thomas Baines MARRIED.

DIED. At his residence in Picton, on Thursday the 7th inst., Mr.

Wm. Stoughton, aged 80. Mr. Stoughton was one of the carliest inhabitants of Kings-ton, where he had resided until within a few years, when he SURGEON DENTIST,

OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

KING STREET, COBOURG.

Col.

SURGEON DENTIST,

became a resident of this town. Universally respected through life for his strict probity of character and correct Christian principles, few men have passed from amongst us more deeply regretted. — Prince Edward Gazette.

> day, the 31st ultimo, after a lingering illness, Charles John, youngest son of T. A. Stayner, Esq., Deputy Post Master General, Montreal, aged six years and eleven months. At Erie Hermitage, on the 9th of July, Letitia Elizabeth, aged seven years, and on the 16th July, James Agnew, aged two years and a half, third son of Agnew Farrell, Esq.

S. Lightburne, Esq.; Rev. J. C. Davidson; J. Walton, Esq.; Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. R. Garrett, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. W. King, add. sub.; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Hon. W. B. Robinson; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. H. J. Grasett.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

ALSO, A very Superior Assortment of Vestings.

PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada,—and at

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

most approved style, and on moderate terms.

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

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, thick for conditional algebrase cannot be suppassed in the

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber.

adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

Toronto, May. 1844.

A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in Toronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently

Esq., of a son, still-born. In St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. A. N. Bethane, Robert Henry Throop, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Cecilia Ann, youngest daughter of Robert Henry,

At Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 29th July, Mrs. Henrietta leasley, relict of the late Richard Beasley, Esq. At Jaugerties, Hudson River, State of New York, on Thurs-

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 14:

397-tf | We must decline inserting the lines of "A Canadian."

IN THE CATACOMBS. (Translated for "The Church" from the French of Chateaubriand.)

The following is an extract from "Les Martyrs,' a work written by Chateaubriand for the purpose of illustrating in a popular manner, under the guise of a fictitious narrative, the public history and domestic customs of the primitive Christians in the Fourth Century. The scene of the transaction is the city of Rome, and the principal character introduced into the description is a renegade from the Christian faith, who, in consequence of his apostasy, has become an object of universal dread to the Church of Rome .-The other personages, it will be seen, belong to the first years of Diocletian's reign, the era of the tenth and last persecution of the followers of Christ.]

It happened, on one occasion, whilst Constantine was assisting in the deliberations of the Senate, that I went to visit the fountain of Egeria. Night surprised me. In order to regain the Appian Way, I directed myself towards the tomb of Cecilia Metella, a work of art which is considered a master-piece of grandeur and elegance. In crossing some deserted fields, I perceived several persons gliding through the dusky shade, who all of them, upom reaching a particular spot, suddenly disappeared. Instigated by curiosity I advanced, and boldly entered the cavern into which the mysterious phantoms had plunged themselves. Subterraneous passages, apparently interminable, were drawn out before me, the obscurity of which was scarcely relieved by a few lamps sua-pended at distant intervals. The walls of these, funereal avenues were lined, on either side, with three funereal avenues were lined, on either side, with three rows of coffins piled upon one another. The mourn-the Ottawa. The country in Mr. Neve's neighbourhood along the solemn range of sepulchres, communicated a frightful appearance of undulating motion to objects themselves eternally immoveable. In vain, lending an anxiously attentive ear, did I seek to catch some sounds which might entire the values, or moved slowly and steatthly get been able to finish their church, although it has, for some few years, been so far advanced as to admit of its some few years, been so far advanced as to admit of its being used for Divine Service. The Committee may it is marvellous in our eyes." Who that is able to contity, and to defend, by every who that is able to contity in the Colonies. This is, surely, "the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." Who that is able to contity in the contemplated appeal of Mrs. Camilleri in the Colonies. This is, surely, "the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." Who that is able to contity in the country, and to defend, by every when the country in the Colonies. This is, surely, "the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." Who that is able to contity in Malta. But it cannot for a moment be doubted that the cruelty of depriving the mother of her children, and the initial country in the catholic Institute in London has come to a resolution to resist the contemplated appeal of Mrs. Camilleri in the Colonies. This is, surely, "the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." Who that is able to contity in the Colonies. The country, and to defend, by every in the Colonies. This is, surely, "the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." Who that is able to contity in the Colonies. The Colonies in the Colonies in the Colonies. The Colonies in the Colonies in the Colonies. The Colonies is the contemplated appeal of Mrs. Camilleria in the Colonies in the Colonies. The Colonies is to the justice of the country, and to defend, by every in the Colonies. The Colonies is the contemplated appeal of Mrs. Camilleria in the Colonies is to the justice of the colonies in the colonies in the Colonies. The Colonies is to the just an anxiously attentive ear, did I seek to catch some sounds which might guide my steps through this abyss of eilence; nothing was audible amid the complete. of silence: nothing was audible, amid the complete ing library. repose of that awful place, but the palpitation of my own heart. I was desirous of returning, but I had now no opportunity of doing so: I took a wrong path, and instead of extricating myself from the labyrinth,
I only buried myself the deeper into it the farther I
advanced. New passages which opened and crossed
each other in every direction, continually increased
my embarrassment. The more I laboured to discover
an egress, the more hopelessly did I entangle myself;
at one time I was groning slowly forward, at another at one time I was groping slowly forward, at another I was moving with eager haste; whilst the echos, which repeated with startling distinctness the noise of

to recruit myself, upon a solitary crossway in the city last journey to the western counties. In the course of of the dead. I regarded with uneasiness the light of nine days I visited the churches of St. Dorothy Vere, the lamps which, nearly exhausted, threatened soon to be wholly extinguished. On a sudden, an exquisite melody, like the harmony of some distant choir of angels, rose from the depths of these sepulchral of angels, rose from the depths of these sepulchral of the sepu habitations: the heavenly strains swelled, at intervals, inhabitants of three parishes, and returning hither, having into the full sonorous accents of enthusiasm, or subsided into softer sounds of plaintive sweetness; whilst the tortuous windings of the place seemed to mellow the music as it reached my ear. I rose immediately, and endeavoured to make my way to the point from whence this wonderful concert issued: an illuminated apartment met my eye. Upon a tomb decorated with flowers, Marcellinus was celebrating the Christian mysteries. Youthful maidens, covered with white vails, were singing around the altar, and a white vails, were singing around the altar, and a numerous assemblage were engaged in the august ceremonial. I recognized at once the catacombs. A mingled feeling of shame, remorse, and fascination took possession of my soul. The empress and her daughter were there. In no situation could God have been more marrials adored. have been more worthily adored: never was the

From the Bishop of Guiana, dated June 3, 1845.

I believe that you find considerable difficulty in obta to my mind. How great is the power of that religion ing any clergymen, or candidates for orders, for this diowhich constrains the wife of a Roman emperor to a-bandon secretly the imperial bed like an unfaithful spouse, that she may repair to the assembly of the dence, that this diocese is as healthy in every respect as persecuted, and seek her Saviour at the tomb of an obscure martyr, amongst the monuments of death, and in the society of men proscribed or despised! Whilst I delivered myself up to these reflexions, a suit all constitutions, but the sea-coast I conscientiously deacon bent himself to the bishop's ear, whispered a few words, and made a signal to the rest: the music ceased at once, the lamps were extinguished, and the bright vision disappeared. Borne along by the pious concourse I found myself at length at the entrance of the Catacombs. Chance had conducted me to the than either of the other dioceses. sanctuary of the dead; the priest who detected my presence believed that an excommunicated renegade such as I was could only have descended into that solitary region with the design of investigating some ter, on Monday, April 28th, and we reached St. John's secret which it would be prudent for the Church to in the evening of Saturday, May 10th. I proceeded to withhold. They, consequently, extinguished the lamps in order to conceal the empress, whom, howlamps in order to conceal the empress, whom, how- ber, 1844, I remained in St. George's, the garrison town ever, I had time to recognize.

MAY-DAY.

Washington Irving says, "I shall never forget the delight I felt on first seeing a May-pole. It was on the banks of the Dee, close to the picturesque old bridge that stretches across the river from the quaint little city of Chester. I had already been carried back into former days by the antiquities of that turning over the pages of a black letter volume, or gazing on the pictures of Froissart: the May-pole on the margin of that poetic stream completed the illusion. My fancy adorned it with wreaths of flowers, and peopled the green bank with all the dancing revelry of May-day. The mere sight of this May-pole in other ways endeavoured to make myself acquainted gave a glow to my feelings, and spread a charm over the country for the rest of the day, and a Livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a Livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a Livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a Livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a Livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a Livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a livroise the country for the rest of the day, and a livroise the country for the rest of the day, and the livroise the country for the rest of the day, and the livroise t the country for the rest of the day; and as I travers-ed a part of the fair plains of Cheshire and the beauti-ful borders of Wales, and looked from among swelling hills down a long green valley, through which the Deva cours and assistance as seem needful and possible. wound its wizard stream, my imagination turned all when every hat was decked with hawthorn, and Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, the Morris-danc-Robin Hood presided as the Lord of the May,-

With coat of Lincoln-green, and mantle too, And horn with ivory mouth, and buckle bright, And arrows winged with peacock-feathers light, And trusty bow well gathered from the yew;' whilst near him, crowned as Lady of the May, Maid

with eyes of blue Shining through dusk hair like the stars of night, And habited in pretty forest plight,— His greenwood beauty, sits, young as the dew.' And there, too, in a subsequent stage of the pageant,

'The archer-men in green, with belt and bow, Feasting on pheasants, river-fowl and swan, With Robin at their head and Marian.'

"I value every custom that tends to infuse poetical feeling into the common people, and to sweeten building will be so constructed, as to admit subsequent and soften the rudeness of rustic manners, without enlargement. destroying their simplicity. Indeed, it is to the decline of this happy simplicity that the decline of this cline of this happy simplicity that the decline of this custom may be traced; and the rural dance on the green and the homely May-day pageant have gradually disappeared in proportion as the peasantry have become expensive and artificial in their pleasures, and too knowing for simple enjoyment. Some attempts, indeed, have been made of late years, by men of both

THE EARLY CHRISTIANS WORSHIPPING taste and learning to rally back the popular feeling to its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at present.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. 67 Lincoln's Inn Fields, July, 1845.

The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar in the Chair.

At the General Meeting of the Society held on Tuesday, the 1st July, 1845, it was agreed, that the sum of £500 be granted towards the erection and endowment of given by the Standing Committee at the last General Meeting, of their intention to propose this grant. It was Secretary. further agreed, that the Lord Bishop of Tasmania be authorised to draw on the Treasurers for this amount, as soon as £2500 shall have been raised for the College from

It was agreed that £150 be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, towards the support of the schools, and the Spanish congregation at Gibraltar. The Bishop acknowledged this grant.

Mr. Patton, (Diocese of Toronto) in his request for the

Society's aid stated, that the Church at Kemptville requires enlargement, the cost of which is estimated at £318. The sum of £258 has been subscribed in the parish and neighbourhood of Kemptville.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, in a letter dated Que-

boc, 19th June, 1845, wrate as follows:—
"I take the liberty of enclosing a letter from the Rev.
F. Neve, Missionary of the Society for the Propagation ful light of the lamps, as it flickered upon the parti-tions of the vaults, or moved slowly and stealthily

These were granted to the value of £8.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN

which repeated with startling distinctness the noise of my steps, caused me to imagine, at times, that some one was following me in rapid pursuit.

I had wandered for some time in this manner; my strength was beginning to give way; and I sat down, strength was beginning to give way; and I sat down, in the course of the colony which I had either omitted or traversed hastily on my which I had either omitted or traversed hastily on my

that of Barbadoes or Antigua. There are some localities less salubrious than others, and so it is the case with the other dioceses, in both of which there are islands less healthy than others. With us the river districts do not elieve to be as favourable for Europeans as Barbado itself; and it may not be out of place to state that, under God's good care, no casualty has occurred among the God's good care, no casualty place has been of a trifling nature; and here, too, we

Extract of a Letter from the Bishop of Newfoundland, dated St. John's, 24th May, 1845.

We left New York, as I informed you in my last letand ancient seat of government. At the commencement of the year I removed to the parish of Warwick, a central spot, and near to the town of Hamilton, and residence of the governor. There I remained during the rest of my stay in Bermuda, except a few days which I spent in the parish of Somerset, at the western extremity of the colony. I thus became acquainted with every parish and part of the islands, which indeed is no very

ifficult or long task.

I preached three times in each of the churches but one, and in that twice; and in St. George's, in Paget's, and in Warwick, much more frequently: I visited and preached in each of the (three) convict hulks; visited all the pagy, when I delivered a charge, which was printed at their request, and of which I have forwarded a copy; I

MISSIONARY COLLEGE AT CANTERBURY .- The want a gay scene it must have been in jolly old London, when the doors were decorated with flowering branches

bin Hood, Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, the Morris-danc-ers, and all other fantastic masks and revellers, were College, of which the object will be to provide an educaperforming their antics about the May-pole in every part of the city. On this occasion, we are told that and frugality of habits, as may fit them for the special duties to be discharged, the difficulties to be encountered, and the hardships to be endured. And there is reason to believe, from the result of a very extensive inquiry, that a considerable supply of persons willing thus to dedicate themselves may be looked for from our endowed Gram-

mar Schools and other sources.

A site in the metropolitical city of Canterbury (the ruins of the ancient Abbey of St. Augustine) has, by the gift of a lay member of the Church, been devoted to this design. And the sums derived from the limited applications of a single individual—independently of the site, and the assurance from its munificent donor, of yet further assistance towards the erection of the buildings, in addition to a large donation to the general fund-already

It is proposed, therefore, to commence immediately the principal quadrangle of the college, which includes the chapel, hall, library, and apartments for fifty students, with the requisite accommodation for the officers and servants of the establishment. The arrangements of the

The Institution will be formed on our own Collegiate models, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has

taste and learning to rally back the popular feeling to these standards of primitive simplicity; but the time has gone by—the feeling has become chilled by habits of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic, and little is heard of May-day at its of gain and traffic. or of interference with the government of the college.

The property of the college will be vested in trustees.

The following Provisional Committee, for forwarding the preliminary arrangements, has been appointed by his Grace the Archbishop:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield,

The Right Rev. Bishop Coloridge.

The Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge,
The Ven. W. R. Lyall, Archdeacon of Maidstone,
The Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, The Kight Rev. Bishop Coleridge,
The Ven. W. R. Lyall, Archdeacon of Maidstone,
The Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College,
London,
The Rev. B. Harrison, Domestic Chaplain to the
Archbishop,

The Might Rev. Bishop Coleridge,
The Ven. W. R. Lyall, Archdeacon of Maidstone,
The plea failed, the marriage having been satisfactorily
proved. The court, however, discovered reasons of its
own for depriving the mother of her children; and after
much litigation, and much persecution endured by Mr.

Archbishop,
Joshua Watson, Esq.,
A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.
His Grace has also been pleased to nominate the Hon.
Mr. Justice Patteson and William Cotton, Esq., as Treasurers, and the Rev. Edward Coleridge, as Honorary

J. LICHFIELD, Chairman of the Provisional Committee

The names which are given above afford a distinct guarantee that this Missionary College is not intended to be connected with any one party in the Church. We have every reason to believe that it will be conducted upon the distinctive principles of the Anglican Church, that any of her sons who shew themselves her faithful and attached children-obedient to her authorityjealous for her Doctrine and Discipline—willing to do the work of an Evangelist—will be eligible for admission within the walls of this College.

At the head of the subscribers will be found his Grace

It was agreed that £20 be granted towards this object.

Three sets of books for the performance of Divine
Service in the three churches at March and Huntly were

At the head of the subscribers will be found his Grace that therefore the sentence depriving the mother of her children was valid.

At the head of the subscribers will be found his Grace that therefore the sentence depriving the mother of her children was valid.

Against this sentence Mrs. Camilleri determined to example will be extensively followed, by clergy and laity. Upon the latter we would especially urge the example of him, to whose faith and self-denial they are indebted for the opportunity of joining in such a good work. By an expenditure of many thousands, he has secured a locality expenditure of many thousands, he has secured a locality which is second to none in this country, for such a purpose. It seems, indeed, more like a vision of the past than a reality of the present, that from that spot, whence St. Augustine went forth to evangelize our fathers, the

to start for his distant diocese early in August. At the request of his lordship, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel intend engaging a clergyman to proceed with the bishop and undertake the duty of an initerant chaplaincy in Ceylon.

which tends in their apprehension, as well as my own, to perpetuate the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome. I remain, my dear Lord, most truly yours, W. CANTUAR. The Lord Bishop of Ripon."

Conversions from Popery.—On Sunday, the 6th inst, the day appointed for receiving converts from Romanism in St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, four persons,

RARE COPY OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES .- In the last London, an edition of the Holy Scriptures of exceeding rarity was sold. It was thus described in the catalogue:

"Holy Bible, in which is contayned the Olde and Newe Testament, truly and purely translated into English by Thomas Matthew, black letter, morocco extra, gilt edges, by Clark: 1537. The real name of the translated of the translated into English by Thomas Matthew, black letter, morocco extra, gilt edges, by Clark: 1537. The real name of the translated into English within our native land—but because she shows the best evidence of her holy origin, in an earnest love for souls—in a manifest anxiety to win them unto Christ for souls— Queen Mary's reign. The present copy is perfect, with the exception of the following defects—a letter or two cut off at the bottom of the first title, the title to the Procut off at the bottom of the first title, the procut of the procut of

WINCHESTER.—THE OFFERTOY.—(From a Corresponding vite you to become partakers in it. ent of the English Churchman.)—The foundation stone of a very pretty country church, designed by James Park Harrison, Esq., was laid at Purbrook, in the parish of Farlington, Hants, on St. John Baptist's day. Divine ter, not to the comforts of the perishable body, but to the daiding weal of the immortal soul; that you may labour not for this world, but for the next, not for time, but for Farlington, Hants, on St. John Baptist's day, service was previously performed in the parish church, two miles distant from the site, where the collection at What, then, will they ask at your hands? The exerthe Rev. G. R. Mountain, laid the stone; and the Rector, the Rev. E. T. Richards, read the service. In the afternoon the villagers, who, for the most part, were allowed a holiday, were provided with ample fare in an adjoining field, and the greatest satisfaction and joy prevailed

This undertaking owes its commencement mainly to contributions made at the Offertory; for, except a few trifling donations from strangers, the weekly collections have been its main stay, and it is intended to collect funds in the same manner until the building shall have been completed. It is a pleasing feature in the case, that the completed. It is a pleasing feature in the case, that the poor tradesmen have offered largely of their small substance, as attested by the many pence and small coins found among the weekly collections. With no doubting faith they have cast their bread upon the waters, and surely, by God's blessing, it will return to them and their children, and their children's children, after many days.

Tavistock.—The Church has been excavated and refloored throughout. The old unsightly pews have been removed to make way for low open seats, with standards elaborately carved in English oak; warm water flues are carried beneath the passages underneath open grating, to secure a comfortable temperature. There is a Caen stone

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MAJORITIES ON THE MAYNOOTH BILL IN THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

tenets, as the surest way of destroying them. V. If any false religion have numerous professors, it is tricts, work of mercy, benevolence, and goodness to support it.

VI. In the government of nations, the word of Burke more to be heeded than the word of God.

VII. The having sworn that a religious system is idolatrous, is not inconsistent with the cultivation of such VIII. The having engaged to drive away all false doctrine is not inconsistent with the encouragement of false doctrine.

J. W. P.

IRELAND.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN .- In the Times of July 11, Mr. Shaw, one of the representatives of the Irish University, is, by some strange mistake, reported to have stated in the course of the debate on Thursday last, that the fixed income of the junior fellows was only 3001. a-year, the remainder being derived from tuition.

It may not be amiss to inform those whose notions of are derived from the statements of Mr. B. Osborne, that the fixed income of a junior fellow is exactly 40l, per annum, late Irish currence, and that rish currence, and the rish currence, and the rish currence are respectively. annum. late Irish currency; and that, with the exception of some offices, such as that of Assistant Divinity Lectures. rer, &c., to which all junior fellows are eligible, and of which the maximum of salary is 30l. a-year, also Irish rency, the whole remaining income of a junior fellow derived from tuition.

Should the amount of this fluctuating remainder be an object of interest to any one, the University Calender will supply an easy source of information, if it is kept in mind that there are nineteen tutors, and that each commoner is charged 16l. 16s., and each pensioner 8l. 8s., annually for tuition.

I remain, &c.,

WM. Lee.

Junior Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College.
7, Trinity College, Dublin, July 12.

MALTA.

The Rev. M. A. Camilleri, a British subject, born in the island of Malta, abjured, some time ago, the errors of January, 1844.

tody of their grandmother; grounding the claim upon the assertion that Mrs. Camilleri was not married to Mr. Camilleri, but that they were living in a state of concu-binage, and that she was therefore an improper person to

and Mrs. Camilleri from the violence and bigotry of the populace, and instead of those who ought to have been ashamed to set the example to the populace in this respect, the claim of the grandmother was decided to be good and Mrs. Camilleri was compelled to resign her children

From this sentence she appealed to a higher court, the Court of Second Instance, the judges of which—after having assented to the position taken up by Mrs. Camilleri's counsel, that the question of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Camilleri was not before the court, it having been decided already by the Court of First Instance, and that they were only concerned with the reasons given in the sentence appealed against—came to the decision that the marriage was illegal, and could not be recognised in the island of Malta, because Mr. Camilleri having once been a priest in the Church of Rome, could never, under any circumstances, contract matrimony; that consequently the parties were living in a state of concubinage, and

make a last appeal, viz., to the Queen in Council; but, having no funds to meet the expenses, she found herself reduced to the sad necessity of resigning for ever, on this account, all hope of regaining possession of her children. These circumstances, however, having come to the knowledge of some friends, the present plan of raising a sub-

scription has been set on foot. The Catholic Institute in London has come to a resomeans in its power, these most intolerant decisions in the courts in Malta. But it cannot for a moment be doubted that the cruelty of depriving the mother of her children, and the injustice of decreeing that a marriage between two Protestants, legally solemnised in the Cathedral Church of Gibraltar, is to be held null and void in Malta, will be met by the apaginous reprobation of all Proteswill be met by the unanimous reprobation of all Protestants; and that consequently they will liberally come forward in the present instance to enable the friends of Mr aplaincy in Ceylon.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE MAYNOOTH

Queen in Council, the cause of the injured and oppressed.

TASMANIA.

Within the last twelve months, we have succeeded in establishing divine worship, in accordance with the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, in seven different places within this Deanery; whilst ample and de-vout congregations attest their appreciation of the bles-sings thus afforded them; and so we desire to fulfil our Redeemer's bidding—"Feed my sheep." Nor have we been unmindful of the importance of training up the lit-tle ones of Christ in the "fear and nurture of the Lord;" we have remembered, that it is also written, "Feed my and we have to thank our Heavenly Father, in that He has permitted us to be the means of founding four schools, where eighty-one scholars are in the course of being educated in sound scriptural truth, as well as in useful general knowledge. This has been the undivided work of "The Church." I do not mean by that expression, "of the clergy only," but of the Church in her collective capacity. It has been accomplished by the voluntary contributions of her faithful children, without any

appeal to the colonial treasury for assistance.

But we must not stop at this point, nor be satisfied with what God has already permitted us to do. We have a mighty task before us; one in which the layman is simiday's sale of a portion of a nobleman's library, which was concluded on May 29, at Fletcher's rooms, Picadilly, London, an edition of the Holy Scriptures of exceeding upon the affections of our fellow colonists; not by simply task before us, the which he is equally bound with the ecclesiastic. It is to endeavour to engraft our Church upon the affections of our fellow colonists; not by simply

cut off at the bottom of the first title, the title to the Pronet off at the bottom of the first title, the title to the Proleading the first title, the title to the Proleading to the brother's sake.

It is a mighty privilege to be God's fellow workers, in
establishing the kingdom of His Son within the hearts of
men; your own parochial ministers place this privilege
in your hands. They tell you that the Church endeawours to enlarge her boundaries, in part, at least, through
the dienal, for the brethren's sake.

It is a mighty privilege to be God's fellow workers, in
men; your own parochial ministers place this privilege
in your hands. They tell you that the Church endeawours to enlarge her boundaries, in part, at least, through
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It is a mighty privilege to be God's fellow workers, in
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in your hands. They tell you that the Church endeawours to enlarge her boundaries, in part, at least, through
the men is the brethren's sake.

It is a mighty privilege to be God's fellow workers, in
men; your own parochial ministers place this privilege
in your hands. They tell you that the Church endeawours to enlarge her boundaries, which are her legitimate tion, in the diocese of Chester, upwards of ninety new churches.

WINCHESTER.—THE OFFERTOY.—(From a Correspond-plish their designs. It is the Lord's work, and they inarish of ter, not to the comforts of the perishable body, but to the Divine abiding weal of the immortal soul; that you may labour,

> cise of a little self-denial; the foregoing of a little expensive toy, or luxury, which you can do well without. And for what? In order that the spark of divine life, which the Lord has permitted them to kindle, may not languish, and expire, for lack of tending; that others, who know not the Lord, or at least, know him but impersely may rejically may fectly, may rejoice in the fulness of that divine light, ir which, I pray God, your own souls at this moment dwell and that you yourselves may do your part, (and a glorious part it is,) to aid in preparing for Christ, that which He has purchased to himself with his own precious blood, "a glorious Church,—not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing."—Extract from Pastoral Letter of the Lord

secure a comfortable temperature. There is a Caen stone pulpit by Knight, of Exeter, elaborately rich, and a readinto two rural deaneries; and the archdeaconry of Kapiti, ing desk of very elegant design, whose light open tracery of oak contrasts favourably with the solidity of the sur- in charge of the Rev. Octavius Hadfield, as rural dean. rounding standards. A noble effect is produced by the removal of the gallery and organ (which blocked up the western arch and window), and thus throwing into one unbroken line the nave and tower. The Church was removed to the the very detailed at Bishop's Auckland, has already been brought into active operation, under the method of the gallery and organ (which blocked up the western arch and window), and thus throwing into one unbroken line the nave and tower. The Church was removed to the the very detailed at Bishop's Auckland, has already been brought into active operation, under the method of the gallery and organ (which blocked up the western arch and window), and thus throwing into one unbroken line the nave and tower. The Church was rened for Divine Service on Tuesday, June 26th.— Wes-nations are held only on Trinity Sunday and the Sunday after September 14th. Candidates for holy orders, not having taken a degree at one of the English universities are required to reside at least two terms in St. John's College, Bishop's Auckland, and to bring with them let-I. Fifty years' practice in any iniquity will make it a holy work.

II. The professors of all religions, whatever their quality, ought to be provided with religious consolations according to their respective tenets.

III. If a man is dying in a state of religious delusion, he ought by all means to be confirmed in his delusion.

IV. If the tenets of any religionists be bad, they ought to be formulated at the consolation of the usual subscriptions, the candidates pledge themselves—1. To go to any station to which the Bishop may appoint them. 2. Not to engage in trade or agriculture without his written consent. 3. Not to leave the I. Fifty years' practice in any iniquity will make it a ters testimonial from three clergymen in their diocese (or be furnished with abundant means of teaching their diocese before the end of seven years without his co 4. To minister to all classes of persons within their diswhether settlers or natives .- Australian Paper,

Advertisements.

RATES.

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

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO. MARRIAGE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN MALTA.—The Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of they may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with Interest—in way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MIONEY HEELING HEEQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st February in each year—being equal to about the Interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under them the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed the right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Down for the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land now selling at 16s. per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he may find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

The SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Monied deposited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accrued,—will enable the provident and industrious Settler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he Leases, if he choose so to do.

By the EMIGRANTS' DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow INTEREST at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, upon monies deposited by Emigrants, for any period not less than 90 days—the money being always at the disposal of the Emigrant without notice.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canadast year the Company sent home in this manner, £4 141, 12s. 7d. from 265 Settlers. The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the

Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained free of expense, a the Company's Office, St. Helen's Place, London. the Company's Office, St. Helen's Place, London.

The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, free of Charge, upon application, (if by letter, pst-paid) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at Frederick Street Toronto, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1844.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET,

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

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

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. MR. MEREDITH,

SURGEON DENTIST, FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. AN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED July 14, 1842.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS,

(LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. A. MeMORPHI.

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on haud; Curtains and Car-391-1v

THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS,

FROM LONDON CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS.

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE,

Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

May be had at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. March 1845.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.

EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844.

FOR SALE, THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and At the Office of "The Church."

ALSO,

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

ALSO,

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, April, 1844.

NOTICE

New York, February 14, 1845.

Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorized. authorised to collect and receive the same.

THE ROYAL MAIL

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON. WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS

ON FRIDAY FEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT. DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston.

SOVEREIGN, CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Monday and Thursday, -At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, CAP'AIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPT. COLCINIGH,

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

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

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesda) and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor.

Darlington, and Bond Head.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

Royal Mail Steam-packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845. THREE TIMES A-WEEK!

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPT. HENRY TWOHY, THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant.

The America will leave Toward Toward Thousand, Thursday,

next, the 22nd instant.

The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

N. B.— No freight received on board after the second bell has rung for starting. has rung for starting.

*** The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning.

Toronto, April 14, 1845. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave *Toronto* for *Hamilton* at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845. RIDEAU CANAL.

1845. THE STEAMERS AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:

LEAVE KINGSTON. e Aid, Every Monday, at 7 A. M.

Prince Albert, Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

Beaver, Friday, at 7 A. M. LEAVE BYTOWN.

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

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

" Boar The shave Beater " Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montrea Kingston, 1st May, 1845.

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