The Church,

VOLUME X.-No. 4.7

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TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1846.

poetry.

"SPEAK KINDLY TO THY FELLOW MAN."

"Speak kindly to thy brother man; for he has many cares thou dost not know; many sorrows thine eye hath not seen; and grief may be gnawing at his heart-strings, which ere long will snap them stunder. Perhaps a word from thee will kindle the light of joy in his o'ershadowed heart, and make his pathway to the tomb a pleasant one. * * * * Speak kindly, act kindly to all, without asking who they may be. It is enough for thee to know that he belongs to the brotherhood of man, and needs thy sympathy."

Speak kindly to thy fellow man, Who droops from weight of woe; He sinks beneath deep sorrow's ban With cares thou can'st not know: Oh! kindly speak, for deadly grief Is gnawing at his heart; It may be thine to give relief And act a brother's part!

Perchance, from thee, a single word, Spoken in accents kind, May a sweet transient joy afford To his o'ercharged mind; To his o'ercharged mind; And though his careworn heart is fill'd With heaviness and gloom, It may cause peace and hope to gild His passage to the tomb!

Turn not the wanderer away, E'en though the weight of sin Hath quenched his spirit's Heav'nly ray, And darkened all within ! Oh ! chide him not-nor coldly spurn His now repentant tears ; For from that one good spark may burn A flame in after years! Yes! kindly speak-and bid his soul From its dejection rise, Push back the waves which round him roll, And point him to the skies : Stay not to ask his grade, nor how He into evil ran,— It is enough for thee to know He is thy fellow man. -Nottingham Journal. JOSEPH HADLEY.

CHURCH CLAVERING, OR THE SCHOOL-MASTER.*

> BY THE REV. W. GRESLEY. CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.] (From a Correspondent of The Church.)

In our last we gave Mr. Primer's three divisions of habits

and capabilities of the human mind, and prepare it for in after-life be directed."

and the price he pays for his forwardness is the loss of his claims to the respect, if not to challenge the confithat feeling which is best acquired in the society of dence, of his contemporaries. equals.' If a boy was strong and big in proportion to his haps a similar origin with his virtues. His love of superior ability, Mr. Primer moved him into a higher truth was intense, nor shall we for one moment doubt

a delicate frame, he preferred to occupy his leisure nesty of purpose as zeal: but he forgot that it assumes was a contempt for the opinions of others, and a too hours with some other branch of study. For instance, various shapes-in other words, that its complexion exclusive confidence in the soundness of his own. if a boy finished his exercise before the rest, he had and character will necessarily depend on the temper of With less of this haughty self-reliance and more humithe privilege of borrowing any book he fancied from the mind which perceives it. the school-library, so that while he went on with his His code of moral and intellectual law was eminent-

any thing, his spare time being devoted to other mand that universal obedience which he required for branches. Some boys he encouraged in drawing it; and possibly to this, more than to any single cirduring their leisure school-hours, or in making maps, cumstance that could be named, may his numerous plans, and other mechanical works, which might be disappointments and the petty vexations that followed useful in after-life.

whole of Mr. Primer's powerful argument in favour of could he, apparently, understand why this should not they are infallible agents of the Holy Ghost, whose teaching the classical languages to boys, even should be so. He had more passion than feeling, and whattheir future pursuits never require them to open a ever he did or thought was marked by keenness rather classical work. A few brief extracts, however, we than by tenderness. Of imagination, properly so callwill give, though at the risk of marring the force of ed, he had none; while of neutrality upon any subject which shakes all sober thought, and is contradicted the argument:-"In teaching Grammar in English, whatever he would seem to have been incapable, the by all history; the Catholic theory carries truth upon there is this difficulty to begin with. A boy does not result is, an absence of philosophical repose where that its face, is supported by irrefragable testimony, and perceive what you are aiming at. He understands repose is most needed. what an English sentence means, without being able Dr. Arnold, with all his gifts, was pre-eminently a to say, this is a noun-this is a verb; and the mere parochial sage. While gazing on the universe and technical knowledge of the construction of a sentence, contemplating its past and present progress, he seems the sense of which he knows very well already, has no to have been spell-bound by the local influences which interest for him. But when you put a Latin sentence surrounded him. His school was a miniature world, before him, he perceives at once that he cannot make whence he drew his pictures of human passions and it out at all without the help of Grammar. Hence he affections, and he the king, who presided with despotic sees the necessity of it, and what it really is; and sets authority over the unruly microcosm; and when he about it with greater spirit, and consequently learns it went abroad into life, or attempted to delineate the better. . . live in the writings of those poets, philosophers, and ness and the intolerance of one who was a stranger to historians, whose works are extant, as models of com- contradiction, and whose confidence in himself was the position, amongst us; and, what is more, they live in result of a consciousness of his superiority to those the spoken and written languages of half the nations around him rather than of a fair comparison of himself of Europe, of which, in fact, they form the base; so with his equals. This peculiarity is remarkably conthat when a youth has mastered Latin, he has half- spicuous in some of his protessional writings. learned French, Italian, or Spanish, and may with very have no evidence, for example, that he had studied ecsmall difficulty understand or read them all. You will clesiastical history with more than ordinary attention, observe, also, that when a boy learns Latin, he does at and none whatever that he excelled in his knowledge the subject-matter of education and his views relative the same time learn English too; and, as I conceive, of ecclesiastical polity, and yet his dogmatism upon to the first of them, -the acquisition of knowledge: we much better than if he learnt English alone. For both these subjects is literally overwhelming. His will now proceed to his opinions concerning the 1e- example, when he says doceo, I teach; doces, thou scheme of a comprehensive union of Christians may be maining two very important branches,-the develop- teachest; it is evident that he is learning the English considered complimentary to his liberality, but at the ment of the faculties, and the formation of the moral verb as well as the Latin. So that it is not a question expense of his judgment; while his theory of priest-

his wits about him, to be able to make the most of his tageously devoted to other matters. The fallacy of thing of his contempt for scholastic antiquity, disquaknowledge. You want to see him furnished with good this opinion has been lately shewn very satisfactorily lifted him in a remarkable manner for estimating the sound sense, with accuracy and precision of thought; in this city. In Upper Canada College, an institution value of the testimony on which such conclusions rest.

The infirmities of this remarkable person had, per-

class, at the same rate as slower boys, he did not lose ly unaccommodating, and failed consequently to comthem be attributed. His own nature was energetic, We would wish, did our space permit, to give the but with him it was the type of all other natures; nor witnesses of antecedent faith; in the Roman sense,

The classical languages still great world without, we at once recognise the hasti-We whether he shall be taught English or Latin, but hood and his hatred of clerical organisation clearly de-Concerning the former, he says, "If education be whether he shall learn English only, and that imper- monstrate his incapacity to deal with questions of so supposed, from its etymology, to consist in any one fectly, or both. . . . The study of language, comprehensive a character. The legitimacy of the Kepin branch more than another, it is the 'drawing out' the especially of the more perfect languages, will open the episcopate was another stumbling-block which impefaculties; the development, for instance, of the judg-way to all the variety of human thought. His intel-ded his path and disturbed his serenity throughout life, ment, the memory, the power of reflection, observa-tion reserve the power of reflection, observa-lect will have been enlarged, and adapted to close, but which he at last overleaped at a bound as an intion, reasoning,—not the mere filling the mind with steady, and discriminating application; and he will sufferable hindrance to the evolutions of a free spirit. knowledge, but enabling the youth to analyse, sift, have gained, not only a valuable fund of actual know- Indeed, the scorn with which he treats the received weigh, distinguish, and apply it. . . . Let it ledge, but a power of acquiring any other sort of know- hyyothesis of prelatical descent is absolutely withering, suffice to understand that it is the object of this branch ledge, especially of languages; or engaging with ad- and in a Churchman far from becoming. No greater of education to develop to the full extent the powers vantage in any other pursuit, to which his energies may horror could have been manifested had he been combating some hideous sophism which involved the peace the business of life, so as to enable the man so trained Many persons, and especially parents who do not of the world and the well-being of the human race, to do his duty to God and his neighbour in the best intend that their children should follow any of the instead of an opinion which, in the present age at least, and most effectual manner. This you will acknow- learned professions, think that a classical education is is practically innocent, and which, for aught he knew ledge to be a very important branch of education. It thrown away on youth intended for business pursuits. to the contrary, might be historically correct. But on is a great thing to have your child's mind well stored They consider that the time given to the classics is such points he was not an authority, and both the bent with knowledge; but then you want him also to have utterly lost, and that it might be much more advan- of his mind and his impatience of control, to say no-

also fear that his political and ecclesiastical heresies would find more admirers than his solid virtues, and that Dr. Arnold will be oftener quoted than imitated. "Unicuique dedit vitium natura creato." The rule is class; but if, as it often happens, a sharp lad was of that he pursued his search after it with as much ho- of univesal application, and his prominent infirmity

> lity, what might he not have accomplished, for Dr. A nold was both an accomplished and a good man?

GENERAL COUNCILS. (From a Sermon by the Rev. S. F. Jarvis, D.D.)

In the Catholic sense, Councils are the solemn decrees are as much inspired as the Bible itself .--The Roman theory has, in the language of Lord Bacon, in its "very body and frame of estate a monstrosity"

of all sober minded and reflecting men. The Apostles planted the Church as Colonies in the several provinces of the Roman Empire. For nearly three hundred years after the personal descent of the Holy Ghost, there were no other Councils but Provincial; and even when the Emperor Constantine brought together the delegated Bishops of these several Provinces, and so, for the first time formed a General Council, they only testified to the fact that what is now called the Nicene faith had been always and by all received in their several Provinces. And here comes in the admirable rule of Vincent, of Lerins, which defines the Catholic faith to be that which always and everywhere, and by all provincial Churches had leen received as the faith once delivered to the Saint. It was as if the several Colonies had sent messengers to one general Assembly to declare how they nterpret the laws of the Heavenly City. The proceedings of the Council of Nice were received everywhere and by all the Provinces, as the just exponen of the Catholic faith; and Arianism, though suppoted by imperial power, and using for the first time mong those who called themselves Christians the veapon of persecution, fell after forty years of precaious establishment, and now, among all the primitiv Churches is known only by the history of by-

Keping in our view the Catholic sense of a Council, asthe solemn witnesses of antecedent faith, let us now ak if the Council of Trent can properly be considerd as Catholic or general? During its interrupted and broken sessions from 1546 to 1564, it was compsed almost entirely of Italian Bishops and Doctors, ith a few other stragglers to swell the pageant and rnder seeming the assumption of Catholicity .--The tw Frenchmen, and Spaniards, and Germans, who wre there, struggled manfully, on several occasions, tgainst the overwhelming force of Rome; and for the, by her tender mercies, the Spanish Bishops were iterwards incarcerated in the dungeons of the inquisiton. The profane and bitter sarcasm that the Holy Thost was conveyed from Rome in a valise, exhibits forcibly the arts and machinations then used. Happiv we have the letters and memoirs of Vargas, a learned lawyer and canonist, sent by Charles V. to the Cuncil, which contain many imposition. He tells us the while there were great professions of entire libely, the Pope's Legate did everything in his own way that this was confessed with secret murmurings by te Italians themselves, most of whom were the Popis pensioners; that there were not twenty Bishops in th Council capable of examining a point of Theology that sensible of this, the ambassadors proposed a resrence of many points to the Theologians of Louvin and Cologne, and in fact many gross errors comitted by the Council through ignorance were afterwrds silently corrected by those learned faculties; is not to be subjected to the authoritative teaching of that he whole Council was divided into three classes any of its members;" we are apt to suspect that there or cogregations over which the Legate and the two Nanios presided; that in these the members were ordained minister of a Church, one of the fundamental of literty, but in reality, to learn who were for, and conditions of which it is that there should exist, not a who gainst the views of Rome; that if against, they hood, could deliberately utter and as deliberately pro- mide to undersand that they would suffer for their cause the Oxford school exalted the priestly office too ware appointed, not by the Council, but by the Legate, much, Dr. Arnold would utterly debase it; this, how- ard the decrees, prepared by him and the Nuncios in with indecent haste, and required to give their assent or dissent, and then a general congregation to pass them with only yes or no, Placet or Non placet; that if they said Plucet they were sure of favours and honours, and if Non Placet of suffering from the implacable resentment of the Court of Rome; in a word that he Council was in reality held in Rome, while for firm's sake its decrees were promulgated at Trent. To cown all, at the end of the Council an act of excommunitation was passed, (and we all know the terrors of a Loman excommunication at that period,) against all who did not sign the decrees. All these particulars show nost clearly the anti-Catholic character of that celebrated assembly. Let the Council of Trent, then, be taken exactly for what it is worth. Let us not be unjust, nor reject indiscriminately all that was there said and done. represented the Mediæval faith and practice of the essentially physiological. Dr. Arnold's temperament Roman Communion; but has no claims to be considwas ardent, and, as we have already stated his zeal in ered as Catholic or general. It tied a mill-stone herest and schism.

A Christian is the highest style of man,

so also, with equal truth it may be said, that a Martyr

by those who are disposed to regard in that light, either the Non-Conformists in England, or the Covenanters in Scotland. It is not suffering for conscience' sake, but suffering for Christ's sake, which makes a If they should say not; he would be less desirous of Martyr. The man who suffers and dies for firmly entering into communion with them; since he must maintaining his own opinion, may expect and receive the meed of human praise, from those who are con- theirs." tent to consider him as a merely natural character; In speaking of the spirit of those whom I am here and those who inflict upon him sufferings and death, constrained to censure, I should be quite willing to may be wholly inexcusable; but to give such a man a argue the point upon the supposition, that their ad-Martyr's praise, is altogether overlooking or confound- versaries were as much in the wrong as they themselves ing the real nature of things;-for in a Christian seem to imagine. Still, when I compare their conpoint of view such a man deserves not praise: not duct and spirit with that of the Reformers and Mar-even excuse, but deep and solemn condomnation; duct and spirit with that of the Reformers and Mar-tyrs towards Popish persecutors and inquisitors, I for self-opiniatedness and obstinacy are awful charac- cannot but see and declare, that it was not the spirit teristics of the rebellious children of fallen Adam; and conduct which we see and admire in them, or and he who dies for his own opinion, is not so much which we could propose to others as consistent with a Martyr as a suicide. But when a man under teaching and influence from on high, has utterly renounced Those that humbly desire the Crown of Martyrdom, his own wisdom and his own will; when he has tramp- -yea and those that only desire to hold communion led in the dust all his own opinions, to sit as a little with such, and to be gathered with them hereafter,child at the feet of Jesus ;- when simple and un- have need to cultivate a very different spirit ; which feigned love to that blessed Redeemer, (whom having may the God of peace and love pour out abundantly not seen he loves, and in whom, though now he sees upon all his people! him not, yet believing, he can rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory; 1 Pet. i. 8.) and love to his THE LORD'S SUPPER FOOD FOR THE SOUL. revealed truth, and love to his Church and people, makes him willing and ready to "suffer all things for the elect's sake, that they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory," (2 Tim. ii. 10;) and even to lay down his life for his for the wants of His creatures, which are enumerated Redeemer's sake,-then it is, that he may be consid- in the hundred and fourth Psalm, it is said, "He ered, honoured, and loved as a Martyr. The true bringeth forth grass for the cattle, and green herb for spirit of a Martyr therefore is not a spirit of pride and the service of men; that he may bring food out of the obstinacy, nor of martial courage; but a spirit of pro-found humiliation, of utter self-renunciation, of thank-and oil to make him a cheerful countenance, and bread ful resignation and submission, of tender love and to strengthen man's heart." God does not dole out meekness. Nor let me forget that which is so strik- bis gifts with a scanty hand; he does not give just so ingly set forth in the brief, but most instructive and much only as is sufficient to satisfy the absolute neaffecting account, which is given us in Scripture, of cessities of the beings, whom he has made. But he is the first Martyr of the Christian Church. He follow- bounteous and liberal. He delights to see his creaed the example of his master, in praying for his mur- tures merry and joyful, and therefore he filleth them derers: (compare Acts vii. 60. with Luke xxiii. 34.) with good things. He is not such a Father that if a And when it was commonly said of Cranmer, "Do but my Lord of Canterbury a shrewd turn, and he is Rather he will give to him much more than bread. your friend forever," we see in that eminent man a Man, however, consists of two parts: of body and soul. lain indication of a truly Martyr spirit. Many beau- There is the outer man, so to speak, and the inner tiful examples of the same spirit are to be found in Fox. And it may be truly said, that he who has not learned to obey that difficult but sublime and blessed learned to obey that dimentiout sublime and observations of the solution of the matrix crown. It is love which makes him firm and cour-ageous, which inspires him with zeal and fortitude: any necessities which require providing for: and "For the love of Christ constraineth him."-(2 Cor. if so, what provision has been made for it? For

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are apt to be jealous of him, and to tyrannise over him; came forth armed at all points, prepared to vindicate is crude and unsatisfactory, and displays the activity to the severest scrutiny, in reference thereto. For as graces which adorn the character of the true believer, at all desiring even to extenuate the conduct of their persecutors and oppressors, I can (upon Christian grounds) by no means defend or justify them. Inis the highest style of Christian. The brightest ex- stead of awarding to them the praise and honour that ample that can be proposed to us in any mere man, is belongs to the Martyrs of Jesus, it is my duty to warn that of Christian Confessor and Martyr, rightly so every real Christian, most earnestly and affectionately called; and we are called upon to examine, with the against the spirit which they manifested, as evidencing strictest regard to Scripture, the claims of those on sad deficiency in some very important and lovely points whom so high a title is bestowed, and who are thereby of the Christian character. And what shall we think so prominently held forth for admiration and imitation. of them, upon whom the meckness and love of the Very great and various mistakes have been made apostolic Leighton could not make the slightest impression! I cannot wonder that he should say at length, "would they have held communion with the Church of God at the time of Council of Nice, or not? say of the Church at that time-Let my soul be with

(From "Lectures on the Church Catechism," by the Rev. A. O. Fitz Gerald, M.A.)

Among the acts of God's providence and provision v. 14, 15.) And not his own opinion, nor the opin-ion of other men, but the plain word of God, is the rule so bountifully provided for the wants of the body, and warrant of his conduct. Therefore he for subhe field which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into Here then I see the great deficiency of the Non- the oven, shall be not much more clothe you, O ye of conformists and the Covenanters. I can make all al- little faith ?" So we may conclude, If God feed the lowances and excuses for them, as men who, in many body that perisheth, how much more shall he not care cases, were most cruelly and unjustly oppressed: I for the soul that endureth unto everlasting life? The cases, were most crueny and angusti, opprovide in the sour that endutern unto eventating meters and cannot provide it for inward man requires support, but cannot provide it for itself. The question then is, What provision has been called upon to consider them as Christian Martyrs; made for it? and where is it to be found? God has and, with the help of God's word to weigh their con-duct in the balances of the Sanctuary. Then I see them sadly and bitterly contending, not with the hosts of hell, and the servants of Anti-christ, but with per. Here, in an especial sense, he gives bread to different, to the unavoidable dishonour and neglect of a cheerful countenance. For he has given to us his essential and saving truth ;-- I see them contending Son Jesus Christ ; and he is bread indeed. Himself for things which have no certain warranty in Holy declared, "I am the bread of life;" "the true and Scripture, (to say the least :)-and if, on calm and living bread which came down from heaven;" and Scripture, (to say the reast.)—and ii, of contrary full investigation, they are found to be things contrary to Scripture, how sad and awful to contend and to when he appointed this holy Sacrament, on giving the suffer for such! for then it is contending and suffering bread to the disciples after supper, he said, " Take, suffer for such! for then it is contending and suffering merely for their own opinion, in opposition to God's word. I see too that (looking upon them as a body; and with only a few honourable exceptions) the princi-body, and declared himself to be the bread of life, it body, and declared himself to be the bread of life, it body, and declared minsch to do meaning thereby the ples of willing submission to constituted authorities in Church and State are totally wanting;—and their broken body of Christ, is provided for the wants of political principles are unscriptural and awful in the the soul. And as on another occasion he spake of extreme; such as could only be drawn from the arro-himself as the vine, whose juice and liquor are made gant schools of king-dethroning Popery on the one wine, we may fitly say that he has given to us wine hand, or from the polluted fountains of Infidelity on also, meaning by the expression his precious blood shed the other. I see men, with the Bible in their hands, and the highest profession of religion in their mouths, lifting up their hands in rebellion against their lawful freshed with wine, our souls also are revived and supking, deposing him from his throne, sitting in judge-ment against him, and embruing their hands in his sacred blood! And alas! those who could tamely and cries as the Prophet cried before him; "Ho, every sit by, and suffer such things, without rising as one one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that man in his defence, by sinful connivance were acces-hath no money; come ye, buy and eat, yea, come, buy sories to the crime. I see too a sad want of the meek- wine and milk without money and without price."ness and gentleness of Christ in their conduct to- He looks around him and sees a body of his faithful wards their brethrep who differed from them; and the followers pursuing their heavenward journey with flagspirit of schism among them, rending the Church to pieces on account of things non-essential or indiffer-intolerable load, and he has compassion towards them. ent,-even while they could not, and did not deny, He calls to them and says, "Come unto me, all ye that alsaving and essential truth was maintained by that labour and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you." They hear the call; and with fainting but These last remarks apply chiefly to the Non-con- gladdened hearts they approach the sacred table .-about the neck of that unhappy Church, which has conformists in Et gland. I have not had such ample They there partake of the heavenly feast set before ever sink her deeper and deeper in the quagmires of opportunities of information respecting the Covenan- them. They eat of the body and drink of the blood ters in Scotland: so that I do not well know how of Christ. Afterwards they withdraw full fed and many bright exceptions to my statements might be satisfied, and go on their way rejoicing. With new found; but looking partly at the obvious facts of his- spirits, with new energy, they follow their onward tory, and partly at the writings of some of their defen- course; in the strength of the meat they have received, ders and apologists, which have fallen in my way, I they go forwards, braced, and strengthened, and refear that what I have said applies with still greater freshed. But after awhile they again begin to grow force to them. It is sad to see men so fiercely and weary and faint-hearted. Hungry and thirsty their pertinaciously contending, not for the essentials of soal faints within them. And again they hear the Christianity, but for the mere forms of it;—and those (I am fully satisfied) forms of man's invention and detian dignity which belongs to the Church of England vice, contrary to Scripture and the customs of the Pri- meat, and drink of the spiritual drink. And thus by sions than they could have obtained in quieter times. have softened many of his asperities and corrected high a claim is advanced on their behalf, it is neces-

flower-garden than the beer shop. But here we are so ably sustains.

ing to himself endless misery in the world to come. show."

"This, then, is the ultimate object of education, to train up youth in the ways of virtue, and in the fear of God; and surely I need not remind you, as a Christian, that the only power through which we can subdue evil habits, and cherish those which are good and excellent,-the only power by which we can rightly exercise our faculties, and apply our knowledge to God's glory, is the controlling and directing power of religion, as manifested in the blessed Gospel; and hence it is manifest that that body to whom God has committed the teaching of religion, must either directly or indirectly have the control of education; not the actual task of instructing youth in arts and sciences, and other branches of knowledge, but the superintendence and control over the moral and religious part, which is in truth the infinitely most important, and and devoted himself with stern diligence to the duties to differ from him was neither a religous, a political, education."

Worthy Schoolmaster thought it very desirable that a boy on entering school should be as nearly as possible on a level with those of his own age.

He says, "If he is backward, he gets the character of a dunce; and, from having to submit to contempt, he often loses that proper respect for himself which urges on to excellence. If, on the other hand, a boy is much forwarder in his acquirements than his equals in age, he is led to associate with boys who are bigger and stronger than himself, which is often of infinite injury to his character. The boys in the same form

* Church Depository, pp. 267. Boards, 5s. 4d.; cheap edition, 2s. 6d.

ledge he has gained, and to be able to add continually hundreds now scattered through the length and breadth ral, unscriptural necessity is the essence of priesthood" to his stock; with readiness and presence of mind to of the Colony, there once existed what was called —that "priesthood is properly mediation, taking this bring it out and apply it as occasion serves; discrimi- "the Partial Form." This form was we believe last word in its etymological rather than its common nation to discern between good and evil, truth and established in order to meet the prejudices of those meaning"-that "this intermediate being (the priest) falsehood, and to detect the numerous fallacies which who desired to exclude the classics from their sons' stands to man in the place of God"-that a priesthood too often pass current in the world. You would also education, and it was supposed that, the heavy clogs supposed to be of divine appointment is a hopeless desire to see his taste and imagination improved by of the Latin Grammar and Delectus being removed, evil, "requiring nothing less than a new revelation to such means as are suited to his station in life. The the boys would attain a very great proficiency in the appreciation of moral and natural beauty, and an English branches of instruction. The theory sounded their brethren is no essential and eternal part of the ability to discern the fitness, order, and harmony of as well as such theories generally do, but, in its practhings, is closely connected with real goodness of heart tical working, it was found that the boys educated in and propriety of conduct. Nor is there any station the old system had through it attained such a discriso humble, in which the purer and more refined tastes minating precision and vigour of mind that they almost may not be so drawn out as to take the place of the invariably distanced their less-worked companions structure of that man, who, himself a priest and the asket to express their views, ostensibly under pretence more gross and vulgar. The poorest man may have whenever there was any competition between them.his mind imbued with a sense and feeling of what is When this failure became apparent, "the Partial beautiful in nature and refined in morals; nor has an Form' languished, and we understand that it is now priesthood only, but a tripartite division of that priestinconsiderable step been gained where a poor man has altogether discontinued. Certainly, its extinction will been taught to despise the gross and carnal pleasures by no means detract from that well-established repu-in which too well at the gross and carnal pleasures by no means detract from that well-established repu-by no means detract from that well-established repu-in which too well at the gross and carnal pleasures by no means detract from that well-established repu-by no means detract from that wel in which too many are sunk, and delight more in his tation which its present popular and talented Principal

branch of education, namely, the formation of the hubits, which schoolmasters have in doing their duty to an institution at any particular time, or in any particwhich, however, is essentially distinct from the de-velopment of the boys and at the same time pleasing the parents. ular place, is no proof of its uselessness in all time or ular place, is no proof of its uselessness in all time or introvious, the three classes were called together velopment of the faculties, though the distinction may "Parents are too apt to be impatient, and expect the at any time, and it is needless to add that it makes with indecent haste, and required to give their assent not always be plainly marked; the one being almost structure to be reared before the foundation is laid.— nothing for or against the sacredness sf its origin; but entirely intellectual, and having reference to the im- And schoolmasters are sometimes too ready, nay, in the present case his reason was fairly mastered by provement of the mind, the other moral, or relating to almost obliged in self-defence, to yield to this feeling the vehemence of his indignation against an obnoxious goodness or badness of character. And what after of the parents. They will send the children home class of religionists, and finding apparently no escape all is knowledge and information, what is quickness with strings of hard names of places, and a smattering from the troublesome inferences which his opponents and ability, what is the cultivation of the mind, or the of two or three sciences, and a number of specimens of enlargement of the faculties, in comparison with the fields measured, and maps copied, and account-books inferences, by the way, which were as much a reality moral character? What good will it do our children with swans, and stags, and German-text flourishing all to have their heads crammed with all the knowledge over them. This is all very well; but it is no real whole edifice, and solved the difficulty by denouncing in the world, or their wits as sharp as needles, if at criterion of progress. When a boy is really able to the priestly order itself as a violent and cruel invasion the same time they are proud, self-willed, unruly, do his sums, there is no reason why his account-book of human right, and as a thing which should be dissensual, and wicked? Where in the world will you should not be finished off in a neat and ornamental carded as "immoral and unscriptural!" It is not find a more pitiable object than a clever rogue? To manner; and when he has mastered the art of landa man of irreligious principles and licentious habits surveying scientifically, let him make as many maps, cessive waywardness; but we shall make the attempt, his information and cleverness are only so many addi-and measure as many fields as he pleases. But what even at the risk of being unsuccessful. tional means of doing mischief in this world, and heap- I object to, is the loss of valuable time in mere outside

(To be continued.) DR. ARNOLD, OF RUGBY.

(From Fraser's Magazine.) The late Dr. Arnold took public favour by storm. Between the infancy of his popularity and its efflores- an intense manifestation of individualism. He was cence there was no intermediate stage, and he seemed neither of Paul, nor Apollos, nor Cephas, in religion; to step at once from privacy, if not obscurity, to the nor of Socrates or Plato in morals; nor of Bacon or highest point of literary celebrity. This is not a com- Descartes in modern literature; nor of Pitt or Fox, mon case, but it may be explained. Dr. Arnold was Russell or Peel, in politics; but of Thomas Arnold, a highly endowed man, and the times in which he lived and of Thomas Arnold alone. It was his business to were favourable to the development of his peculiar think for himself, and he did so; but he seemed to forpowers, and to the dispensation of the knowledge which get that others had an equal right to the liberty of he had acquired, He was able, earnest, and zealous, private judgment, and would probably use it; and that Non-Conformists. I think that the calm and Chris-

the power of application, so as to bend his mind at which has done inpole canadian literary standard, and by infusing is this that "the constitution of a priest raising the Canadian literary standard, and by infusing is this—that he is s person made necessary to our inremove it"-that "an order of men set apart to teach plan of Christianity"---and that "the Church of Christ must have been something very peculiar in the mental

deduced from the history of the primitive Churchto him as to them-he boldly struck at the root of the easy, we confess, to account satisfactorily for such ex-

It would appear to us, then, that the source of these irregularities in so amiable and excellent a man was all things, great or small, irrepressible. To use a homely phrase, he could take nothing easily; and the result of his extreme anxiety to realise his own convictions was his writings the regards of his countrymen, were his to rush in medias res, and to dispense his censure with

rer. The severity and faithfulness of his nature for-bad it and the conduct which might pass without remark or bad it and the condu bad it, and when he emerged from his retirement he mankind; as it is, much of what he has left behind him censure in all ordinary cases, may well be subjected upon vital points, or the vital religion, and various it is precisely the same with our spiritual health.-

NONCONFORMISTS AND COVENANTERS. (from " Letters on the Church," by the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, A.M.)

I an by no means prepared to justify all the measures aken after the Restoration with regard to the

Such a man could never have been a literary adventu-ret. The survival and of this errors. If properly directed, the exercise sary to try them by the highest and purest standard; very widely diffused among them. Therefore without usual appetite fails, it is a sure symptom that some-

that Church from which they separated.

enters into every part of what deserves the name of of his personal and public offices. As a matter of nor a moral heresy. Nothing, indeed, strikes us as was inseveral respects sadly forgotten; and the natucourse success followed his exertions. This is the re- more remarkable in his history than the fact that his ral exeperation which the conduct of her adversaries, sidered themselves as persecuted for the cause of they are strengthened with might in the inner man, ward of sincerity; and he reaped it in a full, if not in own very circumscribed sphere of observation, and his from the time of Elizabeth downwards, had been but Christ, meeting to hear a discourse, not on the love of and enabled to prosecute and complete life's journey objects of education, the story goes on to shew the a prodigal measure. His fame as a mere scholar and separation from the practical business of life, never sugmethods and proceedings adopted by Mr. Primer in the activity and the saving industry in the saving industry industry in the saving indus have achieved much less notoriety, and who were infi- with matters of acknowledged difficulty in the moral kers, Grindals, and Jewels, would have shewn a dif-ment and development of different dispositions. Our really distinguished him, and what attracted towards not one of his defects; on the contrary, his practice was and judgment would have proved, at such a period, a great plessing to the Church and to the country.- sword, -- whatever excuses I can make for men almost benefits by your own experience! Again let me aslove of truth, the fearlessness with which he prosecuted no measured hand to the right and to the left. All Still less am I disposed to say one word in excuse of driven mad by oppression, and merely cousidered as any inquiry upon which he entered, his open disregard the previous rules and maxims of social existence he the cruelties and atrocities which were perpetrated in mer., -every Christian principle and feeling within me of consequences, the rashness of his logic, and his stretched upon a procrustean bed of his own formation Scotland during the reign of Charles II., they were is revolted and deeply wounded; I can here discover not the young and healthy require meat to nourish and alike abhorrent to religion and humanity. But I am no trace of the conduct and character of Christian strengthen their bodies? Can the full grown man in tablished opinions. These are all striking qualities, The extraordinary individual whose character we and it was not his custom to let them wane for want have endeavoured to estimate was prematurely cut off the least pretensions to religion: I wish to speak a ing assertions, and can truly say, it will do my soul work without eating and drinking his proper food? of exercise; but the rapid evolution of society during in the midst of his days and his usefulness; and it is little of those, who not only made a very high profeshis day probably stimulated his ambition, and certain-but reasonable to conclude that, had his valuable life sion of it, but have been highly commended and ex-Scottish Covenanters, I discover many instances of just when his chief meal is placed before him? Rely gave a more definite nim to his controversial excur-sions than there and the solution of t the Lord.

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THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Poetry.—Speak kindly to thy Fellow-Man. Church Clavering, or the School- master. Dr. Arnold of Rugby. General Councils.	The Lord's Supper Food for the
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THE LO	RD BISHO	P OF TORONTO has	authorized
		following list of ap	opointments
for Confirm	nation, East	t of Toronto:	
	1846.	al market and the state of the	Hour.
Monday		Scarboro', St. Paul's	11, A. M
Contraction of the second		Do. Christ Church	h 3, P. M
Tuesday	18	Windsor	3, P. M
Wednesday		Whitby	10, A. M
Thursday	20	Brock East	10. A. M
S. Carrier		Brock West	3, P. M
Saturday		Brock West Darlington	11, A. M
Sunday		Cavan, St. Paul S	····· 10, A. M
		Do St. Johns,	3. F. W
Monday		Emily	11, A. M
BULL SERVICE		Emily	4, P. M
Tuesday		Fenelon	4, P. M
Thursday		.Peterboro'	11, A. M
Friday		. Hope (Perrytown).	Ly L . 11
Sunday	30	.Cobourg	11, A. M
Televisies 191	There are and	Port Hope	
Monday		.Grafton	11, A. M
monday		.Grafton Colborne	3. P. M
		A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER	and the second sec

We agree very cordially with the following remarks of the British Canadian, produced by a desire to have least professedly earnest in the effort to guard from the punishment of death commuted in the case of an individual recently condemned as a ringleader of the "Markham Gang" :---

"Thus, looking into facts, we arrive at the conclusion, that the arguments in favour of mercy being extended to the prisoner are wholly at variance with those used in England with reference to crimes of this nature — and, as such, are calculated to be of a most injurious tendency; the purport of those arguments being, that to make robbery with violence a capital crime, as distinct from robpery alone, would in all probability operate most humane ly in many instances-the fear of the gallows having been found to act as a check even upon the most desperate, when the idea of transportation in its most appalling form has been scouted altogether. And substituting the Penitentiary in Canada for the minor punishment of transportation resorted to in England, it is not unreasonable to presume, that when it shall become known here that the sentence of death will positively be carried into effect, in cases of robbery attended with extreme violence of this kind, even the most ferocious may be induced to pause-self-preservation prompting them to be contented with the plunder within their reach, without risking their necks by adding cruelty to robbery."

immediate friends, there is not a great injustice and destruction of the professedly Conservative party now cruelty to society at large in the sort of benevolent in power, is, we must confess, to us inexplicable. interposition so habitually indulged in.

verence due to the great Author of our being, and for individual aggrandizement, but for the public good with the best welfare of society, we need not stop to

argue. A very little reflection must suffice to produce the conviction, that such a spirit is subversive of the great fabric of the Divine economy designed for our present and eternal welfare, and calculated at the same time to overturn all that constitutes the order and peace of human society.

Since the above was written, the information has eached us, as recorded under our Colonial head, that the proposed commutation of the sentence has taken place.

The remarks in our last upon the political events which have lately transpired in England, have naturally induced some thought upon similar changes which appear to be contemplated here. For many weeks past, the pages of our Provincial journals have teemed with rumours of ministerial dissolutions,-the displacing of one party in our Colonial administration for the elevation of another,-the prostration of the Conservative interest, and the uprearing of what has com-monly been termed the Radical or destructive party.

There is something so inauspicious about the latter name, that we very naturally feel a repugnance to an administration composed of individuals who have any desire or aim at the result which it indicates; while, on the other hand, there is something in the term Conservative very alluring to persons of right feeling and sober judgment, who desire to see things maintained as they are. There is, and must be, with the great body of the people an aversion to a party who are suspected of a desire to destroy or mutilate our time-honoured Constitution; and there will be a cor-

responding leaning, in partiality and favour, to those who, if they are not called upon to build up, are at destruction what is settled and established.

Supposing, then, the parties into whose hands the direction of our Colonial state must, on the one side or the other, be committed, be really such as is here stated,-either Conservative or Destructive; there can be no doubt as to the one to whom the popular sympathies would lean,-which party the country at large would select as the administrators of our public affairs. But we must believe that, in expressing such an approbation or aversion, they are guided strictly by the feelings which the principles of these parties would respectively induce,-of resistance to those who are inclined to organic changes in our body politic, and an adherence to such as profess to maintain the Constitution in the integrity of its first principles.

But in looking at the motives of action which should sway the public mind in this matter, we are placed in some degree at fault. We are at a loss to understand the causes of the movement which appears to be on foot; or what is the ultimate or prospective object of It has been very common of late years to endeavour the ministerial changes which all appear to say are at to effect an interruption of the ordinary course of jus- hand. That persons who are desirous of organic tice in the case of criminals condemned to death: the changes in our Constitutional fabric, should desire the effort, no doubt, has been dictated by a humane and reins of power to be committed to persons of correskind feeling; but we question much whether, if we look ponding views and principles, cannot surprise us; but beyond the individual condemned to suffer and his why any large portion of the people should seek the

reached Soverine's tavern about one o'clock, where we made a short stop. While we were resting on the little gallery before the door, there came up a rough ragon Without being admirers of our present Colonial adinterposition so habitually indulged in. We are not disposed to enter into the particulars of the case to which our contemporary refers: there may be circumstances of a mitigatory character, which have presented themselves subsequently, that matewhich was represented as rather intricate, but would ing to his ability. These he sends one by one upon their obtain no information from him upon this point. As is respective farms; gives them a portion of stock, and assoften the public impressions of the crime; but Parliament are deemed to b we should prefer to deal with such cases merely in the and the Executive Council are the voice of our repre-aspect in which the sentence of the law has left them. and the Executive Council are the voice of our repre-aspect in which the sentence of the law has left them. We have more than once stated our opinion that, majority of these representatives, they must,-accordwith all the allowance that may be claimed from the ing to the new rule introduced amongst us,-cease to alleged improvement in our social condition, as testi- be the administrators of our public affairs. fied we must believe in the greater infrequency and Now, we do most heartily concede a very large diminished enormity of crime, it cannot be deemed safe amount of indulgence to those who, in a Colony espeor wise to abrogate the punishment of death in all the cially, are placed in this trying position; for being cases which the public sympathies would appear to bound to guide then selves by the humour of a majodemand. There are principles of our nature, and rity of Parliament, they are often reduced to sad perthere are revelations from heaven, which constitute a plexities. It is melancholy, we repeat, to be obliged sounder guidance in this respect than the best which to guide themselves by this humour; for it is wholly a worldly wisdom would dictate. Man's corrupted impossible that they can secure the favour of all, from nature remains unchanged: the hereditary taint of sin the utter impracticability of supplying to all their prois as strong and universal as ever; and to the end of fessed supporters those situations of public trust or time the only corrective and remedy for this inherent emolument which, with perhaps half a score of honoudepravity is an obedience to the teaching of the Gos- rable exceptions, appear to be the grand motive of pel. We must expect, then, that man will be always seeking a seat in Parliament. Once elected, the large liable to offences against God and his fellow-creatures; majority appear, if not wholly to forget the interests of and those transgressions and crimes must be as heinous their constituents, to give at least to their own private in His sight now, as when it was first ordained that objects of aggrandizement or advantage a paramount they should be punished with the forfeiture of life .- consideration and attention. They appear at once to Sin is as hateful to that Almighty Being now as it was be casting about for some office of distinction or emothen; and we cannot, without an aggravation of guilt, lument to themselves or their friends, or for some boon take upon ourselves to alter, in spirit and in character, or privilege which may forward their every-day specuthe punishments which He himself has been pleased lations; so that in reality we are, as a general rule, electing men not to serve us but to serve themselves. It is not to be thought that the misfortune of capital When, therefore, the professed conservation of great punishment is predicated upon the hope or expectation public principles is in reality abandoned, and the great of the reformation of the individual offender: this, in motive of public action is private and personal interest, the administration of the penalties of the law, must of it is, from the utter impossibility of meeting the selfish necessity be a secondary consideration; for it must be views of all, just as impossible to secure the constituunderstood, that the awful punishments which it some- tional amount of support and confidence which will times denounces are intended as a safeguard to society, enable our Provincial Ministry to carry on the Govern--to warn, in startling and effectual terms, against a ment of the country. repetition of the offence. The individual offender We are sure that the impression is a very general may not be reclaimed, though there is always a hope one, that the diminished favour with which the present that he will die a penitent; but others, with similar Administration are regarded by their virtual constiimpulses to deeds of equal atrocity, may be deterred tuents, the Parliament, is not so much owing to a by the contemplation of the certain end which awaits dereliction of any public principle, as from a real or apparent disregard to the personal or private interests Now, we contend that confinement for life, with all of those important constituents. A large proportion the appalling accompaniments of silence and hard of the latter are, we fear, disappointed men, and on labour, can never act upon the human sympathies and that account they are desirous of a change ; such, we human fears, with any force or effect calculated to have too much ground to apprehend, is the fact; and produce an abstinence from crime, comparable to the such, we believe, is the public impression. certainty that life must be the forfeit if that crime be This is a condition of things not perhaps very committed. While there is life, there is hope; and honourable to either party; but it is less so, we think, in the contemplation of a punishment which is not to to the office-expectants than to the office-holders,extend beyond a perpetual imprisonment, with the For, as the system of Responsible Government is calsuperadded drudgery of servile and unceasing labour, culated to make our Administration amenable to Parthere will be the indulgence of a thousand vague ex- liament, it follows that a good and upright Parliament pectations of future escape, or of some abridgement of will ensure a good and upright Ministry. So that the the term of suffering. And in this wild hope, cove- root of the evil is not with the latter, but with the tousness or revenge may impel to a crime, which per- former; and the country, we think, must blame their haps would be shrunk from in the certainty that, if Representatives and not the Ministry, if our public detected, life must be the forfeit. legislation has disappointed them. In fact, the change We much fear, too, the moral and religious influence they should seek, is not a better Cabinet,-for that is of creating a popular prejudice against the punishment a very fair echo of the House,-but a better set of reof death. Divine, as well as human laws, are based presentatives. Let them be guided by Jethro's advice undoubtedly upon the principle we have stated as re- to Moses, lately enunciated in so memorable a way, spects the punishment of great offenders,-namely, and all will be well :-- " Provide out of all the people the warning and correction of others with similar pro- able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating But if men reason themselves into the idea | covetousness." that there is a cruelty in those laws which adjudge the When, in the course of events, it will be necessary offender to death,-that so terrible a punishment is to elect a new Legislative Assembly, let the constiirreconcileable with that humane and kindly feeling tuents of our Counties and Towns be careful to select which we are commanded to foster, there will soon, it individuals of this description,-rigidly eschewing that is to be feared, be an equal force of argument brought too numerous class, who, with a multitude of commonto bear against the Divine judgments which are pro- place professions of concern for their country's good nounced against sin. There will soon be felt and ex- upon their lips, do not permit their thoughts or hopes pressed as much horror against the eternity of punish- to range beyond the circle of private interest, and who ment, which God reveals as the sentence of the will support a Ministry, not because they are true to impenitent wicked, as against the alleged inhumanity the principles of the Constitution, but only so far as impenitent wicked, as against the alleged inhumanity and cruelty of adjudging a fellow creature to death by or evince a disposition to comply with their own views as we left Ottervine, we found that we were scattered in the dis-they lend a willing ear to their own reiterated claims, or evince a disposition to comply with their own views as the open road. The view from the We know, indeed, that such an antipathy against of aggrandizement or gain. If the constituency of this portion of the Divine economy does already exist; our Counties and Towns be indifferent as to the selecand the temper we have referred to,-the artificial tion they make; if it be to them a matter of no mofastidiousness which an evil spirit has created against ment whether they return men of sound, upright, and spots, surrounded with woods, except in old settlements, tence of consecration promulgated by Andrew Uniacke,

When a man has not any appetite nor relish for the food provided for his soul's support at the Lord's Table, it is a certain sign that he is diseased with sin. And if he long continues in that state, the inner man will languish and pine away and in the end die ever-lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as he die ever-lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as he die ever-lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as he die ever-lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as he die ever-lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as he die ever-lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as he die ever-lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as he die ever-lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as he die ever-lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as he die evert which we must not expectated, and the petition. lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as the body; and no where can the necessary strengthening body; and no where can the necessary strengthening nourishment and the refreshing liquor be obtained more readily or more plentifully than at the Supper of

op Ridley's descendants, on the contrary, are staunch

no doubt, form a curious chapter in history. The services were very interesting: the Church and burial-ground were consecrated, and 23 persons were confirmed, some past middle age,—the different services, with the services double age, and address the services of the service o with the sermon and address occupying three hours.— The congregation was large and seemed deeply impressed. Some of them, recently come out from England, were of a superior class, and, it is much to be regretted, had set-ted on wild land. Control for it is indeed as a set tled on wild lands. Genteel families, indeed, are apt to be very much deceived in coming to this country in re-gard to their manner and plan of settlement. If they locate themselves in the back-woods, or new settlements, they are needleessly exposed to great privations; so that,

For instance, a farm of 200 acres of land may be purchased in many eligible situations for $\pounds750$ or $\pounds1000$, with a tolerable house and barn, and perhaps from 80 to 100 acres in a state of cultivation. On the other hand, a farm of 200 acres in a state of nature, in a good locality. will cost £200,-the clearing of 80 acres, at £4 10s. per acre, £360,-a barn, £100,-a house and out-houses of very indifferent sort £300,-in all £960. Nor is this all arrange with the Rev. F. Evans, the Rector, the duties of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a very fine family must be endured, before all these things are accomplished, Seven or eight years of great suffering and privation -much sickness undergone, -low habits perhaps formed, -the children neglected, and compelled to offices of comwith the duties of his extensive mission, yet Mrs. Evans, a lady of superior intelligence and accomplishments, is is little or no return. mon drudgery,-while, during all these sacrifices, there

> purchases a cleared farm with the necessary buildings, begins immediately, if industrious, to get a full return for his outlay,—because he is sure, with common attention, to have a fair average of crops. In a word, it is not too much to say that the gentleman who purchases land in a state of nature, independent of the sufferings which he and his family have to endure for a long series of years,

yeoman who has no capital but his physical strength, and who has been always accustomed to daily toil. He purchases 200 acres in a state of nature, on ten years' credit for £200, or perhaps for half that money if he go further back, which to him is not of much consequence: if he be able to pay the first installment, and possess provisions for one year, he is sure, with good and industrious habits, to succeed. The original price may be considered all that the land costs him: he and his children clear it themselves; after the second year, the crops yield something to selves; after the second year, the crops yield something to sell beyond their actual consumption: they gradually ac-quire stock, and this, with the surplus produce, enables them to meet their future installments. They are at little them to meet their future installments. They are at little or no expense beyond what their land supplies: they live in a shanty, which they build with the assistance of their

In a sharry, which they being with the assistance of the neighbours, and complete in two days: in about the same time a log barn is finished, though of much larger dimensions, because it requires less of internal arrange-ment. In three or four years it becomes easy for them to do more than meet their annual payments with inter est, and then they begin to add a few comforts, or, it determined to farm to greater advantage, they build a We now continued our journey towards Dereban, and frame barn sufficient to house the whole of their crops, including hay, with ample room in the lower part for their horses and cattle. By and by they build a house

Justice to Ireland he would literally carry out, but with res-

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lebrated in a most cordial and friendly manner, by the Ex-pupils of Upper Canada College. It is generally known that the Hon-gentleman received his education at that Institution, which he had the honour of leaving after the completion of his early stu-dies—with a high reputation for remarkable talents and success ful industry. gion. In a new country filling with inhabitants, from all quarters, curious coincidences as well as strange anoma-lies, frequently present themseives. Last night we lodged with a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, and to day we are at the house of a descendant of the famous Bishop Ridley. What is no less singular, Cromwell's descen-dant is a sort of Quaker, mowin in this country as a wet or hickory Quaker, meat is, one not very strict as to the Bishop Ridley's descendants, on the contrary, are staunch meagre, and nothing beyond a very brief notice could have been published. Our expectations of an ample and satisfactory description have been fully realized in the admirable report which appears in last Monday's Herald. The labour of compiling such an account must have been very considerable; and the pains bestowed upon it, as well as the spirit of the accompany-The steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at her wharf in East Boston on Monday morning, 3rd instant, at a quarter ing comments, shew that our contemporary has thrown into his statement the feeling and energy of a personal sympathy and concern. All who take comfort from hearing what is good and cheering of the "College," will read with delight (if This intelligence was announced in Boston at half-past six, and placed on the bulletins of the New York Sun in this city at forty-five minutes past six ! The difference between the two it should meet their eye) this copious and animated record

the festive celebration. "The chair (says our contemporary) was filled by his Worship the Mayor of Toronto, as the oldest College pupil present; and G. Dupont Wells, Esq., as next in seniority, discharged the duty of croupier. The company numbered some fifty ex-colle-gians, assembled from different, and in one or two instances, gians, assembled from different, and in one or two instances, distant, parts of the Province, in order to be present on an oc-casion equally honourable to him who received this token of good will, and to those by whom it was offered. In addition to Mr. Cameron, who was the guest of the festival, the colve-gians extended their hospitality to the present and past masters of the institution, and those in attendance were Rev. Dr. Me-Caul, ex-principal U. C. C., F. W. Barron, Esq., U. C. C. Rev. W. H. Ripley, A.M. with Messrs. J. G. Howard and Barber. The Rev. Mr. Scadding, 2nd Classical Master, was also present : but as he received his education within the very also present; but as he received his education within the very walls where he now imparts in return the benefits of that education to others, we may class him, in preference, rather among the ex-pupils of the institution. A blessing was asked by Dr. McCaul, and thanks after meat were returned by Rev. Mr.

appropriate address, from which the following remarks are selected :-

"I look upon the appointment of Mr. Cameron as the highest compliment which could be paid to Upper Canada College; and I venture to hope that ere many years have passed over our heads, should she continue to enjoy the high reputation she has acquired under her former and present Principal, there will not be many offices of honour and emolument in the Color ny that will not be held by those who have ranked themse ny that will not be held by those who have ranked themselves⁴ amongst the U. C. Collegians; and when that day arrives.⁴ feel the best results must follow; that party feeling and politi-cal animosity will give way to reasoning and argument; that College Boys who have been taught that honour and principle are the necessary qualifications of all who wish to stand biglu either in public or private life will never abandon either the use or the other: and that whetares rolitical neutring may be id one or the other; and that whatever political party may be in power, if Upper Canada College Boys are discharging the important offices of members of the Government, they will never for one moment allow amongst them the fashionable though

ional testimonial to Sir R. Peel, for the unfinching manner n which he has advocated the nation's interests in the late free rade measures. To carry out this object, a Central Commit-ee is now in course of formation in London. FIRES IN LIVERPOCL.—Since our last publication, Liver-

Mr. Cameron, in very happy language, acknowledged the compliment that had been paid him. "But sixteen years," he said, "had passed since Upper Canada College first sprung into said, "had passed since Upper Canada College first sprung into existence, and already her sons have visited the ends of the earth. 'Qua caret ora eruore nostro.' We all owe much," he continued, " to Upper Canada College, not for the classical knowledge that she has supplied, not for making us acquainted with the glory and patriotism of old Rome and Greece, not for Mr. Duncombe wished to hear from the noble Lord himself the literary tastes that she has inspired, but for the good prin-distinct avowal of his views on the leading topics of the day. which we should hope nothing shall ever take away. May "

The fourth toast wasenty of iting & Conege, (cheers.

The Church.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Church people. The annals of these two families would,

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionar Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Di-Previously announced, in No. 103, amount... 236 15 0 10 Metcalfe-per Rev. A. Mortimer 0 10 0

£240 12 71

Treasurer

£0 10 0

T. W. BIRCHALL,

TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

107 Collections.

The Treasurer has also received from he Medonte Parochial Association......

General Purposes ..

Brockville Parochial Association, for Widows and Orphans

PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO

DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845.

(CONTINUED.)

Sunday, July 20.-After a night so hot as to prevent

almost the possibility of sleeping, we rose early and drove to the Woodhouse parsonage at half-past nine, to

of children, whom they are bringing up in the most ju-dicious manner; for though Mr. Evans is much occupied

quite capable of superintending their education in his ab-

and twenty-two candidates were presented to the Bshop for Confirmation. After this service we proceeded to

Vittoria, five miles distant, where the congregation as-

sembled in a school-house-not very numerous but

evincing great zeal and earnestness. They have been actively employed in building a church which they loped would have been ready before the Bishop's arriva; but

his wish they were unfortunately not able to accomplish.

Its position is a very destrate one, and when competen-it will be the most prominent object of the village. Service being ended, we proceeded to Port Lover, eight miles distant. Here we were compelled toavail ourselves of a large room in the inn for the performace of

Divine Service, as there was no church in the place but

his is a want which the congregation, - containing nany

zealous and intelligent persons,—are very anxies to supply, and they appeared to be only waiting the Bish-op's visit to set about its erection.—It was past nie be-

bre we got back to the Parsonage,-the Bishop hving

preached and confirmed, as well as addressed the (andi-dates, three times during the day. Indeed at the last service it had become so dark, that his Lordshi had difficulty in concluding his sermon.—We retired about 11 o'clock, but it was too hot and close to allow ofsleep,

and we were glad to get up as soon as we could se. Monday, July 21.—After breakfast this morning, we

proceeded on our journey, stopping at the villge, or town of Simcoe to examine the site proposed for the new church, which is near the Court-house and appear very eligible. The size of the contemplated church is 0 feet by 40; which, if the town increase as others do inCana-

a, will soon be found too small.

Its position is a very desirable one, and when completed,

Being Sunday, the congregation was very hrge,

cese of Toronto :--

August 6, 1846.

if at all possible or within their means, they should purchase land near a town, or in a dense settlement where the roads are good,-at all events, in an old settlement and on a cleared farm, because to settle upon forest-land is not only subjecting themselves to cruel privations and the destruction of their health, but at the same time it is far more expensive.

In contradistinction to this picture, the gentleman who

actually pays double for his farm. But while this is the result to the gentleman who purchases wild land and pays for bringing them into culti-vation, the very reverse follows the labours of the hardy

press the following summary of the important news brought by this favourite steamer. She brings to the United States the Oregon treaty ratified y the British government, under the seal of the new foreign ninister, Lord Palmerston. This important document was signed by his Lordship and Mr. McLean, on the 17th, at the Foreign office, and afterwards conveyed for despatch by the *Hibernia* by His Excellency Mr. McLean, the American Minister to Great Britain. In the House of Lords, on the 17th of July, the Marquis of

before six o'clock

cities being about fifteen minut

which we advised you im

Lausdowne rose and said, that it was his duty to lay before their Lordships and that House, the Treaty which had just

Arrival of the Hibernia.

From the British Colonist Extra.

By Electric Telegraph from Boston to the New York Sun.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE SUN."

The Hibernia was telegraphed at an early hour this morning

of which we advised you immediately by electric telegraph. We now have the pleasure of forwarding you, by lightning ex-

Boston, Monday Morning, August 3rd, 1846, 7 o'clock.

A similar motion was made in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, who appeared at the bar and stated, that he had a paper to present by command of Her Majesty. The new Ministry has got fairly to work, and the business of

the country is again in a state of progression All the members have been returned without opposition, expt Mr. Macaulay and Lord Ebrington.

In every quarter a disposition exists to give the new appoint-tents a fair trial; in consequence of the excitement now assed the country needs repose, and, with the exception of the Sugar Duties, there is no prominent question likely to embar-

rass the ministry or test their capability. The affairs of this session of Parliament will be wound up robably by the middle of August.

The great movement to reimburse Mr. Cobden for the loss of health and money is progressing apace. There seems every chance that the bundred thousand pounds fixed upon as the maximum of the amount to be given to him, will be raised. NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO SIR R. PEEL .- It is con-

templated to erect a statue, by penny subscriptions, as a na-tional testimonial to Sir R. Peel, for the unflinching manner trade measures. To carry out this object, a Central Commit-tee is now in course of formation in London.

den's Foundry. The united loss is estimated at 150,000 dollars.

PARLIAMENT. The proceedings in the House of Parliament possess consi-

derable interest. Lord Brougham led the assault in the matter of the Judges'

salaries, Earl Grey showed that if blame attached to any one it was to the noble Lord himself.

Lord John Russell declined this categorical analysis, but while doing so, said sufficient to point the moral of his future career as Minister, to the principles of free trade, to which he avowed his unswerving attachment. I know and feel it is with us now."

specially to reveal.

such wickedness.

pensities.

and attend to the usual business of his farm. Hichose rather, he said, to employ himself with his wgon in conveying loads from place to place, but he watafraid that this loose way of life-had introduced him o had mpany and as a consequence to intemperate labits. Alas! said the poor man with some emotion, whe am I to do? I see my two brothers, with their wives and children, living comfortably on their farms; and hen I visit mine there is none to welcome me, while he remembrance of the time rushes upon my spirit whe I too met joyful faces and had a happy fireside: I feel friorn, he added, and am eager to get away. There we evi-dently a deep well of feeling in this man, who hal thus become, as it were, a cast away. We all got interested, and the Bishop, with much affection, endeavoured to turn his attention to better things and better lopes. Why, my friend, he asked him, have you not, under this chastening, had recourse to religion, -- to prayer, reading your Bible, thoughtful meditation, and attendance upon the means of grace? All this might, with the Divine blessing, do much for you. I have often gone to meet-ing, said the man, but found no comfort. The old memers were all satisfied with themselves, and looket upon me with contempt: they called themselves the chosen few; told me the day, and even the hour, whom they were converted, or, as they term it, when religio came, and yet in my dealings with them I found neithe truth nor honesty. I felt none of these things, and I an unable to believe that a man can be religious withou being good. The Bishop agreed that such could not e reli-gious people, and then remonstrated gently with im on his present way of life, and exhorted him to kee to his farm. Finding, too, that he had a Bible and Prayer Book which had belonged to his wife, he seized yon his Book which had belonged to his whe, he active point had tender feelings for the departed, and urged him digent-ly to use them evening and morning, and after a little time he would, with God's blessing derive comfot from such a course, and be enabled, with His help, to dismiss those irregular habits into which he had suffered himself to be betrayed. The man went away apparenty much encouraged, and our wagon being ready, we pursued our ourney. Were this man in the neighbourhood of one of our clergy, who could see him occasionally, instruct him in the truth, and lead him to public worship and abits of piety, he might, we may reasonably hope, still be recovered; but, unhappily, we have no clergyman within 12 miles of the farm upon which he occasionally resides.

After many inquiries, all the direction we could get sas, that the road, or rather path, through the words was for upwards of 7 miles so narrow that the frees and bushes on either side would be found with straws of hay from a large wagon load which had come out from the setlement that morning, and that a due observance of this would keep us in the right path. With this novel direction we entered the forest, and although many paths appeared better than the one we followed, we strictly adfered to the marks of the hay. The path was exceedingly rough and sometimes seemed to disappear; but we now ind the passed a shanty, and the straw continued visible: so after some anxiety for fear of being left in the woods all night, we reached the village of Otterville about 7 o'cleck, and seeing a tavern apparently comfortable, we stopped for the night. And it was well we did so; for we hal scarcely got into the house, when a tremendous thunderstorm came on, and continued upwards of an hour. The shower of rain and hail was not indeed very severe, but the lightning was most brilliant, and seemed, without intermission, to cover the whole heavens as it were with one sheet of flame. We were made very comfortable by our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell, and, though by our Dissenters, they expressed a desire to join in our evening prayers; after which we retired.

Thursday, July 22 .- The shower, and more copious rains in the distance, had cooled the atmosphere so much that we slept well. After breakfast, we took leave of the Cromwells, who keep an excellent country inn. The village is just commencing round mills which are being built on the Otter Creek, from whence it takes its name. Around every mill of any value, a small village usually rises: mechanics congregate; a shop or two is established as we left Otterville, we found that we were scarcely two miles from the Church, which now appeared in the dis-tance, close to the open road. The view from the church, when the neighbourhood becomes cleared, will be very extensive; although the knoll upon which it stands is not high, the surrounding country being level, and the duty of the Chancellor was filled, and the sen-

come into the Province at an early day, and had y his penters, or shoemakers, if the father be very successful industry acquired an excellent farm,—had maied a wife to whom he was much attached,—and had hi two fine children. He stated further, that his we and keeper himself. This is the process of hundreds of emichildren, some years ago, were carried off by hat is termed the lake fever, and ever since he had been stless, their own lands, they too have farms assigned them, perhaps reckless, and could never bear to stay a home which come to their husbands or remain for their chil-

sons in this way.

(To be continued)

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TORONTO.-In accordance with the notification which appeared in our last number, a Collection was made in this Church on Sunday last, the 2d instant, at Morning Service. The object of the Col-lection, as previously stated, was, to assist in discharging the debt which has been incurred by the recent enlargement of the Church. The amount realized by this appeal to the congregation, although small when compared with the extent of the demand, is, perhaps, as much as could reasonably be looked for during a season, like the present, when much pecupiary difficulty is known to prevail.---His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto fulfilled his intention of preaching on the occasion, although labouring at the time inder severe indisposition. His Lordship's discourse pointed out in a clear and forcible manner the only so authority, and mode of transmission, from which the Ministerial character and functions can be obtained.-After duly establishing the important and essential truth that there can be no valid ministry where no connexion with the Apostles of Christ has been maintained through the medium of Episcopal Succession, his Lordship pro ceeded to describe the advantages enjoyed by the Church of England in the discipline and government which she possesses in common with all ages of the Church Univer-sal up to the period of the Reformation; and which she inherits, by consequence from the first, and inspired, preachers of the Gospel. The ritual prescriptions of the Church,—the order and arrangement of her Liturgical Services—her divider annuinted Services worn they Services—her divinely-appointed Sacraments—were then dwelt upon in their efficacy for commencing and nourishing the Christian life; and the congregation were re-minded of the spiritual benefits accruing from devout and regular attendance upon the bountiful provision for the soul treasured up in God's sanctuary. The performance of the choral part of the service was ably conducted, and shewed that no effort had been wanting on the part of the Choir to contribute their willing and zealous co-operation. The enlargement of God's holy Temple,—the widening of the courts of the Lord's House,—puts into the hands of Christ's Minister the means of dispensing to a larger number of worshippers the bread of life; and any enterprise undertaken, in the spirit of that "faith which worketh by love," with a view to so good an end, will doubt-less ensure a blessing for those who are engaged in it.

ANNIVERSARY OF AFRICAN EMANCIPATION .- On Saturday last, the 1st instant, an assemblage, in number about two hundred, of the coloured population of Toronto, commenced their celebration of this interesting anniversary by attending Divine Service in the Cathedral, at half-past 1, P.M. Prayers were read by the Rev. H. J. sary by attending the new provide the new particular past 1, p.m. Prayers were read by the new for a grasett, A.M., and a Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, from Galatians v. 1. The practice of this provide the providet the providet the providet the providet the providet the pr annexing religious solemnity to the observance of this occasion is a most becoming one. It is an open avowal and a thankful acknowledgment that the great blessing commemorated was bestowed by God,—the Author and Giver of every good and every perfect gift. How power-fully does each recurrence of this epoch recall to mind the admirable saving of Sir Longe Machintsch in regard the admirable saying of Sir James Mackintosh, in regard to the Christian champion of the suffering slave,-"A most just reflection it is, that a short period in the short life of one man is, well and wisely directed, sufficient to remedy the miseries of millions for ages.'

NOVA SCOTIA.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH AT FALKLAND. Yesterday this beautiful little chapel, which has been erected under the auspices of Lady FALKLAND and the Ladies of Halifax, was set apart with all the usual solemnities of the Church of England. The ceremony was witnessed by a crowded assembly of the poor Fishermen residing in the neighbourhood, and their kind patrons from the city. The consecration Service, beautiful in it-

The same evening, Lord John Russell declared that he would make his views respecting the sugar duties, known on Monday. COMMERCIAL.

The manufacturing districts are busy, and confidence preails. The season continues all that we can desire. The Cotton Market is firm, with a good steady business, and prices have an upward tendency. The latest arrivals from the United States show that the

last crop will not exceed two millions one hundred thousand bales, and that the prospects of the crop for the present year, owing to the lateness of the spring, are not particularly pro-

TIMBER .- The timber trade is in a more flourishing cou ition, owing to the strike being at an end amongst the building

CORN .- The Corn trade is in a lethargic state, owing to the large quantities which were released from bond a fortnight ago, and the low duty, which has more or less affected the market

MONEY .- The payment of the July dividend, and the release of considerable sums of money belonging to various rail-way proprietors from the Court of Chancery, have rendered the money market buoyant. College may yet deserve public confidence it is because I avail myself of the experience of my predecessors. If they approved of solidity and accuracy of acquirement, so do we; if they formoney market buoyant. Bank stocks and other securities have risen.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, JULY 18 .- During the last fort-

The payment of the July dividend has brought great sums of money into circulation, yet many concurrent circumstances do not remove the torpor from those markets dependent upon as the lyre of Apollo did to the stone on which it rested a foreign trade.

The premium on exchange bills has not recovered from the depression of the past few weeks. Bank stock has been in greater demand than the other securities.

AMERICAN FLOUR -1970 barrels of American flour have to which Rev. Mr. Scadding, as an ex-pupil of the institution, to which Rev. Mr. Scadding, as an ex-pupil of the institution, this week been taken by the Grand Junction Railway from Liverpool to Preston, and the company have commissions to a considerable quantity more. Last week about 1000 were sent by railway. Very superior American flour is now being re-tailed in the town from 61b. to 71b. for a shilling. The cry of all the shopkeepers is, "Nothing will sell like barrel flour." mmense quantities are moving along the streets every day .---Thousands of barrels have been purchased by the corn dealers of the town in the course of the week. Every baking day is now the celebration of the blessings of free-trade. to stand out, in our retrospect of the past, as the name of some personification of justice, and straightforwardness, and stern devotedness to duty. We remember him as the

SPANISH FLOUR - A cargo of Spanish flour was sold in the ablic room at Lorwick, by public auction, on Tuerday last.- He was a man for the crisis which he had to meet; he was The following prices were obtained — First quality, 36s. per per barrel of 196lbs.; second do. 31s. do.; third do. 16s. do. LIVERPOOL, July 18.— Up to the 14th, the transactions in

American flour had a fair sale to country dealers. The small advance effected during the preceding week was lost, and the name of the institution in which he had been educated

On the 17th, there was a fair demand for good fresh wheat, chiefly American, but inferior qualities meeting better attention, and local dealers being uninfluenced by the rain, bought sparingly at the current sales of the 14th, which were ge incapable of improvement. United States and Canadian flou continued to be taken freely, and superior brands commanded

Indian corn and corn meal have receded in value, and must considered very dull at the quotations. United States sweet flour, free, 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. United tates red wheat, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 1d. per 70lbs.

Commercial business on the whole is in a more active and ettled state than it has been for some time past.

NEW YORK, August 4 .- Flour firm. Sales of 2000 barrels or shipment, at 4 dolls. 12 cts. to 4 dolls. 19 cts., and 600 bbls. Michigan at 4 dolls. 12 cts. There has been considerable sale of Southern flour for the last few days, at 4 dolls. 12 cts., and holders at 4 dolls. 12 cts. to 4 dolls. 25 cts. for Georgetown, and 4 dolls. 12 cts. for Alexandria. The corn market is held above the views of buyers. Provisions quiet; 200 barrels city mess beef were sold at 7 dolls.

Some of the shippers of flour have received accounts of sales of flour which have netted 4 dolls. 60 cts. to 4 dolls. 62 cts.-This is much better than was feared.

Colonial.

land Macdonald, Esq., and his intention to resign his seat, in which is to come.

which was responded to by Dr. McCaul, Vice President of King's College, in his usual felicitous style. The Rev. gentler man adverted, at the beginning of his reply, to the exertions in behalf of education which have distinguished the life of the Bishop of Toronto since his residence in Canada. All who wish well to the true interests of our rising University, will heartily join in this acknowledgement of the debt we owe 10 him through whose prolonged and unwearied efforts it was established; and it will increase their hopes of the future to know that Dr. McCaul has made this emphatic decluration

"If untoward circumstances deprive us for the present " what is said to be the highest and noblest reward of exertionthe union of approval of the public with that of our own con-sciences—of the latter nothing can deprive us—and whether popular or unpopular, we shall go on as we have been."

The next toast was-(5.) "Lord Seaton and Upper Canada College," (cheers.) which Mr. Principal Barron acknowledged in an eloquent reply. The principles upon which Upper Canada College has been governed during his able supervision were thus enanciated :-"My predecessors had been no aberrating comets but fixed stars'-the course for me was to follow their's, and it of solidity and accuracy of acquirement, so do we; if they for-tered and encouraged a College esprit, we do so yet; if they made their pupils feel that they were as a band of brothers, so night, considerable business has been done in the money market and the value of the English and foreign funds have been fully supported. The payment of the July dividend has brought great sume per Canada College justifies me in the opinion-that the Coldistinctive and peculiar character through succeeding years." The Chairman then gave-

(6.) "Dr. Harris, first Principal of Upper Canada College," (cheers)

and as having completed his education there in the 7th form, under Dr. Harris's personal superintendence, responded. Those who knew Dr. Harris, whilst he occupied the position of the Principal of U. C. College, will feel that Mr. Scadding has done no more they include the interview. done no more than justice to his character :--

"The lapse of years has now made the name of Dr. Harris

"Justum ac tenacem propositi virum;"

wheat have been of a very triffing character; but sellers have manifested firmness, and show no disposition to give way, so that the sales effected were not at lower prices. On the 14th there was no more than a retail demand for wheat, and prices declined 2d. to 3d. per bushel.

At the conclusion of his speech he deprecated any change of prices closed hardly as good as those quoted in our last publi- name-as he truly observed-"of which Canada thus far had no reason to be ashamed."

The Chairman followed this with-

(7.) "Dr. McCaul, ex-principal of Upper Canada College. Which again elicited an excellent reply from the learned Vice President of the University. The next toast from the Chair was-

(8.) " Our guests," (cheers) which, having been called upon, Mr. Barber responded thanking the company for the hospitable attention he and his fellow guests had received, and expressing the pride and satisfaction they experienced at being present on such a gratifying occasion. Mr. Principal Barron, Rev. Mr. Ripley, and Mr.

Howard, also severally spoke to the toast in suitable terms. Before the proceedings were closed, toasts were proposed everally in honour of W. Boulton Esq., Rev. Dr. Phillips, and John Kent Esq.

The Herald closes the account with the following appropriate remarks :--

"The festive meeting which we have chronicled, was carried out from beginning to end 'ab oro usque ad mala,' with a unity of feeling, an avoidance of all debateable ground, and with a consummation of success, that must have deeply gratified all who took part in it. The young men educated at Upper Canada Gollege—some of whom are, and many promise to be, shining ornaments to the professions they have adopted—have here, for the first time, come forward as a body, and, in the compliment now paid to one of themselves on his elevation to public honours, have put forth a pledge, which we feel assured will be most fully redeemed, that in their professional or pubwhich we publish, it appears that the prospects of the Hon. J. H. Cameron in the town of Cornwall are highly encouraging. The resolution in question, was passed at a Public Monthly Market and like him make principle the polar star of their H. Cameron in the town of Cornwall are highly encouraging. The resolution in question, was passed at a Public Meeting in that town at which both Rolland Macdonald, Esq., and Mr. Cameron were present, and addressed the assembled electors: "That this meeting having heard the explanation of Rol- quality of what has been seen will be amply sustained by that

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tentiary; and the sentence of death recorded against Hiram by the same authority, been commuted for imprisonment in the said Point for a point of the for imprisonment in the said Point for a publishing to-day, as all the particulars the said Penitentiary for a period of 14 years. -Colonist. Monthly of this lamentable occurrence will undergo an immediate legal

between that country and Canada.

foundland.

on Seminary Street, under circumstances of anusual temerity on the part of the thieves. About one oclock in the night, it is supposed, a noise being then heard by some of the inmates, but which at the time was thought little of, as a matter of no uncompared the time was thought little of, as a matter of no non occurrence, some person or persons entered the house

and recovery of his papers. -- Cobourg Star.

the Quebec remained by her until daylight, when she brought birth of Militia, vice Sir Allan McNab. THE MARKHAM GANG.— The Sheriff has received commu-nications from the Provincial Secretary's Office, intimating to him, that his Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed upon Robert Burr, for imprisonment for life in the Provincial Peai-tentiary; and the sentence of death pressed or gainst. Hiram

We are happy to learn that through the instrumentality of that talented and worthy public officer, David Thorburn, Esq., the Government has been pleased to grant land for a public centery, to the inhabitants of this town. The amount of land granted is five acres, situated in the rear of the town. This is certainly one of the greatest boons which could have been con-ferred upon the people of this quarter, and one for which all will feel gratified.—Brantford Courier. The last Mail from Eugleral here the state of the town is the streamer, which is intended for Mr. Hamilton's river line, will be about 180 feet in length, 26 feet beam, and will be propelled The last Mail from England brought instructions to Capt. Pipon R.E. and the Hon. J. W. Johnston, Attorney General, of New Brunswick to arrange the disputed Boundary question between that country and Canada

At this time of day it is useless to look back, or to point out And recovery of his papers. -- Cobourg Star. On Thursday evening last, a burglarious attempt was made on the residence of Larratt W. Smith, Esq., which is situate fronting the lake, at the corner of Brock Street. The villant bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat, providentially, the imates were awoke by the noise, and bat the empire growing out of it, that they hardly considered in conditions are unhap-ing as more than thirty years in succession. Happily this state of things does not now exist, and war is considered as the grantest curse that can afflict mankind. Besides, did war ac-timeendiarism and burglary show their tatal presence, it behaves the authorities to be sharply on the watch, and keen a brive degreat of Millary purposes unless a consumided by the com-of event of Millary purposes unless a considered as the grantest curse that can afflict mankind. Besides, did war ac-trise considerable with the expect to see the germs, spices, the authorities to be sharply on the watch, and keen a brive the authorities to be sharply on the watch, and keen a brive of event to Millary purposes unless a consumided by the com-of event to Millary purposes unless a consumided by the com-the authorities to be sharply on the watch, and keen a brive the authorities to be sharply on the watch, and keen a brive the authorities to be sh incendiarism and burglary show their fatal presence, it behoves the authorities to be sharply on the watch, and keep a bright ing about the city.—Herald. The office of Messrs. Miller & Boomer, Barristers, of this town, was broken in the boomer, Barristers, of this

In a boat the city — Heridd.
The office of Mesrs, Miller & Boomer, Barristers, of this for one of the scale of the value of t be made.
be made.
by the report of the late Board of Works, Schedule B, it appendences the Rev. W. H. Ripley, A. B., reading the funeral service. *IntrORTART MOVEMENTS IN OBEGON.*—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Receille* gives some very important news from Oregon. He states that political parties there are Hudson Bay company have purchased it under pretence of removing Fort Vancouver to that point; but this was, in our opinion, a mere subterfug: the true object, no doubt, was the forification of the cape. This was, in our opinion, a mere subterfug: the true object, no doubt, was the forification of the cape. This was in our opinion, a mere subterfug: the true object, no doubt, was the forification of the cape. This was, in our opinion, a mere subterfug: the true object, no doubt, was the forification of the cape. This was, in our opinion, a mere subterfug: the true object, no doubt, was the forification of the cape. This was in our opinion, a mere subterfug: the true object, no doubt, was the forification of the cape. This was in our opinion, a mere subterfug: the true object, no fooure, have allowed the Hudson Bay Company to build a fortification there. The company bave, however been erecting a fort on the southern point of Vancouver's Island, as they say, for a trading post.—*Pilot.*Roap BETWEEN QUEENSTON AND HAMILTON.—We observe, by the Ave a charter of the data for this a not if we cannot work at Port Dalhowsie?
Roap BETWEEN QUEENSTON AND HAMILTON.—We observe, by the Ave a charter of the state solution work at Port Dalhowsie?
Roap BETWEEN QUEENSTON AND HAMILTON.—We observe, by the Ave a charter of the state sense advocate so idicite a messure as going on with the sense advocate so idicite a messure as going on with the work at Port Dalhowsie? been erecting a fort on the southern point of Vancouver's Island; as they say, for a trading post—Pilot. ROAD BETWEEN QUEENSTON AND HAMILTON.—We ob-ment at its last session, that the main road from Queenston to Hamilton is among the works which by that messare are vested in the Crown, and placed under the control of the Commission-ers. If, however, the District Council will pass a By-Law securing to the satisfaction of the Government the payment of the interest on the satisfaction of the Government the payment of is to have the entire control over the said road. It is hardly likely that the District Council will avail itself of the alternative, but the proffer of it shows consideration on the part of the framers of the measure.—Niagara Chronicle. Storkness on THE WELLAND CANAL.—We regret to learn that there is a great deal of sickness at Port Robinson, Allan-burgh, and the other villages on the line of the Welland Canal-and that it has proved fatal in numerous instances, especially amongst children. Our former fellow townsman, Mr. Comer of the Commissinit Department, has to deplore the loss of two of his little ones, and two others are so ill that but stamal hopes are consequence ; and if this can be effected without affecting the sympathize with the bereaved parents.—Ibid. ly when the value was greatly enhanced by its construct on. And I may add, that after ascending to the table land, now known as the plains, no situation whatever could afford the same advantages that this does, for either forming basins wherein vessels could be laid up during the winter season, repaired or even built, and through which two channels run, call-ed the one and two mile Creeks, to carry off the surplus water inio Lake Ontario, a mile or two westward of the entrance into DIGASTER TO THE STEAM SHIP BRITANNIA .- After some the river, whilst the sites afforded for mills and machinery of I have touched upon this subject without reference to a mat-ter deeply affecting our trade to the West and the total cessa-tion of revenue from tolls from the Welland Canal. I mean the construction of a Canal on the East or American side of the Niagara River, from Lewiston to some two or three miles above the Falls of Niagara. Such a Canal was surveyed so long ago as 1834, by Mr. Roberts, Civil Engineer, who esti-mated the whole Costs at 930,286 dollars 63 cents. This was Sunday afternoon. Immediately after her arrival, a survey was held by the officers of the admiralty, and it was decided that, with some trifling repairs, she would be perfectly safe to proceed on her oryage: and we have full confidence in the opinion of persons impressed with a deep sense of the importance of the vessel, but infinitely more than all, the safety of the large number of passengers on board of her. I am aware that to construct it of the present dimensions of the Welland Canal a further sum would be required; it is considered flut after gaining the slack water above the Falls—a distance of only ten miles—Steamers of the ingest class could proceed on their voyage at a rate of speed and caulking round the injury, so that their could be no possibility of danger, and we understand she will proceed on her possequence of the ascident.—Halifax Post, July 20. Steamer Porlland, from Eastport.
COLLISION BETWEEN THE QUEBEC AND ROWLAND HIL.
—It is with the deepest regret that we record the details of a collision, attended with loss of life, which took place on Wednesday night, between the steamers Quebec and Rowland Hill.
It appears that soon after midnight the steamer Quebec, on her upward voyage, was on the point of entering the harbour at Tree Rivers, at the moment the Rowland Hill, on her downward voyage, had got under weigh in coming out. The Captor of the Quebec seeing the danger of a collision, reversed the engines, but the Captain of the Rowland Hill, not anticipating
It appears that soon after midnight the steamer Quebec, on her upward voyage, had got under weigh in coming out. The Captor of the Quebec seeing the danger of a collision, reversed the engines, but the Captain of the Rowland Hill, not anticipating
It appears that be abalt and Hill, not anticipating
It appears that soon after midnight the steamer Quebec, on her upward voyage, had got under weigh in coming out. The Captor of the Quebec seeing the danger of a collision, reversed the engines, but the Captain of the Rowland Hill, not anticipating
It appears that be danger of a collision, reversed the engines of the Quebec seeing the danger of a collision, reversed the engines, but the Captain of the Rowland Hill, not anticipating
It appears that the Captain of the Rowland Hill, not anticipating
It appears that soon after midnight the steamer Quebec, on her production to the Welland Canal is not made at Nigara, it does not require the spirit of prophecy to foretell the ruin of all the ruin of all the ruin of all the source of the fare the ruin of all the ruin of the Rowland Hill, not anticipating the steamer requires the spirit of prophecy to foretell the ruin of all ther ruin of all there ruin of all ther

I would be an easy and a pleasing task to extend our ranks on this festive meeting of a band of brothers, united to make on this festive meeting of a band of brothers, united to mism and we might, with propriety, induge in more fails. And feeling there is no band of a band of brothers, united to mism and we might, with propriety, induge in more failed on his way. A moment afterwards the two vessels can adve we are the conclision with great store, the stem of the Queen striking the shaft, and, in fact, come which we have involved our easily are been band, and the eloquent sentimes the band fore gangway, carrying the time denore is the time denore is the start and of the element on the case. A deck passenger on board the Rootland Hill, the cost to gild reined gold, "we shall leave the standing near the shaft, and the erse of the case to be allowed with the ease is the start lineation of the testimonial which can be at its possenger on board the Rootland Hill. We have into advert for the testimonial which can be adverted to the way in the testimateneously, and several persons were precipitated into the fail and the eloquent sentime or to gold reined gold, "we shall leave the the secondent, come of the Quebee, and failed from those who spoke on the oet of the Action and the eloquent senting over. Capt. Roes and the erse of the Quebee, and failed and the concension, but nothing we have a stee only any in which the effice of Deputy Adjutant General to Her Majesty's reginate a fore and the accident, exerted themselves noble in one side is that the cook of the hatter vessel is missing, the bert hin which as the ore on the failed and believes to the failed and believes to the passengers on to Montreal. The Quebee meaning over constants who the second the terminate the dual way by the concension, but nothing we have all the second of the the passengers on the Montreal The Quebee the received of the second the sec would be an easy and a pleasing task to extend our re- the strength of the current, and thinking he could keep clear, our hopes in regard to deriving revenue from the Canals, and

The DIRECT BOMBAT AND MADRAS RAILWAY, across the Indian Peninsula, is no doubt meant to attract westward that Asiatic trade which the projected Oregon railroad in America is intended to attract eastward. Both undertakings are un-questionably of unprecedented magnitude and importance, and when accomplished might well be set off against any of the monuments of ancient, greatness of that class we either now possess or have read of in history. The direct Bombay and Madras Railway exceeds 700 miles in length, and it forms the chord subtending an eliptical are of about 5400 miles the ordi-nary distance by sea between those two points round by Ceylon. nary distance by sea between those two points round by Ceylon. This voyage usually occupies from 30 to 40 days. As many hours, may less, will suffice to convey travellers and freight hours, nay less, will suffice to convey traveners and treght across the Peninsula by the railway. It is not, therefore, sur-prising that these immense advantages should have struck Bri-tish merchants and Indian speculators, and that the undertak-ing should, even in a national view, be looked upon with favour As an investment of capital from its traversing the heart of India emidder a nonulation of some 30,000,000 of inhebitants. India, amidst a population of some 30,000,000 of inhabitants, The Hon. J. W. Johnston, Attorney General, f New Brunswick to arrange the disputed Boundary question of New Brunswick to arrange the disputed Boundary question of New Brunswick to arrange the disputed Boundary question of New Brunswick to arrange the disputed Boundary question of New Brunswick to arrange the light, the determinant of the Week's to receive a limited numerital multiplication of some 30,000,000 of inhabitants, at a control of New Brunswick to arrange the disputed Boundary question of Some 30,000,000 of inhabitants, at a control of New Brunswick to arrange the disputed Boundary question of New Brunswick to arrange the light, the use beilder, the time was first mentioned the lidea was generally to the latter in magin, is constructed of iron, and being nearly completed, the same ship yard, her lengthening of such vessels, however, at the boase of the Rev. John Beatty, on Seminary Street, under circumstances of anusual temerity is supposed, a noise being then heard by some of the inmates, but which at the time was thought little of, as a matter of a our dard the terms to any per-Merican definition of a count of the builder of an our dard the terms to any per-Merican definition of the superior of new states and the terms to any per-Merican definition of the superior of new states and the terms to any per-Merican definition of a count of the superior of new states and the definition of the superior of new states and the difference of an our data difference of

American neighbours to compass such a design, and knowing uncommon occurrence, some persons entered the house by a window on the verandah, and thence passed through the parlour to a small room used by Mr. Beatty as his study, in which was kept his iron safe, deeds, papers, &c. This safe they evidently attempted to carry off, for it was found drawn across the room near the door; but finding it probably too heavy for them, they here abandoned it, and turned their at-tention to other articles in the room, carrying away a portable writing-desk containing about 15 dollars in cash and some very important, and valuable papers; also two large drawers, in writing-desk containing about 15 dollars in cash and some very important and valuable papers; also two large drawers, in possession belonging to Victoria College, of which Institution he is Treasurer. A few articles of wearing apparel in the room were also taken away, but these were subsequently cast aide by the thieves, and found lying in a field of oats near the premises, together with the emutied drawer and desk; but the American population to emigrate to the west, will lay out the lands as they advance, and dispose of them to actual settlers, Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Agepremises, together with the emptied drawer and desk; but the books and papers were all carried off, and we regret to say as yet there appears no clue to discover where. Mr. Beatty has offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of the offenders and recovery of his papers. -- Cobourg Star. country, advancing pari passu with the progress of the Railroad, Towns will have sprung up on its borders before even its com-pletion, and thus objects most desirable will have been attained

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T is intended to hold a BAZAAR in the village of MOUNT I T is intended to hold a BAZAAR in the virage of the view of PLEASANT, at the close of this Summer, with the view of raising funds to defray the expenses attending the completion vestment is presented which experience has proved to be most of All Saints Church, in that Village. All persons who are friendly to the object contemplated, are d to provide such articles as are usually made for a and to transmit them by private hand as early as con-to any member of the Female Committee. Among other the monthly payments.

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BUILDING SOCIETIES, established in England, have been in full by the Legislature, and an Act has been passed to authorize the Incorporation of such Associations. A similar institution, in the city of Montreal, has recently commenced its operations

In the city of addition, has received. under the most favourable anspices. The shares of the Society are £100 each, and are paid up by regular monthly instalments of 10s. on each share. These monthly payments are compulsory, and continue to the termi-nation of the Society, which will be in about ten years. The money thus paid in is allowed to accumulate for a few months; and a second the second to accumulate for a few months; and, as soon as the amount is sufficient, a meeting of the mem-bers takes place, and the money is offered in loans to the highest bidders, who pay such bonuses therefor as they may consider it worth while. Any member desirous either of building or purworth while. Any member desirous either of building or pur-chasing a house, (whether for his own use or to rent), or of paying for one already purchased, is thus enabled to obtain funds from the Society, to an extent not exceeding the amount of his share or shares subscribed for. As security for such ad-vance, he gives the Society a mortgage upon real estate; upon which mortgage he continues to pay the interest merely until the funds of the Society, from bonuses and other sources, have so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for has been realized—and the Society ronsequently terminutes so increased, that the tim amount of the shares subscribed for has been realized,—and the Society consequently terminates. Then, without having (apparently) repaid the principal, other-wise than by the monthly subscriptions before mentioned, the mortgage is given up to him, and his property is thus freed from

all incumbrance. To a party already possessing leasehold or freehold property, Low party areasy possessing accept holds out peculiar ad-vantages; for, instead of being liable to be peremptorily called upon for the repayment of the principal sum borrowed, and being subjected to severe loss and expense if unable to meet the demand, the mere payment of the interest (in addition to the monthly subscription) absolutely exempts him from all such

Again, to a person becoming a member without any intenprofitable and satisfactory ; as, from the united accumulations

tablishment of a BUILDING SOCIETY IN TORONTO, may be enumerated the following:

1. The permanent improvement of the city and its vicinity, by increasing the number of buildings of a superior class. 2. Enabling persons of small but regular incomes to apply a

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

3. Merchants, builders, mechanics, labourers, and clerks in commercial, banking and other establishments, are among the classes most likely to be benefitted, more or less, by the insti-

4. Proprietors of building lots will be enabled to dispose of property which would otherwise remain on their hands for years, The shares being transferable, members who, from various



Drawing Music, Vecal or Instrumental

July 29th, 1846.

entertained of their recovery. All who know them deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents.-Ibid. TEAMSHIP BRITANNIA. - The steam ship Britannia ran aground in a fog, on her passage from Boston to Halifax. She

was soon got afloat again, but a number of her passengers leit her on her arrival at Halifax, being afraid to proceed on their coyage in consequence of this accident. We copy the details from the Boston Allas:--Montreal Gazette.

The stear of the STEAN SHIP BIGITANNA.—After some hittle anxiety as to the delay of the Britannia, due at this port, from Boston on Saturday morning, suspense was terminated yesterday, (Sunday) morning by her arrival at Cunard's wharf a few minutes before seven o'clock. With the steamer came the unwelcome intelligence that she had run between 20 and 30 miles to the construction of a Canal o 30 miles to the eastward of Halifax, during the dense fog of Friday night and Saturday, and had struck on the rocks, it is supposed, off Isidore Head, between three and four o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. Immediately after her arrival, a survey was held by the officers of the admiralty, and it was decided that, with some triffing repairs, she would be perfectly safe to Proceed on her voyage: and we have full confidence in the opinion of persons impressed with a deep sense of the impor-tance of the vessel, but infinitely more than all, the safety of the large number of passengers on board of her. The workmen were engaged at the leak in the Britannia all day yesterday, 19th, and expected to finish at 12 o'clock last (Sunday) night. They were putting extra guards, plank-ing and caulking round the injury, so that their could be no possibility of danger, and we understand she will proceed on her passage this morning. Fifteen or twenty passengers left in consequence of the arcident.—*Halifax Post, July* 20. We learn that the Britannia sailed from Halifax on Monday miles to the eastward of Halifax, during the dense fog of

New Orleans, July 19, 1846. I have seen a private letter from Vera Cruz, which says, that the war with the United States is universally popular,

that the war with the United States is universally popular, and so absorbs the public mind as to swallow up all revolu-tionary outbreaks and internal dissensions. In evidence of this it says that a single district (name forgotten) proposes to farnish, equip and supply 20.000 men for the Mexican army. Ot course California is not taken into account by the writer, that province having already declared its independence. BEG! to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, the he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, an extensive assortment of the celebrated "Van Norman Stoves,"

From these advices it would seem that the war has hardly begun, and that Genl. Taylor and his forces are likely to have

"brisk business," on hand for some time to come. Up to the latest dates I have seen from Mexico, the evening of June 27th, Paredes had not left the capital. He was wait-ing for Genl. Bravo to arrive from Vera Cruz, and I doubt if he would leave for the frontier before he was insured that the insurrection in Jalisco would be extinguished. The oath of

Toronto, July 23d, 1846
 <l

be earried by a coup de main. It infers thence that Genl. Taylor's object is only to threaten Linares, while he may penetrate the rich department of New Leon to Monterey.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren, — You are hereby notified, that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at St. John's Parsonage, London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND and 27th of August next. WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Secretary W. C. Society. Dundas, July 29, 1846.

HOME AND SIMCOE DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association has been POST-PONED to Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of

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end of the City. Toronto, 4th August, 1846.

QUEEN STREET.

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

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the undraigned who have entered into co-par D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Coboug, July 7th, 1846.

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nounced to be a most correct and administrate inceress. Activate desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

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THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

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By this Conveyance, Passengers from Lewiston or Queen-on, for Montreal, will reach their destination in Forty Hours! Royal Mail Office, very comfort.

Toronto, July 23, 1846. 471 DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, *

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kirds made and repaired to order. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, ---- CAPT. W. TWOHY, City of Toronto City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK, Princess Royal, - - - CAPT. H. TWOHY, Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under:

DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON. Sovereign, every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, p.m. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, p.m. Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One o'clock, p.m.

On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara. UPWARDS_FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six

I is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, reto the Portrait of firs Internation has been seen by numerous cently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pro-of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pro-nounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons nounced to be a most correct in Engraving, are requested to Six o'clock.

The Steamer TRANSIT, from Lewiston, and the Steamer ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES

for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate. Chourg, June 16, 1846. 466-tf The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having Passengers from Lewiston or Queeuston, by this Line, will reach Montreal within forty-five hours—distance, 425 miles.

Royal Mail Packet Office, } Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846. } 469

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

W ILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touch-ing at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at Nine o'clock. The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

457 469 Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON,

CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, W ILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at interme-(Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock. Toronto, May 4, 1846. Linued until his death. On the 31st ult., John Atkinson aged 7 months, son of the Rev. George Mortimer Armstrong, Rector of Louth. At St. John's, Newfoundland, on Monday, the 8th ult., Ju-dith Piggot, the beloved wife of Assistant Commissary General Robinson, of this garrison, aged 48. The deceased lady was niece to the late Hon. Elphistone Piggot, Chief Justice of To-niece to the late Hon. Elphistone Piggot, Chief Justice of To-Toronto, May 4, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

W ILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave A GRONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846. 457 Rev. L. Doolittle, rem.; Rev. W. D. Lee Street; Rev. J. Shreve; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. J. McMaster, rem.

site length of time, may assign or dispose of their shares at any

time ; and the purchase may assign or dispose of their shares at any time; and the purchase may sonictimes be made to advantage by the Society itself, for the general benefit of the members. The facilities in the way of lean are of such a nature, that a person possessed of a small sum, say from ± 50 to ± 100 (pro-bably useless to him for most practical purposes) may, by means of an advance from the Society, at once acquire a property of five or six times the appendix or way supress.

 THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,
 WILL leave LEWISTON AND QUEENSTON every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon, at about Three o'clock, and will leave NIAGARA at Half past Three, for KINGSTON direct, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Suday afternoon, at Four o'clock, or on the arrival of the Mail Line of Steamers from Montreal.
 The ADMIRAL is a First-class steamer, fitted up with every comfort. scribers.

Toronto, 19th June, 1846.

NOTICE.

Further information may, for the present, he obtained by applying to the President, or to the Acting Secretary, at the office of Messrs. HARRISON & FOSTER, Wellington Buildings, King Street, where the names of intending subscribers will be received and entered.

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BOOKS FOR CHURCHES.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY,

KING STREET, TORONTO,

And also by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto; and Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, and Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, King Street, Cobourg,

A FAMILY LITURGY:

Designed for the use of members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto.

ECLIPSE, non-framework, noted the association of the personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by them or their Agents.
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Money Parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.
The above Stemmers are futted up in the first style, having

BIRTHS.

At Cobourg, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Donald Bethune, Junr., of a son.

At Cobourg, on the 5th inst., Mrs. R. H. Throop, of a son. MARRIED.

At Cohourg, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., Mr. John Carmichael Kennedy, Merchant, of Cobourg, to Julian Mesgor, second daughter of Thomas Eyre, Esq., of the same place. DIED.

On the 28th ult., aged 55 years, after long and sovere suffer-ing from calargement of the heart, at his residence on the Lake Shore, Mr. James Duffy, First English Master in Upper Cana-da College. The deceased was from the County of Monaghan, in Ireland, and came to this country in 1832. In 1835, he was appointed to fill the office of Assistant Writing Master and English Master in Upper Canada College, and subsequent-ly became First English Master, in which situation he continued until his death.

bago, and to the late Sin Arthur Piggot, Attorney General of England.—Newfoundland Times, May 30. On the 25th ultimo, the Rev. George Robert Mountain Rector of Havant, Hampshire, [one of the sons of the first Bishop of Quebec.]

457 Rev. L. Doolittle, rem.; Rev. W. D. Lee Street; Rev. J. Shreve; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. J. McMaster, rem.

Aller CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations are not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal

representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale. G. S. All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a month, until the 1st March, 1848.

OF MAJOR-GENERAL ISAAC BROCK, K. B. INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth. THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the Midsummer recess, on Monday, the 23d of August next, when ample accommodation can be given to a greater number BROK TUPPER, ESQ. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

Jily 13, 1846.

The Church.

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica; OR,

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

LXHL-THE NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. S. M. The Collect

GRANT to us, Loid, we beseech Thee, the spirit to think and do always such things as be rightful; that we, who cannot do any thing that is good without Thee, may by Thee be enabled to live according to Thy will; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. annot do any thing ed to live according

had told him.

blows so cold.'

see them taught.'

we have everlasting life.

that will be for me-won't it ?"

uncle ?"

to God.

that blessed day.

"My dear lad-my dear Charlie," the old man

scarcely more than good lessons kindly told.

loud, if he saw them in the village that afternoon.

me and your schoolmaster-by minding your prayers

must try and get ready for the blessed day."

I.a O God; by GRACE ALONE Can we Thy Law fulfil; Then, Grant us help "to think and do" "According to Thy Will."

IL.b Lord ; make "this present world" So serve "the world to come;' That Death may find our souls prepared, And Grace receive us home.

III.c

O God; on Carmel's height ELIJAH sought Thy face :-Like him, we kneel; and wait in prayer The pouring forth of grace.

IV. From out the sea of love Raise, Lord, a hopeful cloud ! "Shed forth"d THE SPIRIT'S Power; and shew That none in vain have bowed !

v.e Oh, may we use aright The grace for which we call, Lest we, of grace unmindful prove ; And, like "OUR FATHERS," fall !

VI.f To THEM a "Cloud" and "Sea" Of Gospel glory spoke : They All did eat "the bread of heaven," of And drink of CHRIST-THE ROCK !

VII.h But Most, o'ercome by sin, Within the Desert fell!-

Their dying groans, to Gon's Elect A Tale of warning tell. VIII.i

Let All, who think they stand, From THEM take earnest heed, To use aright His holy help;

And serve the Lord indeed !

a The Collect. b The Gospel-(Luke xvi. 8, 9). c First Morning Lesson-(1 Kings xviii. from verse 40 to the end

Acts ii. 33. The Epistle-(1 Cor. x. 1). The same-(Verses 2. 3, and 4). Psalms cv. 40, and lxxviii. 25. The Epistle-(Verses 5 and 6). The same-(Verse 12).

* NOTE.—In the second verse of Hymn XCI. (St. James the Apostle), published in *The Church* of July 24, for "fulfill'd by James," read "fulfill'd to James." The Author gratefully acknowledges the remarkable of with which these Hymns have been printed.

OLD ROBERT GRAY.

There were two long graves which lay along under the north side of the village-church ; and if you had Communion in his morning and evening prayer, that and wide to look for the little wanderer. But a could waited in the churchyard when afternoon-service was if the kind God would let him live till that, he might nowhere be found or heard of; and when he cold over, some years ago, you would have seen a little be ready to take it by leading a holy life; and often, grey light of morning broke out over the wt fields, boy, as regularly as the Sunday came round, run up often, old Robert used to pray, while the tears ran they came to old Robert Gray's house, and told him to these two long graves, and put a little nosegay of down his face, that God would let him live to see his they could find Charlie nowhere. flowers on each, and then run back to the churchyard- Charles, his own dear boy, receive his First Comgate, where an elderly man was waiting for him, lean- munion. So, by degrees, the little lad had such holy shall I do without you? Where shall I go? What ing on his stick, and watching the little lad running ideas of the First Communion, that some people in will the old man do? Oh, Charlie Lee, Charle Lee!' up the churchyard-path, as if he loved him ; and then the world would have thought him simple, because he and the poor old man fell on the ground like on dead. you would see them walk home along the lane toge- made so much of a day which they had thought noth- The neighbours lifted him up and tried to comprt him; ther-the child picking the hedge-flowers, and the ing of. It was the great day of Charlie's life which he but it was in vain ; his soul was wrapped up n Charman walking quietly under the trees by himself. The looked to. little boy was Charlie Lee, and the long graves were Old Gray was always very careful of what he did him-he had been his one thought. a baby: the old man was an uncle of Charlie's who one great way he should fulfil his duty as a sponsor old man hved alone: the neight had no children of his own, and stood godfather to was by setting a good example; for how was Charlie after day they saw the figure of the old marleaning well known all the village round for his kindness to Confirmation and his First Communion. places in church on Sundays; and whenever the service the window when Charlie said his prayers, and waved unked-like to see the poor old man walk alone each of Charlie the orphan boy, were seen in the old oak- him when he knelt or shaded his pale hair as he rested ning at his side. Many's the boy who would have seat next the chancel as regularly as the Sunday came at old Robert's knees before he went to bed; and the gladly gone and helped the old man along the road, round. In years gone by, Robert Gray had been lane which he always came along from school, down only old Robert said, "He would rather have no one, brought up himself in a parish where the clergyman which his kind uncle met him. And there was the as his Charlie was away;" and then to see the old was one of those who loved the Church, and observed seat under the oak where Charlie always looked, to man's white head bow in church, and the little lad's all her holydays by having service in the church, and see his dear gray head leaning on the stick, as the old fair hair not by his side, it was very sad. Sometimes, catechising the children on the holy lessons of the man sat waiting for his little lad; and Charlie would they say, he would wander for miles alone : and if any Church and knew how beautiful all her orders and had never seen his uncle before, though he saw him in been lost in thought, and say, "Eh, Charlie boy, don't rules were. Charlie had been taught all this himself: the morning; and there was the field-path which led to tear your smock-there's a good lad !" Or, sometogether over the fields on a summer's evening, while so many Sunday evenings talking of his Confirmation for the lad." Robert told the little lad stories of other days. up-to see he was taught the Creed, the Lord's ever make this promise, and not try to fulfil it; and bound to see him taught.

ill, and he often was so, Charlie nursed him as well as "How sweetly the church-bells ring this evening, the child could; and his kind uncle cared to take his Charlie boy, over the green fields ! do you hear them?" food from no hand so well as from his nephew's. In said the old man, as he sat on a gate one Sunday even- him, under a tree looking so fierce. The little lad the winter nights, when the fire blazed on the broad ing talking to Charlie. hearth of the old kitchen of the farm, and shot its

"Oh, yes, so pretty, uncle; they call me to my First | find the old cow." bright cheerful blaze over the shining pewter-plates Communion-eh, uncle ?" said the little boy, looking Poor child; he thought he was at home, and he did we and brown oak-shelves at the further end of the room, wistfully up in his face. and the snow was drifting against the door outside, you

might have seen the old man, with his eyes fixed on and may He spare my old eyes and white head to see pray; though all the while he tried to speak, the tears the fire, and the little boy on a stool by his side, look- my dear boy kneel at his altar, and I shall die happy !" ing up in his face, listening to the stories of old days; said the old man, wiping away a tear which was runand they would talk on till the old kitchen-clock had ning down his cheek.

"Don't talk so, uncle. Charlie doesn't like to prayers, little fool ?" said they. ticked away many a long hour after five; and though it had struck ever so loud, Charlie had scarce heard hear you talk so. I'll try and be a good lad, and do it strike, he was so taken up with what Robert Gray all as you tell me," said the child, lifting up the cor- timidly. They laughed loud, and told him he must ner of his blue pincloth to wipe away old kobert's not say his prayers among them.

"Oh, do go on-please do, uncle; tell us another | tear. story by the fire-light, it is so snug, and the wind The little boy would draw closer to his uncle, and gone by.

would say, and stroke his hair; and folding his hands on his stick, would begin, in his quiet way, to tell and my First Communion uncle?" what Charlie called a story, but which very often was

"Because, my boy, I promised I would bring you ened, yet he would say his prayers at night and mornto them, with God's help, when I stood sponsor to ing; nothing could stop his doing that, for he said his There did not seem so happy a house all the vilyou, Charlie Lee. I should like to live to keep my old uncle had taught him so. lage over as Robert Gray's; and the neighbours said, promise, and bring my boy with my own hand to the 'There was not a civiller, merrier little lad than the Bishop.'

orphan Charlie. His old godfather did do his duty The little lad took the old man's hand, and buried lad always set off to go to church; and it was not till by him. It would be a good thing if all who stood his face in it; for he was a loving little lad as ever he had got many a hard blow and sharp word that he sponsor would take the same pains. Charlie did cre- was.

dit to his uncle. It was a shame godfathers didn't Old Robert walked slowly home, as the sun was always went, and he knew he ought." attend more to their children, when they were bound to now sinking behind the hills, and the cool air hissing He led a wretched life; he saw nothing but lying,

One thing his uncle constantly talked to the boy thinking on all he had been saying, he left the boy to dren were set to teach him the same; if he didn't do it about was, the day when he would be confirmed, and follow. Robert Gray reached home after dark, and well, he was beaten ; and what chance was there for a particularly when he should take the Holy Communsat down in the porch to wait for Charlie But the little lad with such odds against him? minutes went by-the boy never came-the old man These gipsies travelled all the country over, and ion; for that day was the most blessed day to look to. grew uneasy-he walked out into the lane-he called taught children their wicked trade; and then sold when he should, for the first time, be allowed to rethe boy, but no answer came; he listened attentively, them at a price to gangs of robbers, in great towns and ceive His precious Body and Blood, by whom alone but there was not a sound, not a footstep : every thing cities they went through. What was poor Charlie likely was still around him. He almost heard the air move; to turn out, for he was only a few years old when he Charlie had so often heard his uncle talk of this blessed day, that it was the great day of his life he but not a note of Charlie's voice-not a step of Char- strayed from his uncle? But old Robert Gray had most looked forward to; and he always thought the lie's foot. Robert Gray grew very uneasy and went taught him well, acted towards him as a sponsor strolling back, expecting at every turn to see his child. onght; and as the good seed sown, who could tell people who stayed in church after the sermon, on The twilight had quite faded away behind the hills, and how soon it might spring up to good fruit? It did lie Communion-Sundays, must be such good people, and the stars were coming out quickly. The tat flapped in Charlie's heart-many and many were the good was almost shocked to see any of them laugh or speak its swift wing by Robert's face; and the old man words of Robert which came back over and over again "My first Communion, uncle; what a blessed day growing frightened, turned back to the farm, think- to the mind of the poor orphan.

ing Charlie might have returned another way: but "My lad-my lad-it will indeed; God grant it; all was still within doors as it was withou. Oh, but it is almost to solemn for you to talk of yet. You what would Robert have given to have heardone cry of that dear voice, or one sound of his light botstep, "And can I get ready for it now, so young as I am, which had so often gladdened his old heat : the silence of the house was dreadful to him, so le went "Yes Charles, by being an obedient little lad to out to rouse some neighbour to go in search d him.

It was a long night to Robert Gray. He sat by the chimney-corner listening to every sound; walking "Then I will try," said the little boy, casting his backwards and forwards to the fire and to the dor, and eyes on the ground, and thinking it such a wonderful looking up at the old clock. There stood he little thing that he should be able to prepare already for | lad's three legged stool, and upon the peg hug Charlie's Sunday hat; and the old man's heart leat as if Old Gray always made him pray about his First it would break. Meanwhile the neighbours went far

"Oh, my boy; my poor orphan Charli; what lie: he had lived for him, and he would havedied for

When Charlie awoke in the morning the gipsies were all astir; and the tall dark woman stood near started up. "Coming, uncle, coming," said he; "I'll

cry so when he found he was not. He knelt down "Dear lad, may the kind God prepare you for it ! under the tree, and joined his little hands together to

fell and choked his voice. "See the new boy's a-saying his prayers!" cried the gipsy children. "Who taught you to say your sim

"Uncle told me," said the poor child, looking up

Days passed away, and Charlie the orphan led a Hon "That I may only bring my boy to the Bishop to wandering life with the gipsies : he cried a great deal ; be confirmed by him, as I have promised, and see him but, like a child, he played with the gipsies' children, take his First Communion in God's church, where his and laughed with them; and then a few minutes again look down, half frightened, towards the far end of the let thy servant depart in peace," continued old Gray, wants to go to uncle-what would his old uncle do father and mother lie beneath the turf, then O Lord, they would find him crying under a tree, because "he not seeming to heed the little boy, his eye fixed on the without him, and how would the cow be fed ?" He church-tower, as if he were reading stories of days again cried himself to sleep, always dreaming about ome. But he soon got used to the gipsy children, "Why do you think so much of my Confirmation and looked something like one of them, by degrees learning their ways; and though he always felt fright-

> Do Do Midla Do Do Do Johns Midla When they went through towns or near them on Sundays as he heard the church-bells ring, the little

> could be persuaded to give it up, as he said "uncle Wester Newca Do,

up. He wandered on with the help of his stick, and stealing, and swearing all around him : the gipsy chil-Do Prince Midlar Do.

> Do. Do. Victor Do. Do. Do. Midlan Do. Victori Prince Wester Do.

(To be continued.)

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800	BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,	Still 10
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100 100	CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,	A
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200 300	WILLIAM A. GARRETT,	Is
200 200	ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.)	T
16 16	COBOURG, CANADA.	CI III
200 119	Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. 388-1	F
100 200	MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,	ALL DEST
100 300	BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &"	N
200 200	OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE No. 134, King Street, Toronto,	I
100 200	ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS &	mailing
100	December 1. 1842. 282-17	in the second
200	MR. BEAUMONT,	L'adamente a
	Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College	ni kne
200 200	FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,	-10.01
100 400	REMOVED TO BAY STREET,	Stanty -
200	NEAR TO FRONT STREET.	20.4
600 A 48	At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 19 dailf Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf	1
152 300		0.92 66
200	DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST,	E
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00	CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,	Culture
00 00	KING STREET, KINGSTON.	Ron
00	HYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY CONPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. 262-tf	
00 -	RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,	TH
ree	HOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.	serie lo
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	DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings,	Pray
ed.	CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.	-und
es	Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf	T
200	G. & T. BILTON,	taine
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house-so young, he was scarcely able to fret about father's love on him. house.

to go to sleep when his evening-prayers were said. yard and up the narrow lane. school.

be taught the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten hanging high, he called to mind the commandment, Commandments; and this did not mean he should teach them himself, as this was only the work of God's minister, so of course he sent him to the minister's minister, so of course he sent him to the minister's mi minister, so of course he sent him to the minister's nity was coming on. When Charlie lay down to eyes. sleep in his little cot, he was reminded of its likeness Robert Gray's life was as regular as clockwork, and to a grave, and his lying down in it to a day when he man with a gruff voice. "No more uncle for youso was Charlie's; for the old man always said, that should lie down in that resting place. How often nor father either."

being regular saved time; and we have only so much Charlie used to kneel by the bed side, and think of "I have no father, sir," said the little lad. "Uncle time to prepare us for the other world : it was so dying! He awoke at night to hear the clock strike, was a father to me; do let me go! I know old uncle dreadful to waste any; and we should be sorry for it and would think about "for ever and ever." So 'll send you a silver fourpence to-morrow for taking when the doctor should tell us we had not above a few careful old Robert was to make the lad feel what a me home. days to live. Charlie was up at six in the morning solemn life he had entered on at baptism. But, above

helping his uncle to feed the cattle. He spent the all, the lesson of all which the orphan learnt was about laughing, and whispering to his neighbour. evening, after all the work of the farm was over, and his First Communion. Whenever the old church-bell the farm-yard closed up for the night, in walking rang it was calling him, and bidding him to get ready, The gipsies talked on without minding him, till at the farm-yard closed up for the night, in walking through the green lanes and along the shady woods, talking; and Gray seemed to be living his life over talking; and Gray seemed to be living his life over that Charlie scarcely ever heard it sound but what the starlight; for he was but a child, and troubles do again for the sake of his little charge. When he was that came first to his mind.

and his First Communion. Every thing about him told The garden was taken care of ; but Charlie's little Robert was almost an old man when Charlie was Charlie a good lesson. There was scarce a thing in bit had always the earliest and latest flowers, and was left an orphan. He had always been a good-living the old farm which had not a lesson for Charlie Lee. called Charlie's garden. man; and when he became sponsor, he did not just Then the boy had his garden, which he dug and took Time passed away, and old Robert Gray heard nestly to God that he might be serious about his he had made to see Charlie brought up as "the child of lad's stool had stood empty all the eveningsolemn charge, and really do his best to bring Charlie God." He always thought it so sad, that men should

Prayer, and the Ten Commandments; and he was soon the old man's duty became his-great pleasure and the little lad had wandered on without thinking, pick- merit delight; for his soul became wrapped up in the little ing flowers all the way into a wood. The dark had

his mother ; and he was so kindly taken care of by his Charlie was not a pretty boy , he was thin an his uncle, that the child soon felt quite at home in his low in the face, and his hair very fair, almost white; The boy trembled all over; he tried to scream, but his eye was of a pale blue. The child was delicate, was too frightened to do so.

One of the first things Robert taught the boy was and his high spirits often seemed to much for his to know and love his mother's grave—to speak about frame. He loved old Robert Gray; and Robert would ling her fist in his face. "Hold your tongue, or Fil her and his father in his daily prayers, that he might often sit and look at the pale face of the little lad, stop your tongue as you won't like !" and the woman feel as if they were still his father and mother, though while the boy looked up, listening to his stories, till the dragged him away, over the fern and thistles into the they were gone from this world, and he was still left tears would trickle down his wrinkled cheek; and few dark wood. She never stopped till they came to a in it to follow them. The lad always said his prayers things there were which the old man loved better than small tent, which was pitched against a pond : a fire at morning and evening before his uncle. A beauti- to sit by his farm-door, on a summer's evening, and was barning to ashes on the ground, and behind sat a ful sight it was to see the child, tired out with his watch the quite movements of Charlie's thin figure as band of rough-looking men and children, with dirty day's play, resting his head on old Gray's shoulder, he would play about till he was weary in the farm- grim faces, and filthy clothes-their surly eyes looked

There was a school near the church, where the clergy- One of old Robert's plans was to join certain les- Charlie, as he was pushed into the circle. man taught the baptised children of the Church, and sons to certain places in his little farm, that Charles Charlie went there to school : because, as old Robert | might remember holy lessons when he looked at them. said, the Church had told him to take care he should When he passed by the garden-wall, and saw the fruit

Charlie when he was baptised; and since the lad was to learn what promises he had made at baptism, if he against the paling, looking out for Charlie; and that an orphan, he had taken to him, and let him live with heard his sponsor use light words, or not seem to fear he would go to the garden-gate, and up th narrow him, loving him as his own child; as he used to say, and love holy things?" There were four things old lane, and stand and listen as if for his boy's fotsteps: "besides being his kin, and the poor lad being an Robert Gray always minded for his little lad, which it then coming back again, he looked so sorrowul as he orphan, he was bound to see him taught when he made would be well if all sponsors would attend to, if they sat down all alone at the desolate fireside. Charlie's the promise for him at his baptism." And very kind could, for their children :- To hear that he said his little cot was always set by his own bedside; and the had Charlie's uncle been to him. No father could prayers night and morning, and knew them well; to old man always knelt down beside it to say is evenhave been more careful of the little boy, or loved him take him to church regularly; to see he went to the ing's prayers, in order that while he prayed e might better: his name was Gray-Robert Gray. He was minister's school; and to speak to him often about his ask the kind "God to take care of the littleorphan,

wherever he might be in the wide world." On the every one he knew : he was better off than many, and Every thing about the old farm was mixed up in table in the bedroom, the Bible he had given Charlie kept a small farm in a green lane, which lay away from Charlie's mind with such things as these :- the wicket- always lay-taken such care of the same lible he the other houses. All the neighbours knew Gray and gate they always went through on Sundays when they had given him the day of his baptism, because he was the little lad. They were always seen in their own went to church; and the long boughs which hung at the little lad's sponsor. Neighbours said, "i was so those principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a was, the white head of Robert Gray, and the pale hair about like dark clouds in the summer's evening over Sunday morning to church, and the little boy not run- the day; so that Gray himself had always loved the run so blithely down the hill, shouting and gay, as if he one met him, the old man would start up as if he had of the best often he and his kind godfather were seen walking the hills where old Robert and Charlie Lee had walked times, he would tell any one he met, "he was looking Doeskins, Drills, Mixed Silk-Warp Tweed, Olive

stand because he was asked, but he weighed it well, care of, and gave his uncle a nosegay out of it every nothing more of the little orphan boy. But he never and thought that he soon should have to fulfil the Sunday morning. So the time went by. Old Robert forgot him : he thought just as much as he did the day duties of the sponsor. As Charlie's mother was a had one thought only-the bringing up the little lad, he was first lost; and though ten years had gone, he weak and sickly woman when the little boy was born, and the wish to live to see him at his First Commu- often had to wipe the tear that would trickle down his and his father was dead already, old Gray prayed ear- nion. He constantly remembered the solemn promise cheek when he had to go to bed, because the little

And where was Charlie?

His grandfather had gone home-as we said-and He was quite young when he came to live at Gray's boy; and never having any of his own, he spent all a come up; the sun had long set; a tall dark woman came from behind the trees with a red cloak on, and d hol- laid hold of the child with her strong brown has

"Hold your tongue, boy!" said the woman, doubout so fierce from their shaggy eyebrows on poor little

"There for ye," said she; "there's a prize!" "I want to go," cried the little boy.

"Where to, child, at this time o'night ?" said the

"Then he may call, and long enough too," said a the premises.

"We'll get more for you than that," said the man

The boy cried and begged ; but in vain, of course. not set so heavily on children.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, (SUCCESSOR TO T. J. PRESTON,)

G RATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the distinguished patronage which he continues to rec respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per Great and other vessels, a very superior assort best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all times depend upon being supplied with a first-rate article, in Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handker chiefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in his selection of Goods for that branch of his business. The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on

ing public. N.B .- Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in

Toronto, May 18, 1846. 462-tf

NEW SUMMER GOODS. J. HOLMAN.

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

AS just received a large and choice assortment of SUMattention of his friends and the public generally. They consist WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS.

Plain and Figured Cassimeres,

and Gold do., Black Cassmerett, &c.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Washing Satin and Figured Vestings,

Caps, Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Ties, Linen Collars, Suspenders Drawers, Lambswool Vests, &c.

All of which he is prepared to dispose of on unusually ourable terms. Cobourg, June 10, 1846. 465-tf

RICHARD SCORE,

NO. 1, CHEWETT'S BI FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMPTER DESCRIPTION LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to share of public patronage and support. N.B.-UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders ; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 416-t

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 KEFT 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. (SF An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845. 416-tf

Farm for Sale.

and in a high state of cultivation.

For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on THOMAS CROSSAN.

414-t

446-tf

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

TO LET,

HOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store un-derneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c. and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store

PETER MORGAN.

Cobourg, January, 1846.

Com'r. Road. Western Sombra N. half 16 6 100 Do. do. N. half 16 6 100 Bathurst South Sherbrooke Part 21 2 76 Wellington Woolwich Block No. 3. on the Grand River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots, For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,...if by letter free of postage,...to

FRANCIS M. HILL,

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

W. half

District of Simcoe.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. "15,7th " " W. half 10, 4th " 200 Mono, 100 " 100 Tosorontio, 100 " W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. .. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 Western District.

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on

terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846. 455-tf

NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will 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 authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. Subscriber. 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 Cloth. 413-tf

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories. &c.

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, Charles Thompson, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, James Lesslie, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President.	and COLDS, taken iu time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Kolmstock's . Will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty guite astonishing. It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops. —KLINE'S cure effectually.
Image: Symplex and the	Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by <i>Constock & Co.</i> in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be
BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (1 NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. 383-tf	had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Across the sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto- and these never can be true and genuine with- out our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us. COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM- PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.	Also, Also, New-York, and of our Agents J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C.W. J. FOLEY & Co., Asphodel and Otonabee. P. M. GROVER & Co.,
OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.	362 Peterboro'. The Church Is published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at TORONTO, every Friday.

FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET.

364 ac

TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844.

L'found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Sore in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they by the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeit. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop t if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children I t grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cau All VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are pre-vented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Cov on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

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LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly.

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on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

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DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

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COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Constock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm ;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

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nt or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, DS, taken iu time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember nd get Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge