COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1844.

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THIS WORLD AND THE NEXT.

Whilst I rejoice in health's exulting glow, And youthful energy, elate and free; And seldom grief's all saddening influence know, But each true source of pleasure that may be

Why should I covet oft the grave's cold rest? Why! when a thousand sympathies have wed My restless spirit to its clay abode;
And hope on life its beaming light hath shed,
Like sunshine glancing o'er a sky of cloud,
Should I implore
To be what these might never gladden more?

Yet it is so, and when the oppressive might Of keen excitement makes my heart to sink; And when my soul hath won that fearful height,

Where all that ever it had power to think Seems in one gush Of full perception o'er its sense to rush: O then the fancied sound of moaning trees, That bloom in rural church-yards near the dead,

Comes pleasant as the cooling summer breeze, And the sad image of a clay-cold bed, From their close cell, Calls forth hot tears its welcome true to tell! I would this world a dwelling had for me,

Immured in unfrequented solitude,
Rast by the sea, the wide extended sea—
Yet 'neath the shelter of a fair green wood, Where gentle flowers Breathed wild and sweet their soul-refining powers; Where fountains trickled 'mong the tangled grass, Bright smiling in their innocent employ; Where sporting song-birds lived, that seem to pass Their life in uttering sentiments of joy,

And making glad Green Nature's spirit that would else be sad, There should my craving spirit drink its fill, From ocean's sights of grandeur, bright and wild;
And the mild forest scene such thoughts instil As with unutterable sweetness whiled

Fast, fast away,
The dawning hour of life's unquiet day. Then many a keen desire, unmeet and vain, Which often now within my bosom springs, And all the whisperings of that restless pain Which a full consciousness of being brings,

Of ocean's music, surely be drowned. Of this world's vexing cares, that never cease, No tidings to my refuge should be brought;
To mar and break the silken web of peace,
Which nature's influence round my soul had wrought;

For fancied blessings should not haunt me there! There none but kindred voices should arrest Mine ear, attuned to Nature's varied tone;
Thus social Love, though lonely, might be blessed
With the kind cheer it claimeth for its own— Yes, none but these

Should talk with me, save ocean, flowers, and trees! Then I should sure be happy! if this earth, With all its treasures, were before me laid, And I might choose what seemed of highest worth, E'en such a solitude as I have said

My choice would be; The best and dearest gift of wealth for me. Yet still my wish is with a secret fraught, Which e'en its disappointment half redeems, For strange mysterious flicherings of thought Do even now oft startle my lone dreams; And they would come

Most fearful in so wild and fair a home. Then, oh! my soul, be satisfied that here There is no resting place of perfect peace; For such as in the distance so appear Could n'er effect thy mystic thrall's release,

How couldst thou brook lone Nature's stirring tone? But set thyself to find each latent joy,
Which in the common deeds of life is hid;
And be contented, though the poor employ

Of petty dull concerns, must come amid Which may be thine when thought exerts its powers. In my desires ne'er let it be forgot,

The land where Peace is found without annoy; And of that soothing portion of thy lot— Nature's bright converse—what thou mayest enjoy, Sweet Nature's God, who might have given thee less.

THE CLAIMS OF THE CLERGY. (From a Sermon by Bishop Porteus, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, 1776.)

ANNE GARTON.

cipally indebted to the eloquence, the spirit, and the activity of an English primate,† assisted and supported by almost the whole body of his clergy. It is true, adeed, in other respects the conduct of our Ecclesiastics was not always so irreproachable as might have been wished; for they must needs partake in some degree of the corruption and barbarity which then generally prevailed. Yet great numbers of them did, act with standing, preserve themselves pure and undetheir manners, temperate, charitable, meek and heavenly-minded. Their cloisters were a retreat not merely, but for all but for the studious, the afflicted, the penitent, and the devout. They afforded support to all the neighbouring poor, and in those days of lawless violence, were extremely useful as places of refuge and security to the defenceless and the weak. In them too were eposited many of those precious remains of antiquity which we now peruse with so much delight, and which had it not been for the protection they found in religious houses, would, in all probability, have perished by the hands of those barbarians that spread ruin and solation over Europe. In these peaceful sanctuaries, the leisure and tranquillity which the monks enjoyed,

Hume's Hist. of England, Hen. III. vol. ii. p. 10. 1st edit.

Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury; "a man whose memory," says the historian above mentioned, "ought always to be respected by the English." Vol. i. p. 382.

In the following reign, the abbots and prelates were very instrumental in obtaining the same security from Hen. III. and they endeavoured to guard against all future violations of it by a most tremendous crappon. They stood round the GREAT undamental law. Ib. Vol. ii. pp. 25, 26.

in all the monasteries, and schools founded in them and near most of the cathedrals, for teaching the literature of the times.† And thus was learning kept alive at least, though in a very languid state, till the art of printing was found out. Even that most useful

an impetuous prince, yet the work of reformation itself assent, and ought not lightly to be called in question. Baptism and Regeneration, we shall not act wisely if and that excellent form of public prayer you now sceptical doubts and ambitious curiosity. rageously step forth in defence of both. From them originated one of the very first parliamentary checks to the violences of James II.§ By their excellent discourses and writings against popery, the people were courses and writings against popery, the people were courses and writings against popery and promise between outward Baptism and spiritual truth, whilst it about the town and promise between outward Baptism and spiritual presents as can fascing the same of the remainder of the weather to the remainder and the roads they have needed themselves, and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and other to the weather to the remainder and the roads they have needed themselves, and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and other solving the remainder of the weather to the remainder and the roads they have needed themselves, and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and other to the weather to the weather to the remainder and the roads they have needed themselves, and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and other to the weather to the remainder and the roads they have needed themselves, and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and others may find a pleasure in solving problems and other to the weather to the weather to the weather to the weather to the state of the weather to the state of the result of the state of the weather to the state of the remainder of the remainder of the roads they have needed themselves, and the roads they have needed themselves, and the roads they have needed the remainder of the roads they have needed the remainder of the remainder of the roads they have needed to the roads they have needed the remainder of the roads they have needed the r

(towards which the Archbishop contributed three hundred), and to send him privately to Haarlem, in company with Caxton, in order to fetch from thence the new-invented art of printing; filed from the vices of the age, and were exemplary in their manners, temperate, charitable, meek and heaven-ly-min, the standard of the compositors at Haarlem. See Biograph. Britann. art. Bourchier. Dr. Middleton, indeed, and others, have endeavoured to disprove the truth of this story; but their most material objections to it have been well answered

consideration King James's famous speech in the second session of parliament, in which he signified his intention of dispensing

¶ Journals of the House of Commons, Feb. 1, 1688.

Among other instances of cool yet resolute opposition to the despotism of James by the prelates and elergy of the Church of England at this momentous period, the reader will recollect, with peculiar veneration and gratitude, Bishop Compton's refusal to comply with the king's illegal order to suspend Dr.

These remarks, though first made in the year 1776, are no less true at the suitance and entering the suitance and elements. Sharp, for preaching against popery; the resistance made by Dr. Hough, and the Fellows of Magdalen College in Oxford, to In the following reign, the abbots and prelates were very the king's arbitrary mandate in favour of a popish president; and the truly noble and particulations of it by endeavoured to guard against all future violations of it by an one tremendous ceremony. They stood round the Great in their petition to the throne against the second Declaration of in their petition to the throne against the second Declaration of in their petition to the throne against the second Declaration of in the Dialogues on the Uses of Foreign Travel, 1st ed. Dial. 2.

The well qualified they are for this employment, has been the king's arbitrary mandate in favour of a popish president; and the truly noble and particulations of it by an onsummate judge of the subject of education, in the Dialogues on the Uses of Foreign Travel, 1st ed. Dial. 2.

The attentive perusal of these inimitable dialogues is strongly recommended to all those who prefer a foreign university to our own, or who suffer their sons to ramble over Europe at an early and most dangerous period of life, not only without a clerical governor, but even sometimes without any governor at all.

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REASONABLENESS OF BAPTISMAL REGENERATION. (From Bishop Bethell on Baptismal Regeneration.)

in the whole circle of sciences and arts; their writings have ever ranked amongst the purest of their times; and let the occasion excuse me if I add (the proofs of what I say are before the world) that our profession is at this very day adorned by men, who, in genius, learning, judgment, taste, and elegance of composition, have few if any superiors.

Whoever, then, is a friend to literature and the fine arts, must be a friend to the English clergy, and will cheerfully contribute to the relief of that order which has so largely contribute to the relief of that order which has so largely contribute to the relief of that order which has so largely contribute to the relief of that order which has so largely contribute to the relief of that order which has so largely contribute to the relief of that order which has so largely contribute to the relief of that order which has so largely contribute to the relief of the order which has so largely contributed to his information and services than these to plead. To them you stand services than these to plead. To them you stand services than these to plead. To them you stand services with the many stand is received and general principal or the relief of the order which has ervices than these to plead. To them you stand services with the relief of the order which has every case and experience, where was undoubtedly begun, carried on, and completed by For my own part, I am at a loss to discover why this we renounce the faith of our forefathers in Christianity,

in supporting their invaded rights, the rest of the known principles, and appears to be a benevolent ing, is beset with no toils, and presents few perplexing nation was inspired with a similar resolution to resist accommodation to the weakness of human nature, difficulties to a believing and humble mind. the precipitate and unconstitutional measures of an and the customs of common life. In all ages and infatuated court; and throughout the whole of that countries, the transfer of property and the conveyance memorable and glorious transaction, their behaviour of grants, privileges and offices, have commonly been (From Stephen's History of the Reformation in Scotland.) which a British subject can be honoured, the unani- public or private property, legal instruments, invest- sanctioned, by John Knox, and which had been in daily mous thanks of the Commons of Great Britain in Par- itures, and inaugurations, were forms and ceremonies use up to the period of the sacrilegious act of this These, perhaps it will be said, though important, toms had been introduced into the religions of the a set form for the administration of the sacraments and are past services, and are calculated to prove, not what world. External symbols were tokens of initiation holy offices, but a distinct form for the ordination of are past services, and are calculated to prove, not what world. External symbols were tokens of initiation holy offices, but a distinct form for the ordination of we ourselves, but what our predecessors have done for into the mysteries of the pagan deities; and were superintendents, presbyters, and deacons, or readers, self at home. If we go back to the early ages of Christianity, our the public. Yet surely they are reasons for esteeming used by the Jews in the reception of their proselytes: as he chose to call the last named office, with questions own Ecclesiastics had their share, with others of the the order in general, for bearing testimony to the and God had sanctioned them, by admitting the and responses, similar to the English Book of Ordisacred order, in first introducing the light of the Gospel in general, for bearing testimon, to the and God nation; from which it is evident, that Knox intended nation; from which it is evident, that Knox intended pel into this country, and in sacrificing to its advancetent to the country, and in sacrificing to its advancetent to the country, and in sacrificing to its advancetent to the country and in sacrificing to its advancetent to the privileges and promises of the old parties, and the Church proves too small to accommodate convenant, through the medium of circumcision.

Superintendents to be a distinct and superior order to its daily increasing numbers; but extensive improvements ment, their ease, their health, their fortunes, their lives. The persons who succeed them in their ministry. And When, therefore, our Saviour adopted the same mode presbyters, from the fact of his appointing a distinct are in contemplation. After the sermon, and a collection whom the fact of his appointing a distinct are in contemplation. Readers appropriate to his disciplent of the Church Society, the Bishop confirmed 114 When in after-times, by a variety of concurrent causes, even these, we hope, have something to plead in their of initiation and investiture, conveying to his discithis kingdom was, in common with all its neighbours, behalf. They have not, we trust, materially departed ples the forgiveness of their sins, and the privileges, order of deacons, and were appointed by Knox to read ples the forgiveness of their sins, and the privileges, the prevention of the privileges and the privileges. overwhelmed with the most deplorable darkness and from the principles of their ancestors. The English blessings, and promises of the covenant of grace, the prayers in such situations where "gifted brethren" ignorance; and when that stupendous fabric of popish clergy, we do not scruple to say, are still zealously through means of an outward sign which was already had not been placed, and who might "purchase for tyran." tyranny and superstition was, like another Babel, raised up with incredible art and diligence, to the very skies:

This humble appendage of superintent through means of all outward sign which they attached to the interests of virtue and religion; are well understood, this institution fell in with the views higher office.

This humble appendage of superintent well understood, this institution fell in with the views higher office.

This humble appendage of superintent well understood, this institution fell in with the becomes the part of the interests of virtue and religion; are well understood, this institution fell in with the views higher office.

This humble appendage of superintent well understood, this institution fell in with the becomes the part of the interests of virtue and religion; at through means of all outward sign which they attached to the interests of virtue and religion; at the minds, and the import of which they higher office.

This humble appendage of superintent well understood, this institution fell in with the becomes the part of the interests of virtue and religion; at the minds, and the import of which they higher office.

The part of the interests of virtue and religion; at the minds, and the import of which they higher office.

This humble appendage of superintent well understood, this institution fell in with the becomes the part of the interests of virtue and religion; at the minds, and the import of which they have a superintent with the part of the interests of virtue and religion; at the interest of virtue and

But farther. Our Regeneration in Baptism implying this close connection between the grace be-

* These remarks, though first made in the year 1776, are no

the compositions of former and more valuable writers. ing, and their morals, are such as have gained them to be the leading feature of His government, and the and receiving the wages of unrighteousness, those Nor was this the only object of their attention. They found time to cultivate even some of the finer arts.—

Nor was this the only object of their attention. They found time to cultivate even some of the finer arts.—

They general approbation and esteem, may be collected from the progress, and those theological systems which straiten His goodness, and depend tion in the blessed Sacraments, we more wrong our this single circumstance; that when you want to find gical systems which straiten His goodness, and depend to hands wherewith we deliver the price of man's redemption and esteem, may be collected from the progress, and depend to hands wherewith we deliver the price of man's redemption.

They general approbation and esteem, may be collected from the progress, and depend to hands wherewith we deliver the price of man's redemption.

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They general approbation and esteem, may be collected from the progress, and depend to hands wherewith we deliver the price of man's redemption.

They general approbation and esteem, may be collected from the progress, and the progress, and the progress, and the progress of the prog Those sublime powers of harmony, which have been this very day so nobly and laudably exerted in the turn your thoughts to the clergy; and it is in their glory, will be found on investigation to have no foun-Those sublime powers of harmony, which have been out proper instructors for your choice to the found on investigation to have no foundation in the found on investigation to have no foundation in the found on investigation to have no foundation in the found on investigation to have no foundation in the foundation in the found on investigation to have no foundation in the in this country to monastic diligence and ingenuity.— you hold most dear and valuable in the world. To of mankind. But if man, considered as an alien from of the vines of Engaddi, vent our own spleen and Both the theory and the practice of music were first studied and taught here, and in other parts of Europe, by the regular clergy; and what is now the delight and amusement of all ranks of people, was originally and amusement of all ranks of people, was originally and amusement of all ranks of people, was originally and ability. Under their our own spice and annual man, considered as an anen from malice, what do we else than offer to Christ again the wines of Engaddi, vent our own spice and annual man, considered as an anen from malice, what do we else than offer to Christ again them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and still is, confided them, in short, has long been, and a child of wrath, had been left to collect the malice, what do we else than offer to Christ again them, in short, has long been, and a child of wrath, had been left to collect the malice, what do we else than offer to Christ again them, in short, has long them, in short, has long them in the world. It is the wines of Engadd, with them, in short, has long them in the world. It is the wines of Engadd. It is the wines of Engadd. It is the wines of Enga the offspring of Religion, and appropriated solely to direction, the schools and universities of this kingdom privileges and blessings, he would have been placed, serving the Lord; if we preach ourselves, and not lands. As the improvements contemplated, or which are the purpose of animating devotion, and giving dignity bave acquired an acknowledged superiority over all the purpose of animating devotion, and giving dignity bave acquired an acknowledged superiority over all the as it were, without chart or compass, in a troubled Christ crucified; if we bear the world in hand to woo advisable, will be confined to a boat navigation, or at the utmost small steamers, the mouth of the Trent will become and solemnity to the service of the Church. The other seminaries of Europe. In their colleges have sea of doubt, suspense, and anxiety, and would have for our master, but indeed speak for ourselves; if we the harbour of trans-shipment into larger craft, to carry and solemnity to the service of the Church. The other seminaries of Europe. In their colleges have monks drew up a large number of treatises on this subject, which, notwithstanding the barbarism of the subject, which, notwithstanding the barbarism of the subject, which, notwithstanding the barbarism of the seminaries of Europe. In their colleges have been did and subject, and analyty, and would also discontinuous characteristics on the pulpit as steps only to preferbeen formed most of those great and illustrious characteristics. Some progress has been made in removing a few of the subject, which, notwithstanding the barbarism of the subject, which, notwithstanding the barbarism of the service of the country to Montreal and Quebec.—

Some progress has been made in removing a few of the removed and discombled its if we see the see of Rome. subject, which, notwithstanding the barbarism of the ters that have contributed to the glory and prosperity rions of sonship and reconciliation. But on the prin- ment; if we hear our Lord and Master highly distimes, were written with great perspicuity, method, of this country: and even among that large number of ciples which our Church deduces from Scripture, he honoured, and dissemble it; if we see the sea of Rome times, were written with great perspicuity, method, and precision; and they had seminaries of young and the great fertility and capapeople under their care, whom they instructed in the rudiments of this science. Libraries were also formed religiously pondered, to bring peace to his mind, and to invigorate sometimes tinkled into the ears of the Pope, that the his soul to duty. For, on these principles, the convert to the faith of Christ, who receives Baptism bouse; if Pastors turn impostors; if doctors, seductively may assure himself as cortainly as Cod in the Church, and bouse; if Pastors turn impostors; if doctors, seductively may assure himself as cortainly as Cod in the Church, and bouse; if Pastors turn impostors; if doctors, seductively may assure himself as cortainly as Cod in the Church, and bouse; if Pastors turn impostors; if doctors, seductively may assure himself as cortainly as Cod in the Church, and always ready to promote her interests. There is a station for occasional service,—every alternate Sunday,—at this rightly, may assure himself, as certainly as God is ors; if prelates, Pilates; if Ministers of Christ, serart of printing was found out. Even that most useful art itself was, according to the opinion of some learned men, which seems to be well founded, first brought into our island by the care and generosity of an English primate.‡ In the restoration of letters, which quickly followed, the Ecclesiastics took the lead, and contributed more than any other set of men to introduce a true taste for every branch of polite and useful learning into this country. From that period to the body, is ordinarily accompanied with Repeated from the same and amen, (2 Cor. i. 20,) so surely he is released from the bond and Regeneration, which is the work of men to introduce a true taste for every branch of polite and useful learning into this country. From that period to the same principles, the parent will of the layer of Repeated from the body is ordinarily accompanied with Repeated from the body is somethed that this necessary true, and his promises in Christ are yea and amen, (2 Cor. i. 20,) so surely he is released from the bond and place in the improvement of the layer of the Front, the people having been in some degree of the church, the people having been in some degree of the church, the people having been in some degree of the church, the people having been in some degree of the church, the people having been in some degree of the church, the people having been in some degree of the church, the people having been in some degree of the layer of some the bond in proving and penalty of his sins, endowed with the earnest of the Holy Ghost, as a principle of new and holy life and penalty of his sins, endowed with the earnest of the Holy Ghost, as a principle of new and holy life and the house of God, and the inheritors of the kingdom of heaven. On the same principles, the people having been in some degree of the layer of the layer of the successory of the house of God, and the layer of th learning into this country. From that period to the generation, which is the work of God upon the soul; in sin and in the wrath of God, is by the laver of the benefit of this place, and is also a proprietor of the present, they have always made a distinguished figure in the whole circle of sciences and arts; their writings in the whole circle of sciences and arts; the writing the whole circle of sciences and arts; the writing the writing the writing that the whole circle of sciences and arts; the writing the writing that the wri

principally indebted, not only for the restoration of no sense contradictory to reason and experience, where ness and absurdity; and since, without attempting to letters, but the revival of true Religion. For although it harmonizes with the whole system of revealed fathom the depths of this mystery of godliness, we can the first opposition made here to the usurpations of religion, and where the language in which it is contain- discover some probable grounds and reasons of the the Church of Rome took its rise from the passions of ed is plain and intelligible, it has every claim to our connection which our Saviour has established between PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO the hands of the English clergy. In this glorious doctrine is more unreasonable than the doctrines of upon "the mere show of a conceit;" and exchange it their labours, their piety and learning, their judgment body; and why it is not to be received with the for it. Having learned that he that believeth and is and moderation, you owe that pure mode of worship, same assurance of faith, and the same freedom from baptised shall be saved, that Baptism doth save us, that enjoy; the constant use of which in the Church of Yet it often happens, that where we are unable to except a man be born again of water and of the Spirit England has undoubtedly, in more respects than one, penetrate into the nature of the truths revealed to us, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God, we shall do been of infinite service to the people of this kingdom. or to trace out the connection between causes and well to be contented with the plain and literal inter-And when, at a subsequent period, our religious as effects, we can discover some probable presumptions pretation, which our own Church and the ancient of being destroyed by the intemperate zeal of a bigoted intended, and our interest concerned, furnish us with and obvious conclusions which they have drawn from and despotic monarch, then again did the clergy cou- a clue to their propriety and suitableness. Some them. Some minds may be captivated with the

EXTEMPORE DEVOTIONS.

familiar to the minds of mankind. The same cus- Assembly. In Knox's Prayer Book, there was not only After service, the Bishop, accompanied by Dr. Bethane for the lower districts. The arrangement would cause some additional delay to previous valid the Beson, the period we are speaking of, "the profession and (left large and habits of mankind." The companied was a merciful condescension to the lower strayed any partiality to our order, that in the period we are speaking of, "the profession and (left large and the disposition of the Churchmen, averse to targe and the disposition of the Churchmen, averse to targe and the disposition of the Churchmen, averse to arms and violence, tempered the general turn to military enterprises, and maintained, even amidst the shock of order that were justly looked upon which it is impossible for human society to subsist." Nav, even many privileges of the order that were justly looked upon where the constraint of the two to visible, and the very same love of it, which at the Revolution led them the leading and habits of mankind.

In the next place, we must observe, that the leading and habits of mankind.

In the next place, we must observe, that the leading and habits of mankind.

In the next place, we must observe, that the leading and habits of mankind.

In the next place, we must observe, that the leading and habits of mankind and their evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening or close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening previous visit; and at the close of the evening of the place, was in whiting the editing of the companied of the previous visit; and at the close of the evening of the place, we must observe, th with a jealous eye, yet proved, in those turbulent ages, grounds, they have judged it expedient to throw their which relate to his person and the purposes of his tempt of ecclesiastical authority, the ministers of those which relate to his person and the purposes of his days had a most abundant out-pouring of the Spirit. a check to the despotism of our monarchs, and at the wight into the scale of government, yet they have mission, his Goddead and incarnation, redemption, days had a most abundant out-pouring of the Spirit; same time kept the community from falling to pieces by the community from falling to pieces done this without any unbecoming vehemence or heat; by the factions and quarrels of the nobles. And it and amidst all the violent dissensions which have lately too of the body, and the circumstances of the last measure, and the unhappy fruits were corresponding. ght never to be forgotten, that for what we call our agitated this kingdom, they have, as a body, conducted judgment, are proposed to our faith; and the benefit But it is much more probable that the Holy Spirit had Magna Charta, that main foundation (as it is gene
ally hally hall charta, that main foundation (as it is gene
ally hall charta, that main foundation (as it is gene
themselves with a degree of prudence, temper, mild
themselves a degree of prudence, rally held to be) of our free constitution, we are principally:

themselves with a degree of prudence, temper, mildmeasure upon the stedfastness of our belief in their
measure upon the stedfastness of our belief in their
measure upon the stedfastness of our belief in their
measure upon the stedfastness of the union craft, hatred, variance, emulations, wraths, strifes, certainty. What is the exact nature of the union craft, hatred, variance, emulations, wraths, strifes, * See Dr. Burney's Hist, of Music, vol. ii. p. 68. And Sir between God and man in our Saviour's person; how John Hawkins' Preliminary Disc. p. 48 to 53: and vol. v. pp. the death of Christ atones for our sins, and purges revelling, and such like."† Our Lord's Prayer, which our consciences from dead works; by what process is the rule of our desires, had also been discon-† Vide Moshemii Hist. Eccles. sec. vi. par. ii. c. 1. p. 237.
† Archbishop Bourchier; who persuaded Henry VI. to
furnish one Mr. Robert Turnour with a thousand marks, tions with which we have no concern. If the truths themselves are plainly revealed in Scripture, and "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Scripture contains the word of God, we must receive Holy Ghost," was also abolished. This hymn, which them with the same assurance as if we could analyze is the divine song sung by the whole company of and expound them with the most minute accuracy, heaven, had always since the Reformation been used and penetrate into the secret parts of the divine eco- after the psalms; and a story is told of a congregation nomy. But the doctrine of Regeneration in Baptism in the county of Angus, who, not knowing of its disstands precisely on the same footing with these weigh- continuance, began singing the Doxology as usual, stands precisely on the same footing with these weighintituled, Origines Typographicæ, vol. ii.

§ Henry Compton, Bishop of London, in the name of his
brethren, made a motion in the House of Lords to take into intended to be a test and exercise of it: it demands to the Father." They struck even at the root of consideration King James's famous speech in the second session of parliament, in which he signified his intention of dispensing with the Test-acts. The bishop's motion was carried. Hume's Hist. vol. vi. p. 390.—I have referred to this historian all along, for no other reason, than because his testimony, when given in favour of the clergy (whom he sincerely hated) is unexceptionable.

To the same eminent persons we owe the subversion of the whole system of Atheistic Philosophy, from its very foundations. See the Bishop of Worcester's Sermons. S. i. p. 23.

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To the same eminent persons we over the subversion of the which which with the same kind of assent, which we owe to the Church, more espectation of dispensing the Church was spent very agreeably, and son after proved upon, that the Apostles' Creed is not in the Sishop retired.

The venture of the Church, more espectation of the Pouliar doctrines of Christianity; and it is our be apostolical, and, in the Pouliar doctrines of Creed to this historian all along, the proved upon, that the Apostles' Creed is not in the Westminster Confession of Faith, but is only in the Westminster Confession of Faith, but is only in the Westminster Confession of Faith, but is only in the Westminster Confession of Faith, but is only in the Westminster Confession of Faith, but is only in the Westminster Confession of Faith, but is only in the Westminster Confession of Faith, but is only in the Westminster Confession of Faith, but is only in the Westminster Confession of Faith, but is of us the same kind of assent, which we owe to the Christianity itself, by denying the Apostles' Creed to

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY. (From "Clavis Mystica," by Daniel Featley, D.D.)

A scar in the face is a greater deformity than a every blemish a scar, every prick a wound, every drop other works of less utility, and at an infinitely greater

enabled them not only to record (however uncouthly) the transactions of their own times, but to transcribe the compositions of former and more valuable writers.

The dealings with man. Goodness, indeed, seems the compositions of former and more valuable writers.

The dealings with man analogous to the whole course of the projected and completed. A canal at the cost, have been projected and completed. A canal at the cost, have been projected and completed. A canal at the cost, have been projected and completed. A canal at the compositions of their own times, but to transcribe the compositions of former and more valuable writers.

The dealings with man analogous to the whole course of this dealings with man. Goodness, indeed, seems to be the leading feature of His government, and the compared with other works now finished, or in progress, and their morals, are such as have gained them. true, and his promises in Christ are yea and amen, vants of antichrist, either by silence to give way, or

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DURING THE SUMMES AND AUTUMN OF 1843. (Continued from our last.)

Thursday, September 7 .- Peterborough is finely situcause they wrote with irresistible strength of argument, original sin, the incarnation of the Son of God, and suffered with invincible fortitude of mind. To atonement by his blood, or the resurrection of the the ingenuity of modern theologians has substituted trief of Colleges are kept. for it. Having learned that he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved, that Baptism doth save us, that we are saved by the washing of Regeneration, and that navigation up to the middle of the town. The church is of stone, and very neat and commodious; and the congregation, on this occasion, was numerous and highly respectable. After the sermon, fifty-three persons were confirmed; eighty-two were enrolled on Mr. Taylor's well as civil liberties were in the most imminent danger and grounds of reason, which so far as our benefit is Christians have put upon these texts, and the simple and grounds of reason, which so far as our benefit is Christians have put upon these texts, and the simple list; but the great heat, and the appearance of rain, kept and obvious conclusions which they have drawn from many back who had to come a great distance. As it was, several came upwards of fourteen miles; which, con sidering the state of the weather and the roads they had

first roused to a just abhorrence of that dangerous superstition. By their decent, yet manly firmness, In the first place, this institution is founded upon imagination, or pamper the vanity of the understand-Lake for a good-sized steam-boat, and plank roads are constructing from Cobourg and Port Hope, Peterboro' can hardly fail to become a large and thriving place. It is surrounded by a very fertile country, and, at a very little expense, a large tract may be opened by a water memorable and glorious transaction, their behaviour was at once so prudent and intrepid, so suitable to their profession, and so friendly to the righteous cause of genuine liberty and pure religion, that they received of genuine liberty and pure religion, that they received of genuine liberty and pure religion, that they received of genuine liberty and pure religion, that they received of genuine liberty and pure religion, that they received actions. Personal freedom, the freedom of cities, of genuine liberty and pure religion, that they received actions. Personal freedom, the freedom of cities, of genuine liberty and pure religion, that they received actions. Personal freedom, the freedom of cities, and even royalty itself, have been conone of the highest and most flattering rewards with ferred in this manner. The sealing or stamping of which a British subject can be honoured, the unani-

had been confirmed on that day.

Friday, September 8.—After breakfast, the Bishop left Peterboro' for Cobourg, very thankful to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor for their kind and abundant hospitality; and arrived at 3 o'clock at the Parsonage of his friend Dr.

Sunday, September 10.—This morning, after much oppressive weather, proved so cool that a fire was found very agreeable. The congregation at Cobourg is very persons,—the largest number he had yet found in any parish,—and apparently all well prepared. It was a beautiful and interesting sight, and the address of the Bishop, which was very affectionate, seemed to produce

gregation at that place have built, and nearly completed, ad which it is intended shall, at no distant period, possess the services of a clergyman. The Bishop, in passing, called on Mr. C., the son of a valued friend in Eugland, who has lately come out and established himself on a farm near the village of Grafton. The farm is well situated, and has the advantage of a small, but permanent stream running through, by which water can be introduced into most of the fields. The soil in front is light, but with the aid of a little plaster of Paris, and proper tillage, will yield good crops: in the rear, it is more given to clay, and therefore stronger. Mr. C. has shewn much good taste in leaving many trees in front of his house and gar-den, which add much to the beauty of the situation; and from the judicious arrangement of his out-houses and attention to his dairy,—which is quite a model,—there can be no doubt of his success.

At the village of Colborne the Bishop made another stop, and urged such of the inhabitants as he saw to enter upon the building of a Church. For some years past the services of the Church have been administered here with tolerable regularity; but it is important that, as the centre lent brick Church at an expence of more than £1200, and

formerly more frequented than it is at present, for the purpose of transporting boats and goods from the Bay to the Lake; but now that the navigation of the Lake is so much improved by the introduction of noble Steamers, it is rarely used in that way. General Simcoe, the first our spots can no more be hid than the spots in the moon; nay, that it maketh every spot in us a stain, every blemish a score part of since that time, it has never been accomplished, while

the event of any difficulty with the neighbouring country.

After partaking of refreshment at Mr. Bartlett's, the to the necessity of their entire removal.

The Bishop and Dr. Bethune took up their abode with

place, and a village is slowly growing up; but there is as yet no Church,—the people having been in some degree possessions in the neighbourhood, and is a gentleman of much public spirit, came handsomely forward and pro-

Rector, the Rev. J. Grier, whose services, with the approval of the Bishop, were transferred from the Carrying Place to this prosperous town on the resignation of the late Rev. J. Cochran. Sensible of the merits of their clergyman, and of his amiable and interesting family, the congregation are actively employed in building for him a commodious parsonage-house near the Church. The service commenced at 11, and after the sermon thirty-one young persons were confirmed. His Lordship, having partaken of refreshment at Mr. Grier's, with some of the principal parishioners, left Belleville for the Mohawk Mission at 3 o'clock, and reached Bogert's Inn, where he stopped for the night, at six o'clock.

Thursday, Sept. 14.—After a long season of dry weather, there was this morning a heavy penetrating rain.

there was this morning a heavy penetrating rain. On the way to Mr. Givins's, we passed the new Church, which was just roofed and will be a fine building when completed. The site is well chosen, on an elevated piece of ground, and will be seen at a great distance from various directions of the Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Givins received the Bishop with great kindness, he being very wet from the great violence of the rain. Soon after his Lordship's arrival, the Rev. William Macaulay, Rector of Picton, made his appearance,—having travelled twelve miles and crossed a broad ferry, to meet the Bishop, regardless of the weather. Notwithstanding the rain, there was a good congregation, chiefly of Indians, and thirty-three were confirmed. After service, the Bishop dined at the parsonage, and then proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Givins, to Napanee Mills, the rain continuing to pour down violently. Here there was a good congregation, and twenty-six candidates were presented for Confirmation,—making 59 in all in Mr. Givins's mission; scarcely half the number that would have been brought forward had the day been favourable have been brought forward had the day been favourable, for he had 120 on his list. The Bishop did not preach at the Village, but addressed the persons confirmed and the congregation from the altar. Here the Rev. Mr. Shirley, the Travelling Missionary, joined the Bishop, and was requested by his Lordship to pilot him to Bath, as it was getting dark, and the rain appeared to increase rather than diminish. Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Givins returned to the Mohawk parsonage, while the Bishop proceeded to Bath, as disparse of twelve miles, which he reached at Bath,—a distance of twelve miles,—which he reached at 8 o'clock, and where he took up his quarters at Shibbley's Inn. It had been pitch dark for more than an hour before his arrival at Bath, and a portion of the road was stony and dangerous; but, thanks to God, no mishap was encountered and nothing disagreeable occurred beyond the discomfort and inconvenience of the rain.

Friday, September 15.—The storm, which had continued all night, seemed to increase in fury this morning, —the rain pouring down in torrents. Though the Bishop had but a few yards to go to the church, he was quite drenched before he reached it. Scarcely any of the congregation before he reached it. Scarcely any of the congregation were present; but the service, nevertheless, was performed by desire of the Bishop. After its conclusion, upon conferring with the Rev. W. Harper, the Rector of the parish, and the Rev. W. A. Adamson, who had come over from Amherst Island to meet his Lordship, it was agreed to defer the Confirmation to the 19th October, when the Bishop would have returned from the lower districts.

confirming the people in the good old paths. The Bishop then proceeded to Adolphustown, the Rev. J. Deacon's second station, where his Lordship preached, and confirmed eight persons. At this place the field of labour is much confined, owing to the sinnosities of the several branches of the Bay, which render this township a sort of peninsula, approachable in only one direction by land The congregation must, on this account, always be small; and the number of hearers and of the confirmed on the present day is not, under such circumstances, a disproportionate result even of active ministerial duty. After paying a visit to Mrs. Deacon, the Bishop crossed the ferry to the District of Prince Edward, and arrived at the residence of the Rev. Wm. Macaulay at Picton, about 7

Sunday, Sept. 17.—The Rev. W. Macaulay has done much for this parish. When he came here, it was supposed that there were no Church people in the county,—the neighbourhood being settled chiefly by Quakers and Methodists. But Mr. Macaulay having faith and energy, and having review of the country. of a large unsupplied tract of country,—from Cobourg to the Carrying Place,—a resident Minister should, as soon as possible, be placed at this spot.

The Bishop and Dr. Bethune reached the Carrying The Bishop and Dr. Bethune reached the Bishop and Dr. Bethune reached the Bishop and Dr. Bethune reached the Bishop and The Bishop and Dr. Bethune reached the Carrying Place in time to dine with the Hon. R. C. Wilkins, who expected them and had several friends to meet them.—
The evening was spent very agreeably, and soon after prayers the Bishop retired.

Tuesday, Sept. 12.—The service here at 11, A.M., was very well attended, and the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, the resident Missionary, presented twenty-one candidates for Confirmation,—not an inconsiderable number, when we take into account the thinness of the population in this immediate neighbourhood. The Carrying Place is an opsessing merely the services of a Catechist, six and possessing merely the services of a Catechist, six persons only were presented for Confirmation. His Lordship, in his address, took occasion to advert to the

> gation upon parents and sponsors to bring forward the youth to this rite on the first convenient opportunity. The Bishop, at Mr. Macaulay's suggestion, returned to Picton by another read, and expressed himself much gratified with the scenery and the general comfort which was manifest among the people, the excellent farms and sub-stantial buildings every where visible, but especially with

the gratifying progress of the Church.

Monday, Sept. 18.—After breakfast, the Bishop took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, with kind acknowledg-* St. Bernard: Uultimus Patrum, as he is called, or the Last of the Fathers:—"Multi necessarii, multi adveasarii; non non doctores, sed seductores; non prælati, sed Pilati."

**Tr. and Mrs. Macaulay, with kind acknowledgments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality, and embarked on board ments for their liberal hospitality. tain refused to take any passage money from the Bishop

declaring that it afforded him the greatest pleasure to give free passages up and down the Bay to all clergymen.—
At Kingston, the Rev. W. Herchmer was on the wharf
with his carriage, to convey the Bishop to his residence;
where his Lordship found the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart

c'clock on his return to Toronto, which he reached on than by annexing the following touching passage from a wicked industry, have rendered a popular cry, namethe following day at noon.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Pierst Page.

Poetry.—This World and the next.
The Claims of the Clergy.
Reasonableness of Baptismal Regeneration.

Extempore Devotions.
Ministerial Responsibility.
Canadian Ecclesias. Intelliger
Fourth Page.
Henry Howard.—' hap. x.

A Special General Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held on Wednesday the 23d October next, in the City of Toronto, at 3 o'clock P. M., to re-organize the Society, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Church Societies of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of

Quebec and Toronto.' In order to insure an expression of the opinion of the members of the Society at large throughout the Diocese, it is requested that Delegates from each Distriet Branch Association be appointed as the representatives thereof, to attend the said General Meeting.

General Meeting.

Soribed by their heavenly Master, and to allow themselves no gratifications but those which he has pronounced lawful and honourable. Hence they are often induced to contract early marriages, and find themselves surrounded by a numerous family before they are provided with the means of supporting them. At the same time they need to the following Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Church Society on Wednesday the 5th June last, the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the General Collection therein specified next, and that the proceeds of the same be forwarded the parish is almost the only resource they have:

of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese."

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

The notice of the Annual Collection in behalf of the Church Society, has now for some time been not only in the severest affliction, but in embarra before the public; and a few remarks upon its special out of which they are utterly unable to extricate themobject, as announced in the notification of the Lord selves. It is then the widow may, with but too much Bishop, may not be inappropriate.

By all professional men it has always been regarded a matter of duty to institute some plan or system by which a provision should be secured, after their decease, for the families they may leave behind them. Their case is different from that of persons engaged in merchanter of the control of the c cantile business or mechanical trades: there a certain and subjected probably to much harsher usage than they amount of capital is invested, which, at the least, remains for the benefit of their families or heirs; and little society is dissolved; they must quit the beloved mansion where they have spent their lives, and which in most instances, the same occupation can be as pro-fitably pursued by a son, or a representative, as it had been by themselves, and the same advantage consequently accrues to those they leave behind them. But in the case of professional men their income, or means of subsistence dies with themselves; and therefore unless a provision has been by some secured, their families must be left in a state of destitution and often of distress.

deceased officer, upon the annual allotment of a certain portion of his pay, becomes entitled to a considerable annual allowance,-enough at least to preclude want; and in England, the widows and orphans of the Clergy, what with Mutual Life Assurance Com- excellent address from J. T. Williams, Esq., the late panies, or other arrangements, are, as a general rule, Member for the County of Durham, to his constitusecured either in an annual income, or a sum of money in bulk, which places them beyond dependence.

In their great enterprise of benevolence and charity, state of their funds, however, -when they have tasked the present crisis. them to the utmost point in order to meet the wide- Such a document is truly valuable at this moment, utterly impossible that they can extend that bounty estimation too, for all practical and beneficial purposes, to the families of their deceased Missionaries; and worth a ship-load of the celebrated Letters of Mr. considered to exist.

to a subject which, upon the contemplation of it in conservatives never can, and never will, subscribe, and any light, must necessarily engage their deepest anxiety. true principles, when asserted, are not sufficiently diswas appointed, at a general meeting of the Clergy at from the ranks of the opponents of our honoured Toronto, to take this important subject into conside- Governor-General. ration, and devise and propose some plan by which a In spite, too, of what will be the protestations of provision might be secured for the widows and orphans their writer, and of what may be the facts of the case, of deceased Clergymen. After various meetings and these Letters will be very generally regarded as dicdeliberations of this Committee, a plan was drawn up, tated by self-interest rather than by patriotism,—as cause.

At the formation of the Church Society, it was on Nothing has been more common of late years than

instant will meet with general sympathy and support. hustings as his adherents.

the same discourse:-

in one collective view, and it may with the greatest truth be affirmed, that you will no where find, either in ancient or modern times, a body of more than ten thousand persons, situated in the midst of a populous, rich, commercial, luxurious kingdom, surrounded with every temptation, and every danger to which virtue can be exposed, whose morals are so blameless, and so little injured by the general contagion, as those of the English clergy. With respect to that part of them, more especially, whose families (when they themselves shall be no more) will probably want the protection of this charity, it is but justice

to them to say, that their conduct renders them worthy of every act of kindness which their poverty may require. Contented, humble, modest, patient, and laborious, their lives are divided between fulfilling the duties of their profession, and struggling with the difficulties of their situation. Nay, it is to their virtue chiefly that these very distresses are owing. They are formed with the same passions and propensities as other men; and were they as little scrupulous about the means of gratifying them as others too commonly are; had they adopted that to become your petitioners for their widows and children. A Special Meeting of the Central Board and Lay Committee, will be held on the same day at the Society's House, at 10 o'clock A. M., preparatory to the

requests that the General Collection therein specified shall take place in the several Churches, chapels, and stations of this Diocese, on Sunday the 27th October to the Treasurer of the Church Society, T. W. Birchall

Esq., at Toronto:—

These demands he is commonly inclined to answer to the utmost of his power. Perhaps, too, he may have the misfortune of a little taste for books, which is not indulged "Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, and seconded by A. Shade Esq.;—That the proceeds of the next annual Sermon to be preached throughout the Diocese in compliance with the Lord Bishop's Circular Letter, be aparagraph of t riated towards the formation of a fund for the support of his circumstances, and the humility of his condition.

Hence, besides the large sums which he is often obliged to expend on the necessary repairs of his parsonage, he may possibly be induced to add a few conveniencies to it: The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the he may even be tempted, by the natural beauties of its come, and to contract, perhaps, a considerable debt; a load which often lies so heavy on his mind, that it brings

him prematurely down with sorrow to the grave. Then it is that his wife and children find themselves plunged propriety, address herself to every one of us in the words of the text, "Thy servant, my husband, is dead, and thou knowest that thy servant did fear the Lord, and the

of subsistence, dies with themselves; and therefore, Perhaps the circumstances here alluded to may not be literally applicable to the condition of the Clergy in this country: but one thing is certain-it is impossible for them, in almost any case, to save much or has long been established by which the family of a any thing from their slender incomes; far less out of that little revenue to lay up what may rescue their week day too, was a refreshing evidence of that betfamilies, after their demise, from destitution and misery.

We publish to-day amongst our Colonial news an ents, which very briefly, but very effectually, points out the species of misgovernment to which, under the "responsible" system as construed by the late Exthe venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gos- ecutive Council, this fine country had been subjected. pel in Foreign Parts, in providing stipends for their Mr. Williams is a gentleman of integrity, incapable Missionaries, did not lose sight of the duty of making of asserting what is not strictly true; and moreover some provision for their families, in case of their sud- a person of independent property, wholly beyond the den demise; and accordingly, up to the present period, temptation of place, which affects so many of the proin the case at least of a certain number of their ser- fessed patriots of the day, and therefore far above vants recognized as having special claims, pensions any motive of self-interest, in making the statements have been continued to their widows. In the present which he has felt it a public duty to disseminate at

spread spiritual destitution which prevails,—it is and should have a general circulation. It is, in our consequently they have, for some time, ceased to Ryerson in defence of Sir Charles Metcalfe. We guarantee the formerly allotted pension to widows of do not deny that these letters possess considerable clergymen employed by them, except, as we under- merit, and that they do much credit to the industry stand it, in the case of the few who were upon their and talents of their writer; but they are too volumilist while a pledge to allow such pension might be nous to be generally read,—the style is needlessly diffuse,-the citation of authorities and the use of Under these circumstances, it was very natural that | illustrations is superabundant and wearisome, -while the Clergy of the Diocese should direct their attention | many false principles are enunciated to which sound As early, we believe, as the year 1836, a Committee guised to wrest, as we believe, one solitary convert

-framed for the most part upon the system adopted the offspring of private passion or ambition, rather in such cases in the Army and Navy; but although than of a spirit whose paramount feeling is for the generally approved of in principle, difficulties continu- public good. The reward, indeed, has followed close ally presented themselves which appeared to render it upon the finished task, -so at least the world will impossible in practice. From the fewness of the argue; -- for Mr. Ryerson has received his appointnumber of the Clergy, it was found that, in order to ment as Superintendent of Education. This is a create any thing like an adequate fund, the annual tax position which, we emphatically repeat, it is ungraupon their incomes would be much too heavy for cious, unjust and impolitic, to cause him to occupy; almost any to undergo; and as few would be willing, and the appointment, it is to be feared, will wean from with all the admitted prospects of ulterior benefit, to our excellent Governor-General more warm hearts encounter so much present outlay and inconvenience than can be compensated by all the cold and doubtful as the adoption of the plan proposed would render ones which, by such a step, may be pressed into a

all hands considered advisable to embody in its Con- to deprecate, in the loudest and most ferocious tone, stitution and objects the gradual formation of a fund, the very show or shadow of any ecclesiastical or the proceeds of which should be specially applied to priestly influence in the affairs of State,—at a time the maintenance of the widows and orphans of the at least, when it was thought that a minister of the Clergy of the Diocese, and after this should be raised | Established Church had gained the friendly ear of the to an amount which would yield a considerable an- Governor of the day. But in the letters of Mr. nual income, it was thought that it would be quite Ryerson, we have intimations as direct and frequent practicable to have it sufficiently augmented, to meet as the struggle between vanity and policy would allow the object proposed, by a small annual allottment them to be made, that he took a prominent part in the counsels of Lord Sydenham and his immediate It is for the purpose of making a commencement of this good and necessary work, that the present Collection has been announced; and as many leading spared the suspicion in any of his true-hearted supgentlemen of the laity have, from the time such an idea was started, expressed their cordial concurrence plans for the public good. While such might alienate plans for the Dr. Stuart and Commissary for the Diocese of Quebec, was apin it, and declared their readiness to aid, by every the true, it will never reclaim the false: it would not practicable means, in carrying it out, it cannot but be waken one fresh acclamation in favour of his Excelbelieved that the proposed Collection on the 27th lency, nor gain a solitary vote to those who go to the Dr. Stuart was a gentleman of great talents and uncommon

we are speaking on behalf of many,—for the welfare with his carriage, to convey the Bishop to his residence; where his Lordship found the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart and several of the Clergy to meet him at dimer.

The slay, Sept. 19.—The congregation at St. George's some were confirmed, who appeared well prepared, and some were confirmed, who appeared well prepared, and were very attentive to the Bishop's address. After an early dimer, the Bishop went on board the Stante are string a portion of the New Testament thus ably and eloquently stated, of which he gains given to many,—for the welfare indeed of hundreds,—and not of individuals. In dided of hundreds,—and ly, that only to members of the Church of England "That there are in ours, as in every other profession, are the Professors' chairs of this University open, here amelion several unworthy members, it is in vain to deny; and where can be the wonder, if in so very numerous a society some apostates shall be found? But take the whole

benefit of our rising youth, that pains have been taken of many years for a time at least destroyed by the horrors of benevolence with which he had endeavoured to inspire the Inare correct. The office, which had been filled by a
Wrangler from Cambridge, ought not to be supplied
without a minute inquiry into, and perfect satisfaction
as to the qualifications of its new incumbent: in the
Universities of England and that of Ireland, there is
a certain position in academical acquirements and
honours which is a guarantee to all the world of such
qualifications; but we know not that it is so elsewhere.

We must not, however, be understood as enunciating
and doubt or suspicion in the present case: but the
are correct. The office, which had been filled by a
dians, transformed by the cruelties and oppressions inflicted
upon them by the insurgents into vindictive rage and savage
ferocity, yet even this severe trial, which of all others must to
a feeling mind like his have been the most bitter, his trust in
God enabled him to support.

"The same vigour of mind and anxiety to promote religious
knowledge, which had succeeded so well in softening Indian
honours which is a guarantee to all the world of such
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honours which is a guarantee to all the world of such
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honours which is a guarantee to all the world of such
honours which where reven this severe trial, which of all others must to
a feeling mind like his have been the most bitter, his trust in
God enabled him to support.

"Th hypocricy and adultery among the requisites of a good education, there would certainly be no need for us ever system of jobbing which has for some time been visible system of jobbing which has for some time been visible in well nigh every department of the public service, from the vicious principle of government which has been introduced, makes us wary and apprehensive lest it cheald be used as a superbolic transfer of the public service, which is the peace was re-established, and the Loyalists and Six Nations Indians bad retired into this Province, he settled in the wicinity, beg to approach in the days of those who had been attached to him in the days of approach in the days of the best rendered themselves. growth of the literature of our Province.

> Exhibition Examination at Upper Canada College, congregation in that city and the Indians of this settlement. which appears in our advertizing columns. We are dians their faithful guide and adviser in all their affairs; while glad to see the District Schools maintaining, in this they looked up to him as their Father with the greatest confiresult, so respectable a standing; for even one out of dence and veneration, and were ever ready to attend to his adfour is a high honour gained in competition with an Institution possessing so many advantages as Upper Canada College.

> We have had, for a few weeks, some remarks prepared on the subject of Classical Literature, as a neeful and important appendage to theological study;
>
> Mr. Campbell of Belleville, visited the Indians from time to useful and important appendage to theological study; but a press of other matter has forced us to delay their publication. We shall endeavour, however, to commence them in our next number. commence them in our next number.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

EPISCOPAL VISIT TO NAPANEE, CAMDEN, AND KINGSTON. On Wednesday the 25th September, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, accompained by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., one of his Lordship's Chaplains, proceeded from Kingston to Napanee, in order to consecrate the new Church recently erected at the Mohawk Mission, and which a few weeks before had been opened for Divine Service. Having stopped at the village of Napanee on Wednesday night, at Mr. Shorey's Inn, where his Lord-ship experienced every kindness and attention, he proceeded on the following morning to the residence of the Rev. S. Givins, the faithful Missionary of the Mohawk Nation on whose behalf, and at whose expense, the newly erected Church had been completed.

The hour of service was fixed for one o'clock, P. M., but as early as eleven, individuals were seen from every direction wending their way to the scene of the religious exercises of the day. The Church from its position is a commanding object, and the tall spire, with the sun-light glancing upon it, is conspicuous for many a mile on land and water. It is built of stone, and in the Gothic order, the walis and tower supported by buttresses, and the spire and east end surmounted with that most appropri-

ate, and only appropriate, emblem,—the cross.

The following clergymen were present besides the Bishop, and his Chaplain, and the Missionary of the station,—the Rev. W. Macaulay, the Rev. J. Deacon, the Rev. J. Grier, the Rev. R. V. Rogers, the Rev. J. Pope, the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, and the Rev. P. Shirley, all, during the services of the day robed in their suppliers. during the services of the day, robed in their surplices. This, in a Church sixty feet by forty, and capater spirit in the people of our communion which the exertions of the present times are, with God's help and blessing, calling forth and making visible. That so large a concourse of people should be found to leave their secular occupations, and come, as on this day, to oin their prayers and praises in the dedication of a holy and beautiful temple to God; is a development, amongst other happy signs, of the shepherd's care and zeal, as well as of the improvement and obedience of the flock. And never was a more interesting assemblage gathered; or one, whether we view the red man kneeling by the side by which our blessed religion is marked. The responses were generally and audibly made: the second lesson was read in the Mohawk language by Mr. Hill, the Catechist; and one of the Psalms was beautifully sung in the same After the Prayers, and the solemn consecration of the sacred edifice to God, by the name of Christ's Church, the Bishop preached an admirable and impressive Sermon from Luke vii. 5, "For he loveth our nataking so long a journey at our request. tion, and he hath built us a synagogue;" which, with a forcible adaptation of the subject to the peculiar services to allude to the Divine mercies which we have experienced.

of the day, his Lordship thus concluded :which we have this day consecrated to Almighty God, has been erected by a small portion of the remnant of a brave and great nation, which for a long period of time held supreme dominion over a large section of the northern division of this vast Conti-

"The Six Nations were found, on the first discovery of America, far advanced in civilization, and possessed of a form of Gocompatible with internal peace and national independence; and they only required the assistance of the inferior animals, the ox, the sheep, and the horse, to have attained a degree of strength and refinement equal to that of some of the nations of Europe

the thirteenth century.
"This warlike confederacy, somewhat resembling in its superior or general Council the ancient Grecian Amphiclyanic Council, exhibited in its proceedings a degree of political wis the arts and knowledge of Europeans have so long prevailed, the small remnant that is left stands at this day far above the

"It is true the Six Nations are now greatly reduced in numbers and power, but still the few that remain may well compare with the nation in the day of its greatest glory; for whatever carnal and temporal character. They were fettered by a vile superstition: they had no knowledge of true religion or of the God by whom they were created: some vague notions they certainly entertained of a Great Spirit and a future state, but too weak and vague to have any favourable influence upon their moral conduct: whatever evils, therefore, they may have experienced from their intercourse with the whites, are far more than ounterbalanced by the knowledge of the Gospel which, through their instrumentality, they have acquired.

"On this subject we are apt to pass vast and erroneous judgments, and because our red brethren have in a great measure sappeared before us, we are disposed to pronounce our arriva on these shores as in every way detrimental and destructive to Were we, indeed, to confine our view to this as the adoption of the plan proposed would render ones which, by such a step, may be pressed into a the aborigines. Were we, indeed, to confine our view to this necessary, it was deemed expedient, for the present at hollow and momentary allegiance to his righteous world, it would not be easy to gainsay such a conclusion; but when we consider that a single soul converted to Christ is of ore value than the whole world, and therefore more valuable than many tribes of idolaters, we shall modify our opinion and eadily confess that the small remnant of the Six Nations who have thus manifested their love to their Redeemer by the erection of this Church, is far more precious in his sight, than the Six Nations were in the most brilliant career of their idolatrous and military glory. Not that I am to be understood as palliating, much less excusing, in the slightest degree, the faults committed by the whites in their intercourse with the Indian Nations: I simply mean that, through the overruling Providence of Almighty God, the evils of this intercourse have been turned to the spiritual advantage of multitudes who have been converted, and died in the true faith.

'Who was their first Missionary I am not able to state; but

pointed Missionary to the Six Nations on the Mohawk River in Dr. Stuart was a gentleman of great talents and uncommon shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of wit, and his knowledge of human shrewdness and readiness of with the shrewdness and readin

fluence which be gained over his Indian congregation, by his kindness and attention to the temporal as well as the spiritual ration of their condition, he could not be deprived.

"When civil commotion arose, he did not hesitate a moment to the first vacancy that occurs a Presbyterian is between interest and principle. Neither wealth, convenience, appointed.

We can find no fault with this, while the Charter so clearly allows it: we hope, however, that the so clearly allows it: we hope, however, that the appointment has not been merely a political one, but made from a conviction that Mr. Murray was the fittest man, in Canada West at least, to fill the office. And we hope, for the credit of our University and for the the fittest we hope, for the credit of our University and for the congregation of many verse for a time at least destroyed by the horrors of congratulated by his least destroyed by the horrors of the Church is and inspired the winced no ordinary application of industry and it evinced no ordinary application of industry and test in the winced no ordinary application of industry and it evinced no ordinary application of industry and it evinced no ordinary application of industry and test in the winced no ordinary to obtain assurance that the grounds of this impression benevolence with which he had endeavoured to inspire the In-

it should be made even to reach and mar the auspicious common tribulation, and who had rendered themselves conspicuous in defending those honourable principles which he professed, taught and practised.

We are happy to call attention to the result of the was at Kingston, but his labours were divided between his local

"In 1811 he departed from this world to his reward, and since that time till the present excellent Missionary was ap-pointed, my friend, the Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston,

"Of the merits of the present Incumbent, the Rev. Saltern Givins, it is not necessary for me to speak, as they are abundantly known to all present: it is sufficient to say that he is nost devoted to his duties, and that God has blessed him with a great measure of success. This is the highest of all praise and to say more would be to lessen its effect.

"Finding the old Church getting too small and in a state of decay,—being the first Church built under the superintendence of the Venerable Dr. Stuart, who may be truly named the Father of the Episcopal Church in this Diocese, -it was determined to erect another of larger dimensions, and more enduring

"The Indians came forward to this labour of love with full hearts and open hands, and you see the result in this tasteful building which we have just consecrated to the worship of God in Christ. And it will continue, with God's blessing, through many generations, as the holy Sanctuary of the surrounding population, and long after the Six Nations are so intermixed with their brethren that they can be no longer recognized as a

"In the vista of futurity we do not look to the sad and melancholy result of the Six Nation Indians extinguished and removed from the earth, but to their amalgamation with the European stock. It is true they have till lately so wasted away, that a small remnant only is left; but the plague has at length been arrested; this remnant is now gradually becoming better acquainted with the arts of civilized life. The feel more disposed than formerly to imitate our habits and cus toms, and above all they are becoming more and more alive to

become of us, and be no longer known as a separate people, but fined with us in all the relations of life, and walking with us in sweet fellowship to this holy temple, and lifting up with us united voices in prayer and praise to God through Jesus Christ. stone was laid by the Lord Bishop. "In fine, justly may we hail the building of this Church as

the tomahawk for the ploughshare, and idolatrous rites for the worship of the true God, and who, instead of looking forward to prehension, are illuminated by the Gospel of the Lord Jesus the bosom of their Redeemer.' Upon the conclusion of the Sermon, the Burial ground

configuous to the Church, was consecrated; and upon Church of England and Ireland, residing in that vicinity. returning to the Church, the Bishop was presented with the following address:-"Right Reverend Father; - We the Mohawks, Chiefs and

of his paler brother or chanting with him the praises of his God and Saviour, more indicative of the spirit of love land, are happy to address your Lordship on this important and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. Your Lordship sees now completed a substantial Church,

which we caused to be erected out of the funds of our tribe, as a humble monument of our gratitude to Almighty God for an-numbered mercies to us; and which we have besought your Lordship to consecrate to his honour and service. We heartily thank you, Right Reverend Father, for under-

In the fulness of our hearts, on this solemn occasion, we wish Two hundred years ago we were heathens. It pleased God "This, my Breturen, is no common solemnity. The Church to extend his mercy unto us, and for this we cease not to return our constant thanks to Him through Jesus Christ our Lord.

We are also grateful to the Kings and Queens of England for being our nursing fathers and mothers in Christ: to good Queen Anne who presented our fathers with a set of Communion plate, and to King George, and his Queen, for presenting us with a Bell, an Altar-piece, consisting of the Royal Arms, the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Creed. These

we have preserved to decorate our new Church.
We feel deeply grateful to the benevolent and venerable Soieties in England for their unwearied kindness in sending us Missionaries, Schoolmasters, and books; particularly the late Kingston; the late Rev. Mr. Campbell of Belleville; and lastly for our present Pastor, who has now laboured amongst us fo ore than thirteen years, and by whose zeal and management this present substantial Church has been built.

ndividuals in England who, through the means of our good Missionary and his friends, have contributed so large a su aid of the improvement of our youth,-to promote babits of industry, and extend amongst them the blessings of a good

We are thankful for all these mercies; we are also grateful for God's goodness in sparing us during the late scourge of the small-pox, which destroyed oue-seventh of those attacked. The peculiar privileges of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ never seemed so blessed as when our Minister applied its consolations

to our afflicted brethren.

How can we shew our thankfulness to God and our gratitude to man, for all these blessings? We are few in number, poor in circumstances, and the white men are encroaching on us. We wish to see all in the possession of the blessings we enjoy, and the sound of complaint ought not to be heard on so joye an occasion as the present, nor ought the humblest of Great our Great Mother; yet suffering as we do from emigrants, ofttimes of a character whose example is subversive of the object which is in view in all the ministrations with which we have been blessed, we would take the liberty of suggesting that the greatest attention be bestowed on the education of the noor at home, that their influence may be such as to extend and not

That He who is Head over all things to his Church may long bless you, Right Reverend Father, and make you increasingly a blessing, is the ceaseless prayer of your children in

To this address his Lordship had not had time to prepare a written reply; but in giving to it an extempora-neous answer, he adverted with great felicity and feeling to the various topics upon which the sentiments of this interesting people were so eloquently expressed;—urging them to faithfulness and diligence in their Christian course, to a proper employment of their high privileges; to cleave with fidelity to the Church and to be obedient to the counsels of their well-tried and beloved pastor; sickness and health, the consolation and joy which our

holy religion can alone impart.

The Bishop, with such of the Clergy as were enabled to remain, dined at the Parsonage; and about six o'clock, pointed Missionary to the Six Nations on the Mohawk River in the now State of New York, and the sacred tie that was then

It is not for us to say much on this subject, though we are speaking on behalf of many,—for the welfare indeed of hundreds,—and not of individuals. In

the great diligence and zeal of the Missionary, the Rev. Paul Shirley, as well as of the favourable estimation in which the services of the Church are held in this quarter, 117 persons,—chiefly of maturer age,—were presented for Confirmation. This, in any parish, would be a large

At the close of the service, the following address was presented to his Lordship; to which he replied extemporaneously as at the Mohawk Church, and in a happy and

"May it please your Lordship; - We the Churchwardens, and others, inhabitants of the township of Camden and its vicinity, beg to approach Your Lordship with congratulations upon this your first visit, in your Episcopal capacity, to this We are, though a small one, a part of the charge committed

to your Lordship's care; but seeing that our Bishop deems us worthy of his notice, we humbly hope that it portends, not only an increase to our Church, but also affords an earnest that he fostering care of your Lordship will be extended to this oor, but zealous part of your Diocese.

In our wishes for the prosperity of the Church, and for your Lordship's long continuance over it in the enjoyment of health and happiness, we are behind no part of the flock over which ou are made overseer.

The erection of this Church is the work of individual exertion and if it does not make as good an appearance as the Church which your Lordship is in the habit of visiting, yet it is onr all; and we humbly hope that your Lordship will remem-ber us, and when corresponding with the great parent Societies

rocure for us a set of Books for the Church. In conclusion, we beg leave, after this your Lordship's first visit, to offer unfeignedly our prayers, that you may be long spared to the Church over which your Lordship presides, and that you may be a blessing to her, and that, after finishing your course with joy, your Lordship may enter into that rest prepared for the people of God.

On behalf of the Congregation. S. CLARK, Church-W. C. Bell, wardens."

His Lordship having taken leave of this interesting ongregation and their worthy pastor, returned to Kingson, which he reached about 8 o'clock in the evening. On the following day, his Lordship,-having agreed to prolong his stay at Kingston on that account,—proceeded to lay the corner-stone of a Church about to be erected on Lot No. 24, contiguous to, and in reality forming part of the town. An account of this ceremonial appears in the Kingston News of the 3rd inst., and of this we

readily avail ourselves: ST. JAMES' CHURCH, LOT XXIV .- The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this intended edifice was performed on Saturday last by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, assisted

site of the new building in the following order:-

Sexton and Clerk, in Robes. Architect. Contractors. Building Committee. Clergy, in Robes. Bishop. People.

were deposited a parchment roll, a few coins of the realm, and

On the roll of parchment was inscribed the following :-"In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Amen their departure from this world in darkness and gloom and ap- This Church, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, was orchension, are illuminated by the Gospel of the Lord Jesus erected by public subscription within the parish of St. George, Christ, and are enjoying the well-grounded hope of resting in upon ground the gift of the Hon. John Macaulay, of Kingston, of Kingston: for the accommodation of members of the United

Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, VICTORIA THE FIRST, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain

His Excellency Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, K.C.B., Governor General of British North America.

The Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D. D. L. L. D., by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto. The Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, L L. D., erend William Macaulay Herchmer, A.M. Assistant Minister. The Reverend Robert V. Rogers, (Missionary of the Society

for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts,) minister officia-Charles Willard, Churchwardens Neil Campbell, Thomas Cowie, Contractors. Francis Crawford, and George Davidson, William Coverdale, Architect.

Except the Lord build the house, their labor is but lost that The ceremony being concluded, the Benediction was given,

nd the assemblage broke up. St. James' Church, when erected, will be a neat Gothic structure, 80 feet in length by 45 in width, and capable of seating 400 persons. The spirit in which the design was conceived and has so far been executed is highly creditable to the parties engaged in this good work. We believe a sufficient amount has been subscribed to complete the building, and that it will e proceeded with directly to completion. The services of the Church will thus be brought to the doors of a large and growing Chapel, his Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse,

nding various places of worship in the town.

To give a just estimate of the effort which has just been made, it may not be improper to remark that within but a few years what is now the most densely settled portion of Lot No. 24, nd to supply the spiritual wants of whose population, St. James' Church is being erected, was but a wide pasture-field! The Lot now contains a population of nearly 2000 souls.

His Lordship during his stay at Kingston was the guest of J. S. Cartwright, Esq.; a gentleman whose seious illness is a cause of deep regret not less to the friends f the Church than to every member of the community. -for none are strangers to, and none hesitate to acknow ledge, his high character for probity, public spirit, and sound Christianity. Fervent prayers will be breathed to the throne of grace for his recovery; but if it should please an all-wise Providence to order otherwise, all resigned to the dispensations of his heavenly Father, in the humble hope of pardon and acceptance through a crucified Redeemer.

HALIFAX, Sept. 24 .- Ordination .- The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia held an Ordination in Saint Paul's Church, on Sunday the 22nd ultimo, when Mr. Edward Elisha Budd Nichols, B.A., of King's College, Windsor, was or dained a Deacon, and the Rev. Arthur Welleslev Millidge, Deacon, B.A., of King's College, Windsor, was admitted to the holy order of Priests. The Bishop was assisted by the Archdeacon and the Rev. George Townshend. The Sermon was preached by the Archdeacon from 1st Epistle of Paul to Timothy, chap. 4, verse 16.—

The Rev. S. Givins, on behalf of the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinté, avails himself of this means of action of the public welfare. of the Bay of Quinté, avails himself of this means of acowledging with grateful thanks, the following donations from benevolent individuals in England and Ireland

He is particularly grateful to those friends who have

The amount contributed shall be carefully expended with the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese, to whom

Collected by the Rev. A. Boyd, Rev. Algernon Greafell...
John Lee, Esq......
Mrs. Ross Smyth..... O'Meara 1
Mrs. and Miss Cumming 5
Miss Richardson 0 ll'd by Mrs. E. Town-Mackworth Marriott J. H. Forsyth...

Arrival of the Caledonia.

0 The Misses Knox 0 Rev. A. Boyd 0 Collected by Rev. R. H.

0 0 Whiteway...... 0 0 Do. by Mrs. Brackenb 0 0 Do. by Miss Finlay...

We have to announce the arrival of the Steam-Packet Caledonia, at Boston, on Thursday, the 3d inst., bringing the English Mail of the 19th September. The intelligence by this nveyance, it will be seen, is of much interest and importance.

riend, by the Rev. E

s Usborne, by ditto...

. Robert Morris

Mrs. Ford

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, left London on the 9th ultimo, on her visit to Scotland, and arrived, we rejoice to learn, in safety at Dundee, in the Royal Yacht, on the 11th. Her Majesty, on landing, was received by her Scottish subjects with every demonstration of loyalty and enthusiasm. From Dundee her Majesty proceeded, escorted by relays of the Scotch Greys, to Blair Athole, a seat of Lord Glenlyon's, in the Highlands of Perthshire, where her Majesty was to remain for a short time. The guard of honour at the Castle of Blair Athole, consisted of a fine volunteer body

f the armed tenantry upon the Duke of Athole's estates. Her Majesty's visit to Ireland has been indefinitely postponed It is stated, in the London Globe, that the visit of the King of France to England will take place during the present month Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Guizot.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE. The baptism of his Royal Highness, the infant Princer cond son of Her Most Excellent Majesty and his Royal by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, the Rev. Dr. Beth-ine and the Rev. Messrs. Pope and Bartlett.

Second soil of Her Most Excellent Majesty and his Rev. Highness Prince Albert, took place on Friday, in the private chapel at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager At two o'clock divine service was performed in the late Par-iament House, on which occasion the Bishop delivered an Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the dowager excellent discourse from the text—"Other foundation cau no man lay than that which is laid, Christ Jesus." At the close bridge and the Hered tary Grand Duke and Duchess of Meck of the service a collection was made in aid of the building fund lenburgh Strellitz, arrived from Kew, attended by Baron Kne of the Church, and the sum of £6, 8s. 5d. contributed. The sebeck. The Duchess of Gloucester arrived from Kew, attend-congregation then proceeded from the Parliament House to the ed by Lady Caroline Murray and the Hon. Captain Liddell. The Prince of Prussia arrived at 5 o'clock. His Royal High ness was attended by Count Puckler, Count Koenigsmark, Baron Schleinitz, Baron de Berg, and Captain Meynell. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas and Colonel Sir George Couper. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Archbishop of Canterbury the Portuguese Minister, Lord Stanley, Sir James Grabs rived between four and five o'clock. A guard of hon Scots Fusilier Guards were on duty in the Grand Quadrangle, and on the passage of the Royal party through the corridor to Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and others, assembled in the red lrawing-room at half-past 5 o'clock, and soon after were lucted to seats provided for them in the chapel. The Arch Closet), with the Bishop of Oxford, and the Dean of the Hon and Rev. Charles Leslic Courtenay (Domestic Chap-lain to Her Majesty), the Archdeacon Wilberforce, and Lord Wriothesley Russell, Canon of Windsor (Chaplains to his Wriothesley Russell, Canon of Windsor (Chaplains to Royal Highness Prince Albert), assembled in the vestry at six o'clock. As soon as the visitors had taken their seats the pro-

cession of the sponsors for his Royal Highness the infant Prince was formed. Her Majesty the Queen, Prince "The Corner Stone thereof laid on Saturday, the 28th day of September, A.D. 1844, and in the eighth year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria and the client year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria and First, the hysthe Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Grace Reign. Lord and Groom in waiting to the Queen, the Lord and Groom in waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Equerries to the Queen and Prince Albert, took their place the Queen and his Royal Highness. The altar of the chapel was covered with crimson velvet and gold, and contains unmber of handsome pieces of gold communion-plate, lighted by large wax tapers, in gold candlesticks, and also by lamps on the contains the conta each side placed on pedestals richly carved and gilt. Archbishop of Canterbury stood in front of the altar, the Bishops of Norwich and Oxford, and the other clergymen present, standing at the sides. In front of his Grace was the tont of silver gilt used at the christening of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The illustrious sponsors on one side and the royal and august guests on the other form ows from the altar. On the right was the Prince of Prussis, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duc of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. The Queen wore a rich white satin dress, trimmed with broad Hon lace, the body and sleeves likewise trimmed with the same. Her Majesty had on her head the splendid diamond circlet, and wore the riband and star of the most noble order of the garter-The Queen also were as an armlet the motto of the garter, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." set in brilliants. Prince Albert was habited in a military uniform, and were the riband of the same Prussian Order of Knighthood as the Prince of Prussia. The juvenile Royal family were dressed in white satin, richly trimmed with lace of British manufacture.

The service commenced with the performance of "O be joyful"—Palestrina. When the music ceased the Lord Chamber-lain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, conducted the Infant Prince from the White-room and attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. At the conclusion of each prayer, the amens were sung in full choir to the organ. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton handed the Infant Prince to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who solemnized the rite of baptism; the Duke of Cambridge naming his Royal Highness, baptism; the Duke of Cambridge naming his Royal Higher "Affred Ernest Albert." The young Prince was then given back by the Archbishop to the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

At back by the Archbishop to the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. the conclusion of the baptismal service his Royal Prince Alfred was conveyed from the chapel. Highness was dressed in a robe and cap of Honiton point lace over rich white satin. The choir, accompanied by the organ, sang Handel's Hallelujah Chorus from Judas Maccabeus.

Arghbishan of Centerla Archbishop of Canterbury then pronounced the benediction-The ceremony was concluded at seven o'clock. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Prince of Prussills and the other Royal personages returned to the corridor in the same order as they entered the chapel. The other visitors proceeded to the grand reception-room. A magnificent ban-quet afterwards took place in honour of the event in St.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECE The Parliament was prorogued by Commissioners appointed to represent her Majesty, on Thursday, the 5th ultimo, 10th of October. After the preliminary business had disposed of, the Lord Chancellor read the following as her Majesty's most gracious speech :--

My Lords and Gentlemen: We are commanded by her Majesty, in releasing you fr further attendance in Parliament, to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity which you have a controlled to the seal and assiduity which you have a seal of your which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of public duties during a laborious and protracted session.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the bill which you presented to Her Majesty for regulating the issue of bank on toes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of Eugland for a limited period Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place to

pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on com

of their friendly disposition. Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the King of the French on events calculated to interrupt the good undestanding and friendly relations between this country Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with

You will rejoice to learn that, by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two governments, this thro danger is happily averted. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the service to state.

Her Majesty has observed, with the utmost satisfaction, that by the course to which you have steadily adhered in maintain ing inviolate the public taith, and inspiring a just confidence in the stability of the national resources, you have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the annual charge on account of the interest of the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty desires us to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our manufac-tures and commerce, and on the prospect that, through the bounty of Divine Providence, we shall enjoy the blessing of an abundant harvest.

Her Majesty rejoices in the belief that, on your return to your several districts, you will find generally prevailing throughout the country a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so impor-

tant to the peaceful developement of our resources and to our national strength, will be confirmed and encouraged by your presence and example. We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that when you shall be called upon to resume the discharge of your par-

liamentary functions, you may place entire reliance on the cor-dial co-operation of her Majesty in your endeavours to improve the social condition, and to promote the happiness and contentment of the people.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

It is extremely gratifying to announce, that all apprehension of a collision between France and England, on the Tahiti question, is at an end. Reparation is to be made by the French Government to Mr. Pritchard, for his illegal arrest at Tahiti, and the French officer who maltreated him has been censured and removed from his command. It is also alike pleasing to find that the war between France

and Morocco is at an end. The Sultan has given way, and sued for terms. The telegraphic despatches transmitted by the Prince de Joinville from Tangier to the 10th ult., states that— "The Moorish government has demanded peace. The fleet arrived at Tangier this day. The Governor of the town came on heart and the control of the town came on heart are somewhat the control of the town came of t on board to renew his demand. Our conditions have been signified and accepted, and the treaty signed. During the day the Consulate General has been re-established, and its flag saluted by the town. Orders to cease all hostility, and to leave the island of Mogador, will be dispatched this afternoon."

LIBERATION OF O'CONNELL.—REVERSAL OF THE JUDGMENT. (From Willmer & Smith's European Times.)

y this tance.

- body

Princer Royal

Our American readers will not be less surprised than were the inhabitants of the British isles at the reversal, by the House of Lords, of the judgment of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, the circ the circumstances attending which have been as extraordinary as they were unlooked for. Few events have caused greater excitement. Upon the people, whose leader Mr. O'Connell is, the effect has been astounding. The proceedings connected with the monster trial, from their first commencement to their final al. final close by the decision of the highest court of judicature in the empire, will figure in the page of history as the most singular in their character, and the most unfortunate in their results. ever instituted by a Government.

This attempt to vindicate what is called the "majesty of the law," is little calculated to inspire respect for the public tribu-nals, or for the talents of those who figure in them. The character of the conductors of this prosecution, and of all connected with it, has been compromised—damaged—degraded—by the bungling which marked the beginning, and was kept up until the end. The present Ministry owe nothing to their law officers but with the conductors and O'Connect have both officers but odium. O'Connor and O'Conner ... triumphed over them; the first in England, the last in Ireland. To cope with the leader of the Chartists, or the idol of the

epealers, is, it seems, beyond their ability.
But if the result is personally discreditable to the chief actors it is equally so to the law itself, which admits of so many different interpretations, and respecting which judges, law-lords, and lawyers of high and low degree, are completely at logger-bends. The "glorious Constitution" of England, respecting which we hear so much, is an enigma. No one appears to comprehend its meaning, or to read it aright. Every man is presumed, by a legal fiction, to know the law, while the ermined scupants of the bench and the learned dispensers of justice from the woolsack are squabbling about its import. Swift truly says that law is like a cobweb, which arrests the small fly, but suffers the dragon to escape.

The day the last steamer sailed, the judges had given their opinions in the House of Lords on the law of the points submitted. mitted to them. Of the eleven counts which composed the monster indictment, they pronounced more than half to be ei-ther informal or bad. Four of the counts they held to be in-

ed an elaborate opinon, in which he strongly denounced the illegality of the whole proceedings, and characterised the treatment which the traversers had received in the matter of the jury list, as a "mockery, a delusion, and a snare!" Ultimate-iy, the Lord Chanceller but the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements made in the art of curing were the careful of the improvements of the careful of the c ly, the Lord Chancellor put the question, when the judgment was reversed by a majority of one of the law Lords—three to two. Some of the lay peers wished, in this emergency, to rush to the support of the government, but they were restrained by ed by Lord Wharncliffe, who showed them that bad as was the eversal of the judgment, their interference, by voting, would be worse-more damaging to the constitution and to the peerage.

EGYPT. A letter from Alexandria, dated the 8th August, states the result of Mehemet Ali's late Escapade:

"A Council was held at Cairo, on the evening of the 5th a Council was held at Cairo, on the evening of the obtainst, of all the Pachas, Beys, and men of influence in the country, to take into consideration the different reasons of complaint his Highness Mehemet Ali had to make against them. ; and they all acknowledged at once their guilt in not represented their readiness to submit to any punishment which his Highness might be pleased to inflict upon them,

Mehemotory of the managers, and Mehemet Ali left them to pass judgment on themselves, and the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President, that he himself (Ibrahim Pacha), should be deprived of one year's salary, however, for the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the Ali, however, for the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, should be deprived of one year's salary, however, for the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, should be deprived of one year's salary, however, for the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, should be deprived of one year's salary, however, for the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, should be deprived of one year's salary, however, for the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, should be deprived of one year's salary, however, for the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, should be deprived of one year's salary, however, for the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, should be deprived of one year's salary, however, for the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President, that he himself the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President, that he himself the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President, that he himself the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President, that he himself the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President, that he himself the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President, that he himself the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, should be deprived of one year's salary, the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, should be deprived of one year's salary, the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President, that he himself the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, should be deprived of one year's salary, the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President, the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President the proposal of Ibrahim Pacha, the President the Ibrahim Pacha and the Pacha a (Ibrahim Pacha), should be deprived of one year's salary, and the other members of six months' salary. Mehemet Ali, however, found the award too great, and reduced the punishment to the last of the beauty of the the loss of six months' salary to Ibrahim Pacha, and months' salary to all the others. After this decision met Ali seems to have been quite satisfied; and the profit that his Highness will make by it has been calculated to amount to upwards of 250,000 dollars. His Highness then sent down instances structions to Artin Bey, at Alexandria, to inform the five Consuls General of his perfect re-establishment in health, his renouncement of going to Mecca, and his determination to direct are direct affairs himself as hitherto. On the 6th, his Highness ordered his steamer to be in readiness to bring him down to Alexandria. Alexandria; and he is expected to arrive here in the course of this night."

We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, assurance trance into the House of Peers must be hailed with universal satisfaction. Indeed, the want of speakers on the Government-

> The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount on e months' bills from four to two-and a half per cent. THE GREAT BRITAIN .- The Bristol Mirror says, that this magnificent vessel may be expected to be floated out of the har-bour either in the ensuing month of October or the early part of November; but how, it would, adds that paper, be premature

TRADE. - THE MARKETS.

Liverpool Ashes Market, Sept. 19.

Asues.—Some forced sales to the extent of 300 to 400 brls. were effected at 23s. 6d. for Montreal pots, 21s. for old New York pots, and 20s. for pearls, and several small parcels have since found buyers from the ship's side at similar rates; 3d. to 6d. more is, however, wanted by holders of parcels in

London Grain Market, Sept. 19. FLOUR, U. S., sweet, new, duty paid... £1 6 0 @ 1 7 0

Ditto in bond....... 0 14 0 @ 0 17 6

Ditto sour, duty paid..... 1 3 0 @ 1 5 0 1 5 0@1 6 do. do. 0 6 0@0 6 0 6 4@0 6 10 Canada . Foreign ... 0 5 6 @ 0 7 Do. in bond ... 0 0 0 @ 0 0

Oats, Irish, & 45 lbs..... 0 2 6 @ 0 2 8 REMARKS.

CORN.—The harvest around this district, and in most parts of England, has been secured under very favourable circumstances, the weather having proved uniformly fine, until the last three or four days, during which we have had some extremly heavy rains. The imports from the 3d to the 16th instant, have included 3,786 quarters Wheat, 42,495 barrels Flour, 858 quarters Barley, 450 sacks Oatmeal from Canada, with 4,254 barrels flour from the United States. The Wheat trade has acquired a firmer tone since the sailing of the last steamer. Irish new Wheat comes forward rather slowly, and there is good inquiry for such, at an amendment of 2d. to 3d. p 70lbs. on our last quotations. English new, though less saleable, also commands a similar advance. Foreign free parcels were purchased rather readily yesterday and at Friday's market, and in prices there is little or no alteration to notice. Canadian and United States Flour have, on the whole, met a moderate demand only. At present there is little inquiry for the former, except reduced. Barley, Malt, Beans, and Peas, have each been in poor request, on terms scarcely equal to those previously noted. Outs remain steady, and a fair amount of business has taken place in Oatmeal, at an improvement of about 1s, \$\psi\$ load for most descriptions. The transactions in bonded articles have comprised some parcels of sweet States Flour, at 16s. 6d. to 17s., and some sour, at 14s. ap barrel.

Liverpool Provision Market, Sept. 19. BEEF, & bbl. of 200 lbs. in bond.

Prime 1 17 0 @ 1 19 0 REMARKS.

Provisions .- American .- There continues a steady reguar demand for Beef. In the finer kinds (of which there is little now left) prices are firmly supported, but middling sorts are easier bought, holders being desirous to clear their stock before new appears. Pork has not sold so freely, and prices are the turn lower. The stock is light. The imports of Cheese has been unusually scanty; the dealers are anxiously looking for the new make, the first arrival of which, if in good condition, will meet a ready sale. Lard meets a ready sale at the late advance, and the tendency of the market is upwards; the stock is much reduced. Tallow is without alteration in value Unadulterated American grows in favour, and meets a free sale at full prices. The season for Grease Butter is nearly over.

Liverpool Timber Market, Sept. 19. TIMBER.—Since the first of this month, 13 vessels have arrived from Quebec with Wood, 8 from St. John, 3 from St. Stephen's, and 6 from other ports; in all 30 cargoes, the tonnage of which amounts to 14,728. Of square Timber there are 9.323 logs; of Deals there are 10,203 pieces; and of Planks 109,986. During the month the arrivals have met a ready sale on the quay, so soon as they became ready for inspection, and such has been the anxiety of purchasers to secure some stock, that nearly all the cargoes that have arrived up to this time have been sold, and the last arrivals, before any part ha been landed, at full prices. The prices at which the late sales have been made, are for Quebeç, Yellow Fine, 17\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 18d. per foot; Ditto Red Ditto, 19d.; St. John Yellow Ditto, 21d. to 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Birch, 19\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Quebec Oak, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Ditto Deals, £8 10s. to £12 per stand; Pine and Spruce Planks, 2½d. to 2 11·16d. per foot 2 inches, and other articles

Colonial.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN, -The relation which recently existed between us, as your Representative in Parliament, having been dissolved by an Act of the Royal Prerogative, and not being allied to either of the great political parties that usually rule the State, but a firm and staunch advocate of every measure tending to promote the prosperity of our common weal, on the broad basis of equal justice to all classes of the community, some further elucidation of my opinion on the prominent topics which now agitate our political horizon being now demanded of me, I hast-en, in compliance, to give you a few substantial and true reasons having duly made his Highness cognizant of their acts, and having done things without his authority; and they also represented.

and Merchandize, Chattels, Debts, Accounts, Notes of Hand, Bonds, Mortgages, and INCOME DERIVED FROM ANY PROFES-SION, TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT.

3. Because they inserted a clause in the said Bill, CONFIN-

ING ITS OPERATION SOLELY TO UPPER CANADA, AND ESPE-

liament in opposition to the votes of the majority of the Representatives of the People subject to its operation; or, in other words, that Upper Canada was to be taxed by the Lower Canada Members, at the same time, they persisting in claiming exemption from its operation.

The news brought by the Overland Mail is not of great importance. Lord Ellenborough did not intend to leave India till the arrival of his successor.

The letters from China speak with some apprehension of the effects which the French and American embassies, each supported by several vessels of war, were likely to produce upon the icalous Chinese.

The letters from China speak with some apprehension of the effects which the French and American embassies, each supported by several vessels of war, were likely to produce upon the icalous Chinese.

The letters from China speak with some apprehension of the effects which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada is paid our of justice, (which is about £20,000 ment; when the same in Lower Canada, the paid our of justice, (

we believe there is no split in the cabinet: on the contrary, valled, although Lord Stanley's retirement from the House of Common and Lord Stanley's retirement from the Lord Stanley Retirement from the Lord S

10. Because they passed through the two Houses of Parliament an unconstitutional and iniquitous bill, degrading a large and influential body of loyal and staumch Protestants in the eye of influential body of loyal and staumch Protestants in the eye of the world, cruelly depriving them of their civil and social rights,—persecuting these brave defenders of their country, for standing forth manifully and courageously in a critical and trying period, to preserve this important Colony to the British Crown, at a time them their persecutors were exerting their influence to subsert it.

11. Because they passed through the two Houses of Parliament to a very considerable sum. It is, moreover, to be observed, that smuggling is nevertheless carried on to a great extent, although, if we believe the complaints that are often generally made against the custom house at Toronto, it in Canada; edited by his Brother, G. Poulett Screen E-q., to be observed, that smuggling is nevertheless carried on to a great extent, although, if we believe the complaints that are often generally made against the custom house at Toronto, it in Canada; edited by his Brother, G. Poulett Screen E-q., then their persecutors were exerting their influence to subsert it.

11. Because they passed the rore of the year to a very considerable sum. It is, moreover, to be observed, that smuggling is nevertheless carried on to a great extent, although, if we believe the complaints that are often generally made against the custom house at Toronto, it in Canada; edited by his Brother, G. Poulett Screen E-q., the progressing and successful, by Sam'l Wilderspin... 7 6 Illustration of the protection to a very considerable sum. It is, moreover, to be observed, that smuggling is nevertheless carried on to a great extent, although, if we believe the complaints that are often generally made against the custom house at Toronto, it in Canada; considerable by his Brother, G. CB, with a Narrative of his Administration in Canada; and the progression of the cities of the Wild

other words, that the patronage of the Crown should be surrendered to them to purchase Parliamentary support, well knowing, that had he degraded his high office by such surrender, that he would thereby render himself subject to Impeachment.

The words that the continuary resorted to for the parliamentary support, well knowing, that had he degraded his high office by such surrender, that he would thereby render himself subject to Impeachment.

Secretary's Office,

12. Because many of these measures have a tendency to weaken, if not to sever the tie, now happily connecting us with

recently been exemplified, in the following acts of justice and generosity:—

The Honourable DENIS BEAGAIN to the place of the Executive Council, in the place of the Honourable R. B. Stllivan, resigned. She has endorsed our Bill for the loan of £1,500,000, to be

United States, at a very moderate tariff.

Province, arging on them the importance, may the necessity of taxing American wheat, and other Agricultural productions, successful result of that despatch is known to you all. FARMERS, show that government, that you have generous

and grateful hearts-for vile must be the ingrates not to appre ciate these boons! Yours, Faithfully and Devotedly,

s the first to be held under the new law passed the 12th Octo-

eight days' notice, where the election may be closed, if no poll July 28th, 1845.

Where a poll is demanded it is to take place in the different parishes or wards, at the time and place the Returning Officer shall notify, not less than four or more than eight days after the

where no register of voters is kept, and then only one day. The votes to be taken by Deputies and poll Clerks appointed by the Returning Officer, and returns to be made to him at the LATIN.—Ovid's Epistles: Ariadne Theseo and Enone Paridi day of the adjourned meeting, when he shall declare the election, or adjourn from day to day, Holy-days excepted, till the returns come in, or till there is only sufficient time remaining to make

least 12 months) and poll Clerks to be sworn to act impartially, ALGEBRA.—To Simple Equations inclusive, (Bridge).

c. No votes to be scrutinized when once recorded.

Returning Officers and Deputies empowered to swear voters. administer the oath of allegiance and preserve order, appoint special constables, arrest disturbers, and seize offensive weapons. Twenty-five pounds fine and three months' imprisonment for assault and batteries committed within two miles of the

ment." Other persons guilty of bribery to be liable to a fine of from five to a bundred pounds and the bribed vote disallowed. Paid agents not to vote. No person to treat or pay expenses for promoting the election of any candidate. No person to come armed with offensive weapons, within

two miles of the place of election, excepting Returning Officer, his Deputies, &c, and constables under his orders. No flags or distinguished colours, ribbands, labels, &c., to be borne or used during the election, and a fortnight before. All under a penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and

Ditto Deals, & 80. to £12 per stand; Plene and Spread like in inflation of the proposed more than half of a given the proposed at the state of matters at the fine than the proposed at the proposed at the state of matters at the proposed at the state of the proposed at the state of the proposed at the state of matters at the proposed at the state of matters at the proposed at the state of the proposed at the proposed at the state of the proposed at the state of the proposed at the state of the proposed at the proposed at the state of the proposed at the state of the proposed at the proposed at the state of the proposed at the proposed at the state of the proposed at the proposed at the proposed at the proposed at

LACHINE CANAL-ITS IMPROVEMENTS .- The operations along the line of the Lachine Lanal, and more especially where that canal passes through Griffintown and discharges itself into the St. Lawrence, are advancing with startling celerity. Huge mounds of earth rear their sombre-hued crests where the barges for the Caracha presentions of might dimensions. The Caracha presentions of might dimensions the continued.) from Upper Canada once floated—excavations of mighty dim sions open themselves where formerly the citizens promenaded—while on every side may be seen traces of vast changes, over which the Board of Works presides. It is the fate of every body, whether corporate or incorporate—whether represented by any acknowledged head, as in the case of Mr. Killaly, or where the responsibility falls upon the many—to excite the ire of some offended or aggrieved individual, and thence furnish matter for the indignant correspondent of a journal. Such at least has been the gauntlet through which Mr. Killaly has had to pass. We leave it to the residents of Vaudreuil and Beauharnois respectively to praise his virtues, or his foibles to mourn. We speak not now of the much vexed question of the Beauharnois Canal: we write about the Lachine Canal—once the most insignificant in the Colony, soon to become the most important for its dimensions of any of the canals on this continent. For this accession to our commercial standing, it is certain that we are indebted, in some degree, to the Board of Works; and though others may have suggested the employment of the spare water-power of the Lachine Canal for milling purposes, it is to Mr. Killaly that we are indebted for the practical execution of the project. We understand that this autumn the Board of Works purpose leasing water-power equal to the working of one hundred run of stones. Should the intention be carried out, it must enhance the value of landed estate throughout Griffin town, and furnish employment at all seasons to vast numbers of our industrious classes.—Montreal Times.

SMUGGLING.—We perceive by public notice of sale, that a CIALLY EXEMPTING LOWER CANADA.

4. Because this Bill was to have been carried through Parof Customs at Gananoque, when about to be brought into the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the payment of the Province from the United States, without the Province from the United States, which will be provinced from the United States, which will be preserved from the United States, which will be provinced from the duties. We have upon former occasions spoken out against the system of smuggling which prevails to such an extent throughout the Province, and viewed it "as a corroding evil that eats into the very vitals of the revenue, and presses with a assortment of leaden weight upon the fair trader, who is satisfied with such ple which now prevails, of compelling Upper Canada to pay all the expenses attending the support of the local administration of justice, (which is about £20,000 a-year) from a local assessf justice, (which is about £20,000 a-year) from a local assess-nent; when the same in Lower Canada is paid out of the cause of conplaint, and the revenue would be proportionally benefitted; but, in order to perform this duty properly and effectually, the system, and the means to carry it out, must be so improved as to render the customs establishment of the Pro-Members; who stated, that in Lower Canada the afternoon of that sacred day was usually devoted to such recreations; and the interests it has to protect. As it at present stands, if reports be true, there are prominent cases in which the dutis are not performed, in strict conformity with the requirements of law, or as effectually as the means at the command of the reports be true, there are prominent cases in which the duties are not performed, in strict conformity with the requirements of law, or as effectually as the means at the command of the collectors at their respective ports, would admit of their being performed. An inquiry into this subject, and the application of an amendment to a Bill in the Legislative Council, deprivative deliver there is no split in the cabinet: on the contrary, valied, although Lord Stanley's retirement from the House of to the command associated with the said amendment with the duty it is required to perform, and the interests it has to protect. As it at present stands, if reports be true, there are prominent cases in which the duties are not performed, in strict conformity with the requirements of law, or as effectually as the means at the command of the collectors at their respective ports, would admit of their being performed. An inquiry into this subject, and the application of an amendment to a Bill in the Legislative Council, deprivationally and undoubted rights, imposing restrictions, grievous and vexatious; and, in doing so, inserted in the said amendment will be directed at its next meeting. collectors at their respective ports, would admit of their being HE Sub

with his brilliant eloquence, and the enthusiastic cheers of his admiring and astonished hearers, is only preparatory to his removal to the House of Peers. Lord Stanley retains the seals of the Colonial office and his seat in the Cabinet, and however of the Gorgon-headed family compact.

8. Because they have appropriated to themselves, (without submitting to Parliament) monstrous salaries; totally incompatible with the paucity of our Provincial resources, and More duced by the admission of tea from the United States, upon payment of duty, (tea previous to 6th July, 1843, being a propayment of duty, (tea previous to 6th July, 1844.)

9. Because they have assumed to be themselves, the sole at that period, as well as by the collection at this port of certain judges of the amount of remuneration they shall receive from the public coffers, and because they have dipp'd their hands into the brought into the Upper Province under the bonding system, more particularly the duties on sugars, which amount in the public purse accordingly.

10. Because they passed through the two Houses of Parliament course of the year to a very considerable sum. It is, moreover,

their sovereign, by compelling him to enter into a stipulation subject the least consideration, particularly when compared with | Bishop Hopkins's Work , in 2 vols. 8vo.... respecting the Prerogative of the Crown; that no appointments to office should be made prejudicial to their influence, or, in the numbers and vigilance of those employed in smuggling, and the new modes that are continually resorted to for the purpose and Fathers by the Prelates, Pastors and Pillars

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 7th October, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to that great country, of which it is our pride and glory to boast; the following appointments, viz:

The Honourable Denis Benjamin Viger, to be President

The Honourable Denis Benjamin Viger, to be President

> HENRY SHERWOOD, Esquire, to be Solicitor General, for that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, in the place

Upper Canada College.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATION. And lastly, in compliance with the representations of a few of your Representatives, who made a special mission to England

T the FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION, on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th of September, The Warden of Berckingholt; or Rich and Poor; by on your behalf but three years since,—of whom I am one, she transmitted a dispatch to the executive government of this Hibitioners, on the foundation of the Council of King's Col-

A STATE OF	LATIN.	GREEK.	GEOMETRY	ALGEBRA.	TOTAL.	hunigati in testi hunigati in testi hunigati	
Evans, Geo	243	255	105	279	882	U. C. College, 4th Form	
Stinson, Eb	186	261	111	291	849	U. C. College, 4th Form	
Ridley, Henry	243	240	90	129	702	U. C. College, 4th Form	
Ambrose, Wm.	120	135	96	135	480	District School, Guelph	
We then well a					F V	VM. BARRON.	
378-2		Principal U. C. College.					

Upper Canada College.

Number of Vacancies, July, 1845: Four: tenable for three years; to two of which (3d and 4th) attached exemption from College dues for Tuition; to one, (2nd) in addition to the above, the Annual Stipend of above first meeting, and he is to adjourn the meeting till some day within four days after the days fixed for polling.

and to one (1st) exemption from College dues for both Board and Tuition, with liberty to commute the privilege of Boarding

Subjects of Examination, July 28th, 1845:

in the "Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo," Eton, 1840, between p. 18 and p. 32 inclusive. These are to be considered as text-books on which questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, &c. will be founded.

ARITHMETIC. Extract from the Regulations:

1. All Candidates to be eligible who shall produce Testimonials of Good Conduct and Qualifications from the Principal or Head Master, or any Institution for Education in Canada. 2. The above Testimonials to be lodged with the Collector

3. The names of the successful Candidates to be published, specifying the Schools at which they were educated. F. W. BARRON,

Principal U. C. Coll. Toronto, Oct. 7th, 1844. 378-3w The Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Herald, and British Colonist; the Montreal Courier, Quebec Mercury, Hamilton Gazette, and London Inquirer, will each give three insertions.

STATIONERY, &c. * W. ROWSELL are now receiving their Fall supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which,

THEOLOGICAL AND OTHER WORK	KS,			
BRIEF View of Ecclesiastical History The Cathedral, or the Catholic and Apostolic	£0	2	0	
Church of England, Sonnets	0	11	3	
Lyra Apostolica, do	0		4	
Church Dictionary, by the Rev. W. Staunton,			A E	
M.A. Rector of St. Peter's, Morristown, New			100	
Jersey	0	7	6	
Keble's Christian Year, with introduction and			2016	
Notes, by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane, of			SPE	ı
New Jersey	0	6	3	
The Double Witness of the Church, by the Rev.				
W. Ingraham Kip, M.A	0	8	6	
The Primitive Church, compared with the Protes-				

Henry's Christian Antiquities ...

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Country orders punctually attended to. HUGH SCOBIE.

Toronto, 1st October, 1844, ? 137, King Street. 377-1m mick, Esq., Niagara.

FINE ARTS. JUST RECEIVED, Ex Warrior, from London, a large Assortment of SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, many of them of recent production. These will be sold at prices

HUGH SCOBIE. Toronto, 137, King Street, & 1st October, 1844.

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store

lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

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

B. C.

He abovementioned attainments a belong to the Established Church.

Apply to Thos. Champion Established Church.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, of a remedy for the evils that prevail in the system will be amongst the most important duties to which the attention of Parliament will be directed at its next meeting.

The revenue collected at the Port of Toronto, for the year milities of the prevenue collected at the Port of Toronto, for the year milities of the prevenue collected at the Port of Toronto, for the year milities of the prevenue collected at the Port of Toronto, for the year milities of the prevenue collected at the Port of Toronto, for the year that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance

NEW WORKS, H. & W. ROWSELL,

63 KING SRREET, TORONTO. denham, G.C.B., with a Narrative of his Administration in Canada; edited by his Brother, G. Poulett Scrope Esq.,

of the Church of Rome for the maintenance of Popery, by Thos. James; revised and corrected by the Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., All Souls

Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin. Sermons for the use of Families, by Rev. Edward

chism and Liturgy of the Church of England; preached in the national Society's School, West-

. 16 0 Popular Evidences of Christianity; by W.Sewell, B.A. 11 3 The Weapons of Schism; by Rev. E. A. Stopford... 5 6

The English Church and Roman Heresy; by Walter

Family Readings from the gospel of St. John, applied also to the use of Teachers in Sunday schools; by

ISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, and such persons as may please to favour her establishment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F. will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Pupils at her residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W.

Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements

EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED: Every Pupil to furnish her own Books, Stationery, Bed,

be returned upon the Pupils leaving the School. Payments, Quarterly in Advance: Letters, post-paid.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework 2 0 0

by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education. Masters will attend for the French, Italian, and German

BOOKS and STATIONERY, from London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, his Stock in all branches of the Business is now very complete, and will be found, both as regards quality and price, worthy of notice. He would particularly call attention to his Assortment of FANCY STATIONERY and DRAWING MATERIALS, being procured from the most eminent manufacturers.

The following persons have kindly allowed their names to be used as references:—The Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. Beard from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, the J. Grasett, Toronto; The Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto; The Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph; The Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darling-Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation. Additional Supplies have been shipped, and are expected to arrive during this and the following month.

Guelph; The Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darling-arrive during this and the following month. Guelph; The Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darning ton; The Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Toronto; The Hon. William Allan, Toronto; Clarke Gamble, Esq., Toronto; The Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston; The Hon. James Gordon, Amherst-John Hamilton, Kingston; The

Toronto, 13th August, 1844. WANTED,

I N an Establishment for Young Ladies, a Lady capable of giving instruction in the usual branches of a good educaroutine of School duties.

377-1m

Application to be made by letter (post-paid), mentioning the individual's qualifications and terms, to D. H., Post Office. EDUCATION.

WANTED,

Apply to Thos. CHAMPION Esq., 144 King St., Toronto. September 5th, 1844. Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers,

DLAIN and beaded GOTHIC FONTS. Magdalene.....do.
St. Mary's.....do.

157 King-st. Toronto. June 17th, 1844.

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY

ESTABLISHMENT. No. 2, Throop's Buildings, Division Street, (Next Mr. Calcutt's and opposite Cobourg Hetel.)

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding Country, that he had FRANCIS LOGAN ing Country, that he has just opened a large and well

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,)
Which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for
CASH, he therefore respectfully solicits an inspection of his

times on hand a constant and full supply of Teas, Coffees, and Tobaccos, at the lowest Wholesale Prices. Cobourg, August 26, 1844.

He also begs to inform the TRADE, that he will have at all

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he solely holds the PATENT RIGHT for Eastern and Western Canada, f making and vending

SMUT MACHINES. known as "GRIME'S PATENT," as may be seen by reference to the office of the Registrar of the Province, where his Title is duly recorded. All persons who have infringed, or may infringe the said Patent Right, will be proceeded against unless they make immediate satisfactory arrangement; and the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing, using or vendng machines made without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber or his authorized agents.

Machines of the above Patent are manufactured at the

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co., DUNDAS, who have always on hand French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, Patent Packing Presses, Threshing Machines, Ploughs, &c. Steam Engines and Boilers made to order, as well as every description of Mill Machinery. They are also prepared to contract for the erection of Mills in any part of the Province.

JAMES B. EWART.

Dandas, Canada West, 1

2d September, 1844. FOR SALE,

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

The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable, Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair. Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of

family. The road to Ha Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or to the Proprietor,

LEWIS MOFFATT. Toronto, June 22, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River
Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:—Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

NOTICE.

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

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844.

A HOUSE AND OUT OFFICES, conveniently and comfortably arranged, in the vicinity of Cobourg, with or without about fifty-five acres of Land, one mile from the Church, Market, &c. A planked side-walk passes the door.
This Property will be found an excellent investment, as the whole can be laid out in Building Lots, and must increase in

Apply to Mr. HARGRAFT, Post Office, Cobourg; if by August 1, 1844. TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A most desirable residence for a Private Family,

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, Or the Captains of Vessels navigating Lake Ontario. THE HOUSE is in the Cottage style, nearly new, built in the most substantial manner of wood, with a good Stone O Cellar underneath, and contains five Bed rooms, Drawing-room, O Parlour, Kitchen, Pantry, and Closets, &c. &c. The Yard and Garden occupy half an acre, forming three good Building Lots,

The Garden is well stocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. The situation is within the limits of the picturesque and rising town of Port Hope, near to the Lake Shore, and on the West side of the Harbour, possessing one of the most beautiful prospects to be found in Canada.

The Garden is well stocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. The situation is within the limits of the picturesque and rising town of Port Hope, near to the Lake Shore, and on the West side of the Harbour, possessing one of the most beautiful prospects to be found in Canada.

For further particulars apply to Mr. M. Jellette Premises.

August 12, 1844.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Par-liament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartnership Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal

N. B .- All letters must be post-paid.

FORWARDING, &c. THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends

and the public generally, that they will be fully pre-pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as Forwarders, Warehousemen,

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

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied.

Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods

consigned to them from Great Britain. MURRAY & SANDERSON, SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville.

February, 1844. MARRIED.

On Tuesday the Sth inst., in St. Peter's Church, Brockville, by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, M.A., Rector of Peterboro, uncle to the bridegroom, Richard Farmar Steele Esq., Barrister, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hughes Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica.
In Kingston, on the 8th instant, at St. George's Church, by

the Rev. Mr. Pope, Mr. Richard Scobell, Jun., to Eliza Ann. only daughter of the late Adj't James George, of Her Majesty's DIED.

Of Typhus fever, Sept. 30th, Henry Josias Mulock, youngest son of Wm. Mulock, Esq., of Orillia, aged 19. At Sorel, on the 25th ult., aged 74, Robert Jones, Esq., Lt. Col. of the St. Ours division of Militia, one of the oldest Justices of the Peace for the Province. Mr. Jones had represented

the borough of William Henry in several Parliaments.

At St. Gervais, on the 27th ult., aged 68 years, the Hon. F. Quirouet. The deceased was a Legislative Councillor of Lower Canada, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Bellechase Militia. He entered Parliament in 1820, and the Legislative Council in 1833. His long career in the Magistracy was marked by strict honour and integrity. Education loses in him one of its most active friends.

BANK STOCK, DEBENTURES, OR LAND SCRIP,
WANTED.

SMALL quantity of U. Canada, Commercial, or Gore
Bank Stock wanted. Also Land Scrip, Government,
or City of Toronto Debentures (old dares).

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 10:
Rev. Dr. Shelton; Lord Bishop of Toronto (2); Rev. R. J. C.
Taylor; Mr. W. Henderson; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; F. W.
Barron Esq. (2); Dep'y P. M. General; Rev. W. Brethour
(next week); Lord Bishop of Montreal; C. P. Wetmore Esq.,
add. sub.; H. Rowsell Esq., with parcel; W. H. White Esq.; City of Toronto Debentures (old dates).

Apply to HENRY E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, No. 4 VicT. H. Muloch Esq.; Rev. S. Givins; T. Champion Esq., rem.;

expended on public improvements.

She has passed an Act of the Imperial Parliament, permitting the introduction of Canadian products into the United Kingdom

at a mere nominal duty.

She has passed another Act of the Imperial Parliament, removing prohibitions, and permitting Teas, and other articles essential to our wants, to be imported into Canada from the

JOHN TUCKER WILLIAMS. Hope, October 1st, 1844. GENERAL ELECTION LAW .- The present general election

ber, 1842. The elections, when a poll is demanded, are no longer to be held at the chief place of each county, city, or town, but in each ward of the towns, and in each parish of the counties.

But there is to be a meeting in each town and county at "the most convenient place," of which the Returning Officer shall give by the Council of King's College, will commence on Monday, July 28th 1845.

Two days from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., to be allowed for polling, for an Annual Stipend of £20.

the return of the writ.

Returning Officers, Deputies, (resident free-holders for at EUCLID'S ELEMENTS.—Book I.

Bribery and corruption to render the election void, and the examination.

of Upper Canada College, one month before the first day of Examination. person guilty incapable of being elected, "during that Parlia-

six months' imprisonment. CANADA PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—A return of the charge incurred on account of the Canadas in respect of the army, navy, ordnance, and commissariat, in each of the years from 1835 to 1843 inclusive, and the amounts granted by Parliament from the year 1837 to the year 1843 inclusive, in consequence of the insurrection in Canada, which, it may be recollected by our readers, broke out in the first-mentioned year, (1837,) has just been visual. The gross total charges incurred on account.

A Course of Practical Sermons; 4 vols, expressly adapted to be read in Families; by the Rev. Har-

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

land for every Sunday in the year. 2 parts.....

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

EDUCATION.

TERMS:

Bedding, &c. &c. & Silver Tea and Table Spoon and Fork; to

Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844. FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

It will be Mrs. Gilkison's particular duty, personally, to nstruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St. Lawrence downwards. Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introeminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with long experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, THE Subscriber having received his expected Supplies of be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these BOOKS and STATIONERY, from London, Edin-accomplishments in their children.

tion, and who is willing to make herself useful in the general

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

Toronto, 5th February, 1844.

A S an ASSISTANT in a SCHOOL, a Person of Lady-like only daughter manners, and good English Education. She must be competent to instruct in History, Geography, &c. A Lady possessing greater acquirements would be more desirable, but the abovementioned attainments are indispensable. She must

toria Row, King Street, Toronto, C. W.

you from the warm duity with e of your on. The measures w, and to

SPEECH

appointed no, to the had been g as her

AN UNEXPECTED DIFFICULTY. Checks and disasters

Grow in the veins of actions highest rear'd; As knots, by a conflux of meeting sap, Infect the sound pine and divert his grain Tortive and errant, from his course of growth

As Mr. Milles and his companions were drawing near to the house, they were joined by Mr. Ford's two duce to our readers. Charles, the eldest of the two, justice in his remarks, and that the matter was of so was now about sixteen years of age, and naturally a grave a nature as to demand a deep investigation, very talented and amiable boy; his education, however, had been most sadly neglected; and at the present time, natural excellences, which had grown wild from inattention, appeared likely to degenerate into vices, and threatened a headstrong and rebellious manhood. It would be wrong to say that his education had been entirely neglected. At an early age he was sent to a public school at Sapbury, where, by eribbing themes and verses from other boys, and "getting construes," as it is technically termed, he contrived to keep himself some three or four from the bottom of his class, there being at that time, fortunately for him, just so many boys on his form more stupid, and about as idle as himself. By some means or other he also generally managed, after the first two or three halfyears, to escape flogging; the cause of which we believe to be, that the head-master, Dr. Bird, seldom flogged boys, but such as he thought would repay his and their pains by a future brilliant career at one of the universities. Of this, Master Charles gave no promise; for although, as we have said, with plenty of natural talent, he had tact enough to disclose only and having learned, from the prevalent report in the have it all finished by the day appointed. And now Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable school, the danger of possessing good abilities, he kept his own in the background as much as possible. The consequence was, that his "cabbages," &c. were winked at; and, on the whole, he had a very pleasant and independent time of it. During the holydays, of course, he did nothing, and heard but little from morning to night, except the great and illustrious honours that were awaiting him, as the future representative of the Ford family and tenant expectant of Weston Hall. As to better things, the things of another world, these were seldom spoken of at Sapbury, and but rarely practised at Weston, except, indeed, on a Sunday, when the family made a point of attending church, and afterwards had one or two old friends to tea to discuss the merits of the sermon, and the clergyman's reading, &c. They had also a way of speaking of religion at school, which was worse than not speaking of it at all. The boys, as boys whose religious education is neglected commonly do, made puns and jokes upon Scripture names, and used to open their Bibles to tell fortunes, or to discover passages they might interpret in an improper manner. At Weston also, in a more reserved way, these practices were observed; and in addition. Charles and his sister were frequent listeners to the different controversies held by their mother and some of her female friends, who considered themselves learned in such matters, in which they often heard their clergyman, Mr. Milles, laughed at, and called

prospects. In consequence of this, he called upon Mr. Ford, stating what his apprehensions were, and saying that, as the clergyman of the parish, he thought it right to speak to him on what he considered the eternal welfare of his child. Mr. Ford heard patiently all the vicar had to say; and, after consulting with him, resolved to remove Charles from Sapbury, and place him and perhaps the best way, after all." with a private tutor in the neighbourhood of Preston. domesticated in the family of Mr. Melcomb, vicar of property belonging to the vicarage. I do not much Marton. He had now been with this gentleman for rather more than a year and a half; and although he had paid more attention to his learning lately than when at the public school, and seemed to be making some progress in his books, yet, from one or two conversations which the vicar had with him, he did not feel altogether satisfied with what he heard. (harles was certainly improved in some respects,-there could be no doubt as to that; still he was very different from what he ought to have been. He was more studious and less profane in his remarks upon religion than he was before going to Mr. Melcomb; but he was very forward and self-opinionated, talked loudly and boldly upon matters with which he was entirely unacquainted; and on his first interview with the vicar, after his arrival at Weston, wished to draw him into an argument upon the doctrine of regeneration in baptism, which he said he could prove was not scriptural. Mr. Milles smiled, although mournfully, at his young friend's polemical propensities, and recommended him to turn to Proverbs x. 14 and xvii. 27, 28, as the best answer he could give. A longer acquaintance did not tend in any respect to lessen the vicar's fears as to the present state of Charles's mind; and in a subsequent conversation with Mr. Ford he again mentioned the subject. Mr. Ford said he was obliged by what the vicar

and to a very lamentable extent perverted the good

qualities they naturally possessed. The vicar, who

at his father's house and at Bradwell's, where he went

felt respecting his son's present course and future

told him, and would attend to it; he accordingly mentioned it to his wife, who remarked that she felt no surprise that Mr. Milles disliked Charles's present course, for she had heard her son give the vicar a regular set-down in some important point of theology, which he was not likely very easily to forget. It was therefore decided that Charles should remain where he was, until old enough to go to Cambridge. Rachel Ford was some few years younger than her

brother; and although resembling him in some points of character, was at the same time a very different kind of person. Charles was generous and sincere, resolute in his determinations, and impetuous in his actions; in these respects his sister resembled him. Both were very sanguine in any thing they undertook, and both fully bent upon acting up to their convictions. Rachel, however, had none of that love of applause which formed a leading feature in her brother's character. What she did was from a conviction of its being right; while what he did frequently arose from a desire to arouse the attention and excite the admiration of others. Like her brother, Rachel was natu- give you my best assistance." rally clever and amiable; but like him also her education had been greatly neglected. Her time had principally been spent at home with her cousin Ann Croft, who, having lost her parents at an early age, resided after that event with her aunt; and, in return for the trouble and expense she brought with her, paid a certain annual sum out of her small income, and, in addition, undertook to superintend the education of Ann Croft, unfortunately, had been brought up in a bad school: her father had been what some few years since was called a Churchman, i. e. he had gone to Church generally; the exceptions being when he went to a dissenting place of worship, which was the case on charity-sermon nights, and other such times. Her mother had been a Dissenter, and only occasionally went to Church to please her husband. Churchdiscipline was unfortunately little regarded in the town where Ann's father and mother lived; and among such as called themselves Churchmen, Ann observed an absence of holiness which, when compared with the stricter discipline of the Wesleyans, to which sect her mother belonged, had the effect of drawing her affections towards the latter. It was not the custom at Lesley church—such was the name of the place—to say any thing about Dissenters; so, as long as Ann

that schism, in the true meaning of the word, was sin. The consequence was, that she grew up with very un-shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being certain notions on some of the great truths of Christianity, although, from a naturally good disposition, and the kind instruction of a pious mother, she was thoroughly sincere in her professions, and acted in a strictly conscientious way, as far as her knowledge rior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only strictly conscientious way, as far as her knowledge went. On first coming to Preston, she was much shocked at some things she heard said by Mr. Milles with regard to Dissenters, which were very different from what she conceived the truth; but after much reflection, she was obliged to admit there was some which she promised to give. To this person's care Rachel was committed, and, as may be supposed, grew up with very indistinct ideas upon many most important points of religion.

As soon as the two young people, whom we have introduced to our readers, had answered the few questions put to them by the vicar and Bradwell, as to their mother being at home, &c., they detached Henry from his companions, and took him off to a distant part of the grounds. In the mean while the two elder personages went up to the Hall, and on their arrival were ushered into the library, where Mrs. Ford and Miss Croft were sitting. After the first customary remarks, Mrs. Ford expressed her thanks to Mr. Milles for attending to her summons so quickly.

"We have met," she continued, "with this unforeseen difficulty as to the endowment at the most unfortunate time possible. Just fancy, Mr. Bradwell," turning herself to him, "what a sad disappointment it leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellis to us! The Bishop was to have stayed here; and Mr. Jenkins, from Blackpool, promised to preach the evening sermon; and the workmen have been hurried on so much for the last month, that they engaged to voking.'

"But why should it be all for nothing?" asked the superior style.

"Why?" repeated Mrs. Ford; "why, where can we possibly raise 1000l. more? I've ransacked heaven and earth to collect what has been already collected; I've had bazaars, and cards, and charity-sermons; I've written at least, I should think, a thousand letters; and with all have been able to raise no more than 1200l., which is 200l. less than is required for the building alone; and then, when it is built, there will be railing it in, and buying surplices and books, which, with other things, will come to 100% more; so that, do what I will, I shall scarcely be able to pay off these expenses—but 1000l. besides!—oh, Mr. Milles, it is quite impossible."

"It may be very difficult," said the vicar; "but I should hope not impossible." "Quite impossible," continued Mrs. Ford; "be-

sides, the money, you know, is for the endowment, which makes the thing worse. In these days, we all know, people like to see something for their money. Old Deacon, for instance, refused to subscribe unless we promised to have a bit of a spire, as he calls it. Had this 1000l. been wanted for the building-fund, perhaps one might have raised it-although then, indeed, I scarcely know how; but for an endowment, I'm sure we cannot."

bigoted, foolish, puritanical, popish, &c. All these "And what," asked the vicar, "do you intend to do?" things had their influence upon the children's minds, "Oh," replied Mrs. Ford, "I can't tell; I don't know at all; it is a most provoking business. Don't you think, Mr. Milles, that you could persuade the had frequent opportunities of meeting Charles both Bishop to consecrate the church without the endowoccasionally as a play-fellow with Henry Howard, saw the threatening danger; and as the pastor of the flock,

thought it right to state to Mr. Ford the anxiety he would allow of that: indeed, he has not power, I believe, to do so. Besides, Mrs. Ford, suppose that he which it will ever be his study to deserve. ould and would consent, what is the new incumbent to do for a maintenance?"

"Humph," said the lady; "I never thought of that. Poor man, he should have something."

"There is one way, indeed," remarked the vicar, after a pause, "by which this may be accomplished;

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Ford, brightening up. "To endow it," replied Mr. Milles, "out of the

derstand these points; but fancy this might be done without very great difficulty." "Dear me," exclaimed Mrs. Ford, "what a delight-

ful idea! Oh, I'm sure it might be done. The Bishop said, in his letter to Mr. Ford, that he should be very glad indeed if some way could be found by which the obstacle to the consecration could be removed. So I'm quite certain that he will make no objection, and none of us shall; really I do not see how there can be any difficulty in the matter."

"Very well," said the vicar, "if you please, you may mention this plan to Mr. Ford, and say that I should wish to have some conversation with him upon the ubject, and that I am quite ready to do all in my power to assist in overcoming the difficulty."

"This really is kind, Mr. Milles; this is most delightful! And now I will tell you what I did not like to do, as long as there was no prospect of having the church consecrated; I have engaged an incumbent-"Engaged a what?" interrupted Bradwell, who with difficulty suppressed a smile at this novel mode

of speech,—at least so it appeared to him. "I have engaged an incumbent," continued the lady; "Mr. Dwyer, a great friend of Mr. Jenkins at Blackpool, a most popular man. He has been preaching for the last four months at one of the most fashionable chapels in Dublin, and is followed after by every body. Oh, I shall be so delighted to get dear Mr. Dwyer at the new church."

"I am afraid, Mr. Vicar," said Bradwell, addressing his friend, "that this plan of yours may possibly defeat Mrs. Ford's kind wishes with regard to Mr.

"In what way," asked Mrs. Ford, apparently somewhat alarmed.

"Why, I fancy," continued Bradwell, "that if Mr. Milles endows the church, he will have the presentation; and in this case might have some friend of his own, whom he would wish to appoint."

"Would he really have the appointment of the ncumbent?" asked Mrs. Ford, in great surprise. 'Why, we built the church."

"True," added the vicar; but I believe Mr. Bradwell is right; and therefore, if you wish to have the presentation, you must, I fear, devise some other means than the one I proposed: still, if you cannot accomplish it as you wish, in any other way, remember, you may call upon me, and I shall be happy to

"But would you present the living to Mr. Dwyer?" asked the lady.

"I cannot pledge myself in such a case," observed the vicar. "I would certainly, if you wished it, inquire into Mr. Dwyer's character and capabilities; and if, after inquiry, it appeared to me that he was the fittest person for the cure of this new district, I should very willingly place it in his hands."

At this period Mrs. Marles entered the room, attended by the young party; after which, in a short time, the vicar and his companions went away.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

FOR SALE,

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to
WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg.

was there, she had no idea that dissent was wrong, or Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late Captain Bour-

CHIER, R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all ne sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

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

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can e pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent con of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and

on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brien, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about hall an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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

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

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, manner, and on moderate terms.

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

Toronto, May 30, 1844. THOMAS BILTON.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a Merchant Tailor, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his

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

P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord,

&c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in

Toronto, May 13, 1844. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clerment? It might be added, you know, with the font, which we have left to be put in at some future time."

"No," replied the vicar, "I do not think the Bishop in the property of the property o itting attention to business, to merit that patronage

> J. H. JONES. MERCHANT TAILOR,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

J. G. JOSEPH. Optician, Spectacles & Mathematical Instrument Maker, No. 2, Victoria Buildings, ADJOINING BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BANK,

KING STREET, TORONTO, IN returning thanks to the public generally for the liberal a support he has received since his commencement, would state that he has opened, in addition to his former Stock, an extensive assortment of SPECTACLES, adapted to every sight within the reach of artificial assistance. Compasses, Theodolites, Levels, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers nd Sacchrometers, Phantas and Magic Lanterns, Compound and Botanical Microscopes, Prisms, Telescopes and Spy-Glasses, and various other articles in his avocation. In connexion, he has on hand and will make to order WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and SILVER WARE.

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

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

He has also engaged a good STEEL SPRING-MAKER. Cobourg, August 15, 1844. 370-tf

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

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

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

KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, vio. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

Toronte, 25th May, 1842. MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

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

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced

usiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has Removed to No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843. A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.



DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, MALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOF DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO, CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPT. COCLEUGH,

SAIL AS UNDER, From Toronto to Kingston:

Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon.

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

SOVEREIGN, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

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

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston. Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as

eceived by them or their Agents. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ? Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

DAILYLINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.

The Fast-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat EMERALD,

CAPT. VANALLEN, WILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Port Robinson at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Rail Road Dock, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and

Port Robinson at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Ran Rosen Chippewa, at 12 o'clock, P. M.,—except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippewa only, and will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippewa at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marchael, P. M.

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Niagara Falls, and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queenston in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto One ton in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Ro-chester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in Gilt Mould predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him.

T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the Cars at Queenston and the Emearid at Chippawa, will Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steame that leaves Toronto at 2 P. M.

> STEAMER TO OSWEGO. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

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

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

Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Monday, at 4. P. M. Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Tuesday and

Saturday, at 8, A. M. Toronto, May 30, 1844. DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. TWOHY, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port
Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports

(weather permitting) every Tucsday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock, A.M. Toronto, 1844. THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPT. KERR, WILL leave Tononto for Rochester Direct, every WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

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

> The Steamer Eclipse, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

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

MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS CHARLOTTE,

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

THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.
French Creek 5 " " " A.M.
Prescott Tuesday, 1 " A.M. Prescott Ogdensburgh " Coteau du Lac " 11 46 46 And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Thursday, 1 Prescott Ogdensburgh St. Regis Coteau du Lac " 11 " " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Saturday, 1 Prescott Ogdensburgh St. Regis " " Coteau du Lac

And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Thursday, P.M. Carillon Grenville Friday, A.M. Bytown Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Saturday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN

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

Carillon Grenville Wednesday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 4 Isthmus

And arrives in Kingston the same day. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Navigaion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure ingines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage.
The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston nd Montreal every alternate day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE.

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

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

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

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

No Money Being Required Down,

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

further Rent.

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

REMITTANCE OF MONIES.

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

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

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

without notice.

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

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

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

""" Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

EMPORIUM.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER

No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

their patronage.

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms.

Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door we

THOMAS WHEELER,

ENGRAVER, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

F. H. HALL.

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S,

MARKET SQUARE.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.
OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,
No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

MR. BEAUMONT.

Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

Mr. S. WOOD,

S U R G E O N D E N T I S T,

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended DENTISTRY.

by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

J. W. BRENT.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON.

PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN.

ACCOUNTANT,

NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

GENERAL AGENT.

TORONTO:

OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

IRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS.

COACH BUILDERS,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS.

AND KING STREET,

TORONTO.

FOR SALE,

RANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.

BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street,

TORONTO.

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on

January, 1844.

KINGSTON.

residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied

SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c.

RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

Toronto, May, 1844.

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

Cobourg, 20th March, 1844.

Toronto, April, 1844.

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

P.M.

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

Toronto, February 5, 1842.

He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

W.H.EDWOODS,

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

N. G. HAM, CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, BARRISTER AT LAW. Office over the Post-Office, cobourg. 365-3m A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET, King Street, Cobourg. T. & M. BURGESS, SIMON MUNRO MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establish-(LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, John Eastwood. James Lesslie. B. W. Smith, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President.

J. RAINS, Secretary. for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with (5) All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store 191, King Street, Toronto. It found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every country have in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits 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 Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. SMITH & MACDONELL,

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop tif falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make t grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are fire ented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Cont, or never try it. Remember this always. Rheumatism and Lameness ely cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are resto

ent—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Lunmenr, from Comstock & Co. All Sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cared by Roop's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

BURNS AND SCALDS. and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the $P_{\rm ILES}$.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed se many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, ior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect-te blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general

HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Jundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness a bing the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a remination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the case, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Known

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin-SARSAPARILLA.

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed of qual this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it aperior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. t positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all internal ritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in oughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm piled on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or disores are rapidly sured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually.

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