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#### Poetrn.

We sit beneath the spreading vine In some sequester'd glade, And where its verdant tendrils twine

Before the vernal leaves expand, Or ripens autumn's fruit. And thus we rest in peace beneath

And thus we rest in peace beneath
The ever-blooming tree,
Whose leaves with fadeless blossoms wreathe,
The nations' balm to be;
Forgetting how the seed at first
Was sown in barren clod;
How wearily the germ was nurs'd
Whence sprang the Church of God.

How grew the Church of God? it grew
Not as a summer flower,
But Martyr's blood, like morning dew,
Was its reviving shower;
And round it ever gush'd and pour'd
A verdure-yielding tide;
That stream, the life-blood of its Lord,
Warm from His wounded side.

Can we forget the glorious band Who, 'mid those days of strife, Nurtur'd the plant with tender hand, And warm'd it into life? Should we forget, yet deem not then Their names can ever die: Inscrib'd not on the hearts of men, They meet the sleepless eye.

They drain'd the martyr's cup,
Yet Faith's clear eye, undimm'd by tears,
In trust to heaven look'd up; Permitted for awhile to view The cloudy curtain furl'd-

Around them in its fury rang Death's wildest dirge peal'd out;
But from the calm blue sky aloft,
To cheer each sinking soul,
Celestial strains of music soft

And till from death's calm sleep they wake,

They must be dear to Him!

TEMPORAL CALAMITIES. (By the Rev. J. A. Spencer.)

or when occupied in the every day concerns of life, but while engaged in the solemn acts of worship, and while sacrificing at the altar in obedience to God's commands; it was then that the sanguinary Roman came upon them, and their life's-blood flowed forth mingling with the blood of the sacrificed victims: now, said the Jews, we know that these Galileans were sinhers above all the Galileans because they suffered such have been punished so severely; the Lord would have interposed and saved them; He would have scattered the Roman soldiery as chaff before the wind. and vindicated His honor against the insult put upon His name by the tyrannical usurpers:—but because he did not interpose and save them, we are sure that their fearful end was only a just judgment against such grievous sinners. Just so, too, those eighteen men upon whom the tower in Siloam fell and destroyed hem beneath its ruins, were undoubtedly greater nners than any others that dwelt in Jerusalem at the ne, else God would not have caused them thus sudfor destruction. Now, the men who judged thus respecting others, are not alone in entertaining such few, perhaps, in these days, since the clearer light of the Gospel has shone upon the world, carry their opinions to the same extent, or are equally positive in particular instances; yet it is certain that the teasoning of men in general upon this subject is very fallacious: they assume, as a ground-work, that the things of this life, the good and the ill of existence prosperity and adversity, are tests, which can be telled on, of the correctness and value of the principles ples on which they act. If a man is prospered in worldly matters, if he gets wealth and honours, if he dises above the majority of his race in those respects, which are so apt to move their envy and excite secret stility, if he continue prosperous for many years and

men, since nothing can be more fallacious than to judge on such grounds respecting a man's moral and spiritual condition in the sight of God; wherefore of participation in all the blessings purchased for us the death of Christ.

To conclude. There are three conditions in which were and they who suppose that the relations of this work will in any wise form a rule of judgment in the last, will in any wise form a rule of judgment in the last, and lofty, early and wealthy of the earth will receive more attention than the poor and the despised among men, when the purpose of maintaining public worship for his draw and wealthy of the earth will offer to your Majesty this our first them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to deal on well as the them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to deal on well as the them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them to deal on with an ordination of this world and well said the unreading the three them to apprent them to apprehend them to devel do now with an ordination of the were well as the purpose of the thing the three them to apprehend them to devel do now with an ordination of the were the the

blessed, and preserved for the accomplishment of great vate Christian may be assured that he is himself a ends in the world. We have not only been separated sharer in these sanctifying influences of the Spirit? in times past from the nations by the insular position For when they are mentioned as the seal of his future of our parent-land, but we have been sought at various hopes, there seems to be an appeal to something, of times in our history to be cut off as a Christian nation which there is a sensible perception as an evidence of from communion with the other tribes of Christendom. the reality of those things which are not yet become Our kings and queens have been excommunicated, the objects of perception and sense. As the seal afand their realms laid under interdicts and treated as fixed to a declaratory deed is a sensible mark and tothe possessions of heathen-men and publicans. But ken of the internal purposes and invisible resolutions such decrees, being intrinsically wrong and unjust, and of the human mind, the sensible evidence of the action having proceeded from authority incompetent to issue of God's Spirit on his own, the Christian must look them, have not been ratified in heaven. What man, for in the integrity of his own principles and the innoin error, has bound on earth, has mercifully not been cence of his life. It may be said of the Holy Spirit bound in heaven. The great King of Israel, King of what Christ has said of other spirits, "by his fruits ye Kings, and Lord of Lords, the only Head of the Chris- shall know him."—"The fruit of the Spirit is Love." tian Commonwealth, has ruled us, and kept us, and love of God, from a just sense of his perfections, which caused our name and power to be extended far and render him no less the object of rational love than of wide in an incredible degree, till our description is holy fear; love of man, as created in the image of truly that of Joseph in the text,—"who was separate from his brethren,"—a fruitful bough, a fruitful bough and members of Christ. "Jor:" a mind untroubled by a well, whose branches, both in a religious and and serene amidst all the discouragements and vexations of the world; a full satisfaction and entire commaturity, a decline, -as if there were a necessity in men, not only avoiding what might justly provoke the case, that so it should be. Hence we hear it their enmity and ill will, but by a studious cultivasometimes mournfully conjectured, that our father-land tion of the friendship of mankind by all means which has attained its zenith, and that it will therefore for may be consistent with the purity of our own conduct, the future decline. I know not that Holy Scripture and with the interests of that religion which we are would bear us out in such an idea. We there read called upon at all hazards to profess and to maintain. that righteousness exalteth a nation; that they who "Long-Suffering:" a patient endurance of the evil honour God, will themselves be honoured of God. We qualities and evil practices of men, even when they read solemn warnings of the peril of unfaithfulness and create particular disturbance and molestation to ourapostasy. We read that the nation whose God is the selves, founded on an equitable attention to that natu-Lord is blessed, but that the wicked will be turned ral infirmity and corruption from which none of us are into hell, and all the nations that forget God. The entirely exempted; a temper more inclined to bear nation and kingdom that will not serve our Lord Jesus | than to retaliate much unprovoked injury and unde-Christ, we are assured, will perish and be utterly served reproach, esteeming injury and reproach a lightwasted. And in another place, that, from the nation | er evil of the two than the restless spirit of contention that obeyeth not the voice of the Lord their God nor and revenge. "Gentleness, goodness, faith, meekreceiveth correction,-from the nation where truth is NESS, TEMPERANCE:" these are the fruits by which the perished and cut off from their mouth,-there will also Spirit of God is known. But every man's own conbe speedily cut off the voice of mirth and the voice of science must decide whether these are the ruling pringladness, the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of ciples of his conduct. If his conscience is void of ofthe bride. From such and similar declarations it fence towards man: If he makes it the business of would appear that the decline of a nation is contingent this life to prepare for his future existence: if he uses on its unfaithfulness to the kingdom and rule and the present world without abusing it: if he is patient truth of our Saviour. Whence we may conclude that, in affliction, not elated in prosperity; mild in power, as the greatness of England, in a Christian view of content in servitude; liberal in wealth, honest in pohistory, has arisen from her pre-eminent zeal on the verty; fervent in devotion, temperate in pleasure: if whole and nationally, for the maintenance of the pure he rates not the present world above its real worth, and undefiled religion of our Lord in its integrity, and sets his chief affection on eternity, this propriewithout addition or diminution, so, whilst her national ty of conduct in the various situations of life: this holy fidelity to the Faith continues, her greatness will in all habit of the soul, turning from the things that are seen probability be mercifully permitted to continue. There and looking forward to the things invisible, is the uns no necessary declension in her case rationally to be doubted work of God's Holy Spirit. It is therefore, supposed. But He who ruleth among the nations an instance of mercy extended in the present life to will, as He has heretofore done, in mercy protect her, the person on whom the effect is wrought, and the aye, even to the end of the world, if she do but prove surest earnest of the great mercies promised in the life true by God's grace to herself and to the Christian to come. For God being immutable in his nature and his attributes, and uniform in the methods of his go-Let us ever thus look religiously at our country, as vernment, the experience of his present goodness is constituting one of the tribes of the Christian Israel, the firmest ground of future hope. But of the reality and under the government of the one King of Israel, of that improved state of sentiment and manners from and then there will be no despondence. Let us sin- which the merciful interposition of God's Spirit is incerely, and with all simplicity of faith pray for our ferred, every man's own spirit, that is his conscience, nome and its rulers, that "in all their thoughts, words is the judge; and the judgment of conscience must be and works, they may seek the honour and glory of God, taken from the sensible effects of a godly disposition

#### INCONSISTENCIES OF SINNERS. (From the Parable of the Pilgrim, by Bishop Patrick.)

There is not one of them but he loves that which he hates, and pursues that which he flies, and praises that which he cannot but also discommend. There enjoys all or nearly all that man can desire in this life, it is at once concluded that his principles are good, perhance concluded that his principles are good, and perhance concluded that his principles are good, perhance concluded that his principles are good, and the reef that one of our party, on stepping out on a piece of wood, said he found bottom, in only a few they are tossed about with I know not how many contrary winds. They all desire to be rich, and yet this feet of water. It was joyful news to hear him say he much heavier: still anything but secure. We served sood and evil, but good enough for men to act upon which have been, in some sense, intrusted to their this world, but good enough for men to act upon which have been, in some sense, intrusted to their thing more than need, and yet they are ever in great was now nearly counter the saw many people scattered about, standing on the which had grounded inside the surf. It was joyful news to near nim say ne up, and the rait was now nearly counter thing more than need, and yet they are ever in great which had grounded inside the surf. It was joyful news to near nim say ne up, and the rait was now nearly counter thing more than need, and yet they are ever in great which had grounded inside the surf. It was joyful news to near nim say ne up, and the rait was now nearly counter the saw many people scattered about, standing on the working out to each half a "tottle" of brandy, and a small ball this world, and safe enough for those who are concluded to live to lin live to lent to live as the rest of mankind live, and take their such and cannot be obtained by that "individual which they have to be less than that which they have the live which they have the liv hance with the multitude, as far as the world to come concern, which, while it turns the attention of the not; and they take that which is present to be so litconcerned. So, on the other hand, it is very apt to individual upon his own truest and highest interests, the the multitude, as far as the world to come individual upon his own truest and highest interests, the that it is not worth the notice in compare of what the port side from the sponson to the figure-head, was the port side from the sponson to the figure-head, the howsprit and iib-hoom, bendindividual upon his own truest and highest interests, they expect in time to come. And is there any greating as each sea covered it like a reed. The wheel last committed themselves to the surf. Out of the unsuccessful, who is frequently suffering under of his view his union with a great society of the elect of his view his union with a great society of his view his union with a great society of his view his union with a great society of his view his union with a great society of his view his union with a great society of his view his union with a great society of his view his union with a great society of his view his union with a great society of his view his union with a g calamity or other, and who is poor or in very of God, with whom he is called upon to act, to suffer, they pursue mirth, but they ever pull upon their heads on the raft, and 10 having gone off on the little boat. tened circumstances, has something entirely wrong and to sympathise. Nor can they be attained by a great deal of sorrow. They would have nothing at the machinery and the sheet. To this parties of the made 79 saved out of the 151 souls supposed to have bout him; and if he is not a vicious man, or if as all showled; and if he is not a vicious man, or if as all showled; and if he is not a vicious man, or if as all boat still clarge about forty individuals. We been on board. We had by this time gathered togemowledge he is an honest and upright man, still his of union beyond the mere craving for union in the deciples cannot be worth much, since losses and described the machine still clung about forty individuals. We hearts of members, have no assurance that they will heighten their delights, they quite destroy them, and the machine yaud the shaft. To this portion of the ship there still clung about forty individuals. We hearts of members, have no assurance that they will heighten their delights, they quite destroy them, and the machine yaud the shaft. To this portion of the ship there still clung about forty individuals. We hearts of members, have no assurance that they will heighten their delights, they quite destroy them, and the machine yaud the shaft. To this portion of the ship there still clung about forty individuals. We hearts of members, have no assurance that they will heighten their delights, they quite destroy them, and the machine yaud the shaft. To this portion of the ship there still clung about forty individuals. We hearts of members, have no assurance that they will heighten their delights, they quite destroy them, and the machine yaud the shaft. To this portion of the ship there still clung about forty individuals. We heart so find the machine yaud the shaft. To this portion of the machine yaud the shaft. To this portion of the machine yaud the shaft. To this portion of the machine yaud the shaft. To this portion of the machine yaud the shaft. hips have been the almost unfailing results. In continue a year. Unity is the gift of God, and like take them away. When they would leave no place where the ship had struck. These reefs are com-Way men usually argue, and if they see a certain His other gifts, it must be sought at His hand, and seleading the Then usually argue, and if they see a certain described in His way. Now He has been pleased to be followed by to follow to follow to follow to follow the following to honour and respectability, they are so full that they cannot feel them. Do not you see all this verified in drunken fools? When they are so full that they cannot feel them. Do not you see all this verified in drunken fools? When they are so full that they cannot feel them. Do not you see all this verified in drunken fools? When they are so full that they cannot feel them. Do not you see all this verified in drunken fools? When they are so full that they cannot feel them. Do not you see all this verified in drunken fools? by to follow it, carefully avoiding such a course as his injuracy in the same places at full tide being inches of water, the same places at full tide being one live sheep, one dead sheep, one dog alive, one ting. ght injure their worldly prospects, or lower them in the blessed company of all once blasted with the fumes of water; other places at run the blessed company of all once blasted with the fumes of water; other places once blasted with the fumes of water; other places once blasted with the fumes of stuff like treacle, one small barrel of butter, and one faithful people." That the individual is to be united as good a judge as they of pleasures, which, without having four, five, and six feet, with here and there of stuff like treacle, one small barrel of butter, and one faithful people." That the individual is to be united as good a judge as they of pleasures, which, without to that company, not merely by his own will, but by any difference, sucks in the best and the worst of li-

ject. From it we learn that virtue, or holy obedience,

A society may be formed, which, for a time, may seem

They think them happy who are in the other world, to search for any sort of clothes to protect them from shall be rewarded, and that vice, or impenitence and to be prosperous, but it cannot combine in itself the but yet they are loth to come among them. They disobedience, shall be punished. Here, these results whole race of mankind, because it cannot combine into may sometimes take place; His justice and goodness one all their wills. It is by its own nature a voluntary would fain spin out the most miserable life to the clothes turned over in search of flannels, trousers, and in punishing the guilty and rewarding the obedient, society, and therefore depends upon the will of its greatest length. But there is another thing that is may at times be displayed; but there is no promise members. But the Church is not a voluntary society; stranger than this: for you have often heard them be found. After the stragglers had been gathered that such shall be the case in this life; on the contrait is not a matter of choice whether we will belong to
complain, I believe, of the great scarcity of time, and together on the shoalest spot, about 250 yards inside ry, we are expressly told that the righteous shall suffer it or not. The Church is a Divine institution, and yet which of them is there that is not so prodigal of it, as the breakers, information was gathered of the state of persecution and great tribulation, and that the wicked as such, obligatory upon the conscience. The Church if he had half an age to spare? They say that it runs the boats. Two boats were reported unfit for use, may and do prosper and flourish as the green bay tree; has an organised government, Divinely enacted laws, away very swiftly from us, and yet they spur them on and the mail-boat had her entire stern torn out, all the and we are warned against judging from external cira Divinely instituted ministry. She does not at pre
their hours, and would have them fly away faster than lining-boards gone, and the stern, bottom and sides cumstances alone, or from the temporal condition of sent combine all the human race within her pale, nor they do, as if they had too many of them. There are men, since nothing can be more fallacious than to judge on such grounds respecting a man's moral and judge o

ardship, are most fatally deceived; for God is no respecter of persons, but measures out equal justice to all alike. They who believe and do what God respected in that day not because of the parts agree to move in one direction; but no virtue to use them well, and preserve them.

Another, that of individuals, combined together, for the purposes of carrying out such designs as they may all alike. They who believe and do what God respectively. They would leave them estates; but no virtue to use them well, and preserve them.

Another, that of individuals, combined together, for the purposes of carrying out such designs as they may desire children: and when they have them, take no care about them. They would leave them estates; but no virtue to use them well, and preserve them.

Another, that of individuals, combined together, for the purposes of carrying out such designs as they may approve, aggregated into a mass which holds together, care about them. They would leave them estates; but no virtue to use them well, and preserve them.

Another, that of individuals, combined together, for the purposes of carrying out such designs as they may approve, aggregated into a mass which holds together, so long as all the parts agree to move in one direction; but no virtue to use them well, and preserve them.

ward called out "breakers a-head!" Instantly the captain was forward with the officer of the watch, midipmen and look-out men, and then as quick as thought the orders were given to "stop the engines" and "turn a-stern full speed," the helm being ordered hard a-starboard." The ship in a few seconds went crash on the reef with almost all her force, as she had een under full steam, with sails set. She went over a little to leeward on first striking, then uprighted, and being raised by the swell, the way scarcely off her yet, she again crashed on the rocks with all her weight. This seemed fairly to dash her whole bottom in, sending the machinery, boilers, and funnel up with a jerk e inches. The engines immediately stopped of mselves, the steam escaping from the boilers, filling the engine-room, and flying up through the hatches in a thick white cloud. There was then no hope of getting the ship off the reef, and orders were given about the sails, to prepare the life-boats, and stand by the passengers and crew now crowded on deck, some almost Now we often hear the idea expressed, that it is placency in the ability of a holy life. "Peace:" a time the ship swung broad (port) side on the reef, and the flat boards laid along the top. The size might be ten feet square. There were no lashings to any part of it, as we had no rope. The few bottles of wine and the timbers underneath being heard to tear, crash, and give way with a fearful grating noise. The next sea dashed to come on dark, but still the tide was flowing, and the flat boards laid along the top. The size might be ten feet square. There were no lashings to any part of it, as we had no rope. The few bottles of wine and of the south-western portion of Lancashire which includes Liverpool, being the deanery of Warrington, except the parish of day, were placed on the top, by which time it began to come on dark, but still the tide was flowing, and dashed away the starboard paddle-box boat. By this time the funnel, after reeling once or twice from side to side, fell over to windward, and the masts, as she reeled each time from side to side, were seen to shake like willows. The captain gave orders to stand by the two boats on the lee-side, to preserve them from njury as the ship rolled, but not to lower them until the last moment, although by this time they were crammed full of people. It was found impossible to stand to get the lee-paddle-box boat out; besides, if she could have been moved, she would have been dashed to pieces. By this time the masts had gone over the side. A few minutes more and the destruction was complete. The ship parted fore and aft the nsons, leaving the machinery and boilers standing on the reef. One or two seas tore the deck off the after part of the ship, as the latter divided from the light still hanging together, yet, in reality, that was all after part of the ship, as the latter divided from the machinery. At the last moment orders were given to lower the two boats, which was done, and they drifted a little a-stern; but they were without oars, it is thought, and there is no doubt the boats were much stove when swinging at the ship's side full of men. One more sea sent all the after part of the ship, boats and all, flying in a thousand pieces, and all that had remained on it were scattered in the sea. The writer to atoms in a few minutes; so now, all that remained recollects being seated with the captain and a few others, on a part of the ship's side to which the netting was attached, with the water up to our breasts. water now and then, but oftener buried in the sea, as A fearful cry was heard, and the captain said, "Oh, those poor men in the boats-they are gone-God have mercy on them!" All was still. In a moment it seemed as if tons of broken wood were hurled on the top of us, and we were scattered and buried beneath the waves. Then came a fearful choking beneath the waves. Then came a fearful choking struggle with death: the prayer to God, thoughts of "home," and struggles for life, all at the same moment. In less than thirty minutes from the first notice of the responses. To-day each had a little wine and a littl

danger the destruction of the Tweed was complete. How so many were afterwards saved, is a miracle. The writer mentions his own case only to show the way in which many others were saved. After being almost drowned, the receding waves dashed him on a piece of wreck, which he found to be a sky-light, perched on a piece of the stern-post, to which a few officer of the ship; some to secure provisions, others ragged timbers were attached. To this he clung with clothes, and spars for our raft, &c. At 10 a.m. all nine others, the sea breaking over all, until at last we were gathered together on the raft, and we offered up found that we had been drifted inside the breakers our thanks to God for our preservation during the

ous man, or a man of good principles, is prospered, sidence within him. That this union must be formed live? They dread diseases, and yet they will not aband a vicious man, or a man of bad principles, meets and sustained by sacraments, in which the Holy Ghost stain from noxious and unwholesome things. When survivors began to creep together, and consult what for himself in the way of garments. A bag containing with losses or misfortunes: it is the abuse, the pernow speak; yea, it is to call the minds of men to rised agents of the Most High.

All attempts to counterfeit such a Body must fail.

All attempts to counterfeit such a Body must fail.

All attempts to counterfeit such a Body must fail.

The many times, to live, and yet they are afraid to die.—

crawl about among the wreck, stones, and water, was it was also an anxious night for us.

quires shall be accepted in that day, not because of any merit in their obedience to move Him to pardon their manifold short-comings, but solely through the meritorious, sacrifice of Christ on the cross; they desire to have their family alway flourish; but no virtue to use them well, and preserve them.

They desire to have their family alway flourish; but no virtue to use them well, and general to look among the broken week and gather to be added to be a meritorius, sacrifice of Christ on the cross; they may be a condemned by the Judge of quick and dead, shall be condemned by the Judge of quick and dead, shall be condemned by the Judge of quick and dead, who is perpetually sending into His Body and into every member of its prower to do them hurt. At other times of the good, and yet they affront Him as if it was uninjured, although it had been torn out to define good, and yet they affront Him as if it was uninjured, although it had been torn out of the binnacle, washed on to the recf, and was found by the Him, as if He was able to do them good, and yet they affront Him as if it was they fare Head, who governs the Body by His laws and His ministers, and shapes the course of its progress by His ministers, and shapes the course of the two Bishops. The body of were can disting suggest, that the portion of the dioces of St. Asph been of the binnacle, washed on to the recf, and was found of the binnacle, washed on to the recf, and was found the binnacle, washed on to the recf, and was found the dishould in the dioces of St. Asph been of the binnacle, washed on the head, who governs the Body by His laws and His ministers, and shapes the course of the two Bishops of the two Bishops of the two Bishops of the dioces of St. Asph bound to the grade the course of the two Bishops of the two Bishops of the two Bishops of the t sible. The other defects in the frail boat were tinkered up as much as possible, so that by 4 r. m. she was thought fit to swim. Her mast and sail were found, and put on board, with half-a-dozen oars, a few bottes of wine, a ham, a bit of cheese, and a little oatmeal and flour, after which the chief officer was appointed to take charge of her, with six men; the Admiralty agent, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Dimond, the American consul, bound for Vera Cruz, being allowed also to go in her, the first on account of his age and injuries, the latter to act as interpreter on the coast. Before setting off, we all shook them by the hand, wishing them God speed from the bottom of our hearts. They shoved off, and we gave them three cheers, which they returned; but both sides cheered with sorrowful hearts. She set off at 5 r. m., with orders to steer south; her chance of being kept afloat over 100 miles was very doubtful, and on her depended allour hopes. It was now time to set about constructing some sort of fabric on which to take shelter. As the pieces drifted near, we secured them, and placed them one above another, anyhow, without any sort of order or drifted near, we secured them, and placed them one 523,320, 1,687 square miles, and 337 parishes and disabove another, anyhow, without any sort of order or distinct idea at first what we could or should do. At last so many were piled up that we got up on the top, above the water, and began to arrange it in something the shire respecting which we contemplate a different or shire.

> Some tried to talk in a cheering tone, out faint attempt; so each relapsed into silence, busy with According to these recommendations, the diocese of According to these recommendations, the diocese of According to these recommendations, the diocese of Some tried to talk in a cheering tone, but it was a But all this time "the wreck" had been forgotten.
>
> During the day a few managed to reach the reef in safety, but by far the greater number were killed by
>
> According to these recommendations, the diocese of Chester would contain a population of 912,449, an area of 1,408 square miles, and 302 parishes and districts; and the diocese of Manchester would contain a population of 1,123,518, 1,220 square miles, and 313 parishes and disthe floating timber in the surf as they tried to reach us. Half-a-dozen might be seen to jump off at a time to make the attempt, but seldom more than one lived through the surf. Those who came safe said that, although the side of the ship, from the figure-that, although the side of the ship, from the figure-that, although the seen by us at dayto atoms in a few limites; so now, an that remained to be seen above the water were the sponson and the top of the wheel; the whole only a few feet above water now and then, but oftener buried in the sea, as it broke over it every minute. To this small portion were now proceed to submit to your Majesty the foregoing recommendations in the form of distinct propositions. still clung some dozen people. It should have before been observed, that before the little boat left us to-day we all gathered together, and offered up our thanks to Almighty God for our wonderful preservation. One Almighty God for our wonderful preservation. One of the passengers had saved his bible and prayer-book diocese, except the deanery of Ceifeiliog, in the last-

at law of our nature whereby we conclude that viru
is rewarded and vice punished; and that a virtu
is rewarded and vice punished; and that a virtu
is rewarded and vice punished; and that a virtu
is rewarded and vice punished; and that a virtu
is rewarded and vice punished; and that a virtu
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is rewarded and vice punished; and that a virtu
is rewarded and vice punished; and that a virtu
is rewarded and vice punished; and that a virtu
is rewarded and vice punished; and that a virtu
best could, a strange lot we must have been. But

it to that company, not merely by his own will, but by any difference, sucks in the best and the worst of li
open spaces with several fathoms of water. Most open spaces with several fathoms of water. Most open spaces with several fathoms of water. Wost open spaces with several fatho

version of this law against which I contend; it is ble signs conveying to the believer inward and spiritout of the world, and bless those that are dead; and cuts and some poor fellows were dreadto a spar, which we hoisted as a signal to any ship. against the narrow, erroneous view of this law that I ual graces, which must be administered by the authoyet when death comes, though they were ever so ill, fully mangled. The morning was bitter cold, and few the marrow against the narrow they wish it would stay a little longer. They hate, had any clothing; so the first act of all who could It was still very cold; and, as the raft was insecure,

WHOLE NUMBER, DXIV.

(For conclusion see fourth page.)

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE NEW BISHOPRICS. The following is a copy of the first Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the several Bishopries in England and Wales:— To Her Most Gracious Majesty.

like order. It was squared as much as possible, and shire; respecting which we contemplate a different ar-

Manchester.
The diocese of Manchester would then consist of so

rose to the very level of our raft. There was not room to lie down, but all huddled together in a sitting much of the county of Lancaster as is included within the deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale, the deane-ries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Manchester and Ley-land, and the parish of Leigh, in the deanery of Warposture as close as possible, to keep each other warm.

We are of opinion that the annual income of the Bishop

ingly.
We offer no recommendation respecting ecclesiastical

chester; and we are of opinion that in the diocese of Chester there should be, in addition to the Archdeaconry

1. That the diocese of St. Asaph consist of the whole counties of Flint and Denbigh, and such parts of the

ble to episcopal purposes.

5. That the Diocese of Manchester consist of such parts of the Deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale as are in the county of Lancaster, and the Deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Manchester, and Leyland,

and the parish of Leigh, in the Deanery of Warrington, all in the same county.

6. That an Archdeaconry of Liverpool be founded in the diocese of Chester; and that such Archdeaconry comprise the Deanery of Worrall, in the county of Chester, and the Deanery of Warrington (except the parish

of Leigh), in the county of Lancaster.

All which we humbly submit to your Majesty's gra-

cious consideration, this 20th day of April, 1847

W. CANTUAR C. J. LONDON COTTENBAM, C. E. DUNELM R. WINTON E. EBOR LANSDOWNE J. LINCOLN J. B. CHESTER CHICHESTER G. GREY J. RUSSELL

On Tuesday morning the Lord Bishop of London com-menced his annual course of Confirmations, at St. James's Church, Westminster, when the holy rite of was administered to upwards of 1,900 candidates.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN. - We regret to record the sudden and unexpected demise of the Venerable Archdeacon Shirley, the newly appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man. The melancholy event took place on Wednesday last, at Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. place on Wednesday last, at Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. It appears that the illness which has proved fatal to the Right Rev. Prelate was the result of a cold which he

THE NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS.

Enjoy refreshing shade;
Or pluck, to quench thirst's burning pang,
Amid their bowers of green,
The clust'ring grapes which richly hang,
Half hid by leafy screen;

Yet think not how, in shadeless field,
The weary hinds must toil,
Before the plant its gifts may yield,
Or shade, or purple spoil:
How day by day, with careful hand,
They train each tender shoot,
Before the vernel league arroad

Warm from His wounded side.

On earth, in hours of darkling fears,

Jehovah's glory streaming through Upon the shrouded world. The scorner's taunting shout, And swelling trump, and clarion's clang,

O'er their wrapt senses stole. They sleep—but, ever ling ring round
Each heav'n-remember'd tomb,
An angel's voice, with gentle sound
Breathes sweetly through the gloom,
And whispers of each martyr'd son—
Thus, thus the Spirit saith—
They rest, their work is nobly done;
These all have died in faith!

To wear the diadem,
Our Mother Church, for Jesus' sake,
Will fondly cherish them.
In faithful hearts their memory stor'd,

Let not their fame grow dim; These martyrs for their martyr'd Lord, REV. B. D. WINSLOW, A. M.

Many seem to think that here, in this life, is all our aven and all our hell; that good actions are rewarded and evil actions punished in this world; and that civil sense, run over the wall. ribulation and success is a mark of God's favour, and Now we often near the idea expressed, that it is placency in the ability of a not, in the ship swung broad (port) side on the reet, and then fell over to windward. The sea then struck her, displeasure. Nor is it at all uncommon to hear such such instances adduced and commented upon as direct judgments from God, and the moral condition of individuals argued from the distresses or miseries which have come upon them. The well-meaning but ill-informed friends of the patriarch Job reasoned thus; and because the severest afflictions and the sorest calamities had been sent upon him, they immediately concluded that Job, though apparently an upright man, was in reality a grievous sinner; his misfortunes, to their apprehension, was certain evidence of his sinfulness and unworthiness, and they regarded these as being a just and righteous judgment on account of his offences. In the same way the Jews of our Saviour's day argued: Pilate, with savage cruelty, had slain a body of Galileans, not in ordinary warfare dings; for had they not been great sinners, they would aly to perish, He would not have singled them out principle of her national organization.

and study to preserve the people committed to their and a holy life. charge in wealth, peace, and godliness." Then the feelings with which we are wont to look towards the parent-state will have a quiet infused into them.

THE CHURCH THE CENTRE OF UNITY. (From the True Catholic.)

railway to Derby, for the purpose of being deposited in the family vault at Shirley; and the Clergy in the town and neighbourhood, in their gowns, met them at the railway station, at ten o'cock in the morning, and paid their last tribute of affection, he accompanying the hears to way station, at ten o'cock in the morning, and paid their last tribute of affection, by accompanying the hearse to the limits of the borough on the Ashbourn-road. All the principal shops were closed during the time the procession passed. On the funeral procession arriving at Shirley a large concourse of people assembled in the churchyard, including the greater part of the Clergy from Ashbourn including the greater part of the Clergy from Ashbourn and the neighbourhood. The burial service was read in an exceedingly impressive manner by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

Cause to complain it is the Church, inasmuch as in her schools the Inspector is required to examine, in conjunction with the parochial clergyman, "the religious knowledge of the pupil teachers."

After the churchyard, including the greater part of the Clergy from Ashbourn junction with the parochial clergyman, "the religious knowledge of the pupil teachers."

The Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, Vicar of Battersea, and brother of the Earl of Auckland, will, it is rumoured, succeed to the vacant Bishopric of Sodor and Man.

On Thursday se'nnight the foundation-stone of the n church at Watermoor, Cirencester, was laid by J. R. Mullings, Esq., in the presence of a large assemblage of persons. The children of the Blue, and other schools in connection with the Established Church, were marshalled under the auspices of the Rev. W. F. Powell, and sang hymns appropriate to the occarion. hymns appropriate to the occasion. A dinner was after-wards given to them at the King's Head Inn, the ladies of Circnester contributing a most bountiful supply of plum

the cost of which will somewhat exceed £1000. The building is intended to be in the early English style, with a bell-tower, and a porch at the south side, facing the road from Doncaster to Sheffield. It will seat about 300 persons, the entire population of the district being about

The parish Church of Radcliffe, Lancashire, has lately been restored and enlarged, at an expense amounting to £862; and, on Sunday last, two excellent sermons were preached in aid of the restoration and enlargement by the Rev. Thomas Berry, Incumbent of Christ Church, Bolton, when the very handsome sum of £82 11s. 1d. was

On Saturday last the Rev. E. Clarke, late Vicar of Takeley, Essex, who has been presented by the Bishop of London to the Rectory of Hanwell, Middlesex, was or London to the Rectory of Hanwell, Middlesex, was invited by the inhabitants of the former parish to a dinner at the Green Man Inn, for the purpose of presenting him with a suitable testimony of the high regard and esteem entertained towards him.

The parishioners of Hamilton Calne, Wilts, have presented to the Rev. Bolten Brander a piece of plate of the value of £50, as a token of their respect and esteem. Lord Ashburton has voluntarily engaged to contribute

£100 per annum towards the support of a Curate in the extensive parishes of St. Peter and St. Cuthbert, Thetford, to assist the Rev. Thomas Sworde in the discharge of his ministerial duties, so that two services may be held in each of the churches every Sunday .- Chelmsford Chro-

The University of Dublin has conferred on the Rev. Hugh M'Neile the degrees of B.D. and D.D.

The Rev. Joseph Benson, late Minister of the Ebenezer Independent Meeting-House, Chichester, is about to enter the Established Church.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, has made an offer to the Rev. Mr. Bright, Incumbent of Adbaston, Staffordshire, to invest the sum of £100 in Government securities, for the perpetual benefit of the national school of that parish.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new Church erected at Southgate-street, on Friday, in that city, for the parish of St. Thomas, in the presence of a crowded congregation.

Converts from Dissent .- There are no less than 30 gentlemen, formerly Dissenting Preachers, studying at the College of St. Bees, in Cumberland, with a view to enter the Church of England.

### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry.—The Noble Army of Mar.yrs.
Temporal Calamities.
England not Excommunicate.
The Church the Centre of Unity.
The Evidence of the Spirit.

Inconsistencies of Sinners.
Wreck of the Tweed Steamer.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.
Fourth Page.
Wreck of the Tweed concluded.
The Means of Escaping the Rava ges of the Potatoe Disease.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the third of June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Clergy are requested to meet in full black robes.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Church Society of this Diocese will be held at Toronto, on Wednesday, the second of June next. There will be Prayers, preparatory to the business of the day, in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary. Chair at 2 o'clock.

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the Church Society's Rooms, Toronto, on Friday, the 4th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Barely has England had time to draw a quiet breath, after the heat and turmoil of the Corn Law campaign, when she is again thrown into a state of feverish excitement, by the discussion of the Government scheme of Education. In point of fact, this has become the topic of the day, casting into the back-ground even the harrowing tableaux of starvation exhibited in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

The majorities by which the Ministry have been supported in the House of Commons upon this question have been so completely overwhelming, that their application for the Parliamentary grant of money may be said to have been almost unanimously approved .-Mr. Thomas Duncombe's motion, condemning the Education Minute of the Government, was rejected, after three nights' debate, by no less a majority than

372 to 47. This is triumphant. The majority of our readers, we presume, are acquainted with the leading features of this most important question. In the words of an able pamphlet just published, by Mr. John Murray, the present measures express and particular than the mere passing notice, are intended "to raise the character and position of which was all that we were able to bestow upon it last the school-master; to provide for him a respectable week. Gifted with remarkable strength of mind; competency; to make arrangements for rearing a race with a firm and energetic character; and with natural of more highly instructed masters, by the establishment talent of a very high order; the eminent deceased has and support of a larger number of Normal schools; to gained himself a name which will not soon be forgotten. feed these Normal schools with candidates having His death has made a very perceptible impression much higher attainments and greater skill and energy upon the Province at large. It is not merely a domes than those which have hitherto entered them; to ren- tic calamity, exciting the grief of relatives and friends; der the school popular among the poor, as a means of it is an occurrence of public interest, and lamented, introducing their children to more honourable and we may add, with very general sorrow. We feel perprofitable employments, and by its increased efficiency suaded, therefore, that our readers will not think it out

To the principle of such a scheme could any rational ful life. or candid mind for a moment demur? Nor would The Hon. Christopher Alexander Hagerman was a tion. While the great, the fundamental principle of resided in that place, and became a Barrister-at-Law. Inspector will not be authorised to inquire into the nature or quality of the religious instruction commulator or quality of the religious contraction of the religious contract

forth, like so many "Peter the Hermits," to

"Rave, recite, and madden round the land?" Now, in answering this question, we must glance

for a moment at the principle by which aid from the public funds is to be regulated. Before any grant ean be obtained a certain amount of money must first be New Church near Doncaster.—On Tuesday, the foundation stone of a new church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was laid at Balby, about a mile from Doncaster, by Captain Ramsden. The township of Balby came Hexthorpe was constituted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in August last a parochial district, in consequence of an offer by Miss Banks, of St. Katherine's near that place, to endow the Minister with a perpetual rent-charge of £150 a year. On this, the site for the church was granted by the corporation of Doncaster; and subscriptions were made for the erection of the building, the cost of which will somewhat exceed £1000. The raised by the body claiming assistance, in the propor-

> a late meeting in the metropolis:-"If we go to Government for aid in this great work. [the education of the million], Government has a perfect right to say, 'we will assist you, but we cannot withhold assistance on the same terms from the Dissenters.' This was the language of Government some time ago; the Church saw it was but equitable; we made up our minds to except aid on those terms, and we frankly did so. Church saw it was but equitable; we made up our minds to accept aid on those terms, and we frankly did so. The very same assistance, on the very same terms, was offered to, and accepted by the Dissenters; through the medium of the British and Foreign Societies, assistance has been granted to them from the public funds in precisely the manner in which it has been granted to us. The only change that is now proposed is that a larger measure of help shall be given to all who like to apply for it, and the only condition imposed is one which is to secure the right only condition imposed is one which is to secure the right application of the money, and the effectiveness of the sysem to be pursued, whether under the direction of Churchnan or Dissenter. The Government introduces no new principle whatever; it seeks only to carry out more effec-tively that system of which the Dissenters have before more than tacitly approved."

Driven thus into a corner, where there is no room for equivocation, the Dissenting demagogue is compelled to doff the lion's hide, and throw aside the mask under which he has so long waged a losing combat.-He is constrained to abandon the boastful mendacity, that a majority of the people of England are to be found without the pale of the National Church. If he persisted in such an averment, while at the same time he opposed the Government scheme, he would be met by the obvious remark, "Why, my good friend, this is the precise measure which you desiderate.— Being, as you affirm, the majority, all that you have to do is to out-contribute these Churchmen, and so procure endowments for your schools, from the Tweed to Land's End." The Dissenter, however, emphatically shakes his head when matters are brought to such close quarters. He is too well versant with statistics to peril his cause on any issue of the kind. Right well he knows that the Meeting House cannot for one moment compete with the Church when numbers are in question. "Hinc illa lachryma." Hence the tornago or verbiage which to merric England." The cese, in 1842. Whilst in England he addressed, at far vaunted majority is snugly lodged in an air-built different times, numerous and highly respectable ascastle. Writing to Dr. Kay Shuttleworth, Mr. Eckett, semblages of our fellow-Churchmen upon the claims a preacher of the "Wesleyan Association," one of the and necessities of the Church in Canada, and was very legion denominations into which poor Methodism is instrumental in rousing the minds of our brethren at now split, thus expresses himself :-- "You are aware that in many of the country districts both Dissenting and Church of England schools cannot be maintained. Now, to a certain extent, this declaration is oracular. The difficulty in question may be experienced either by the Church or by the Meeting House; and very probably had this inconveniently searching measure not been on the carpet, good Mr. Eckett might have expressed his unwavering conviction in the moral and physical strength of Dissent. But alas! the Government scheme calls those stubborn personages, facts, into the field, and therefore, however unpalatable, the truth must be told. In these desponding terms accordingly he winds up his epistle :- "There is good reason to conclude that, notwithstanding the Committee of Privy Council may be equally willing to make grants to Dissenting as to Church of England schools, the latter will receive nearly the whole amount appro-His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto will take the priated by the Government to the purposes of national

education.' Does not this short sentence speak volumes of ighty import? It proves, by the best of all evidence, the evidence of an adversary, that when it comes to a fair and unequivocal trial of strength, the Church must and will carry the day. In other words, that she is deeply rooted in the hearts and affections of a majority of the people. Even the most thorough-going ecclesiastical democrat would be constrained, with such testimony before him, to return a verdict in her favour. We thank Mr. Eckett for his candour, (though albeit unwilling on his part), and that more cordially, we suspect, than his friends will do, when in cooler moments they come to realize the full force of his admission.

Such being the state of matters, it is not strange that even an expediency administration feel themselves called upon to carry through this measure with determination and vigour. Of its ultimate success there cannot be a reasonable doubt. All accounts substantially concur in representing the opposition as feeble and ineffective, -in fact, as a signal failure; demonstrating, on the one hand, the vital strength of the Church, and on the other, the shadowy nature of the clamorous pretensions of Dissent.

The late lamented death of Mr. JUSTICE HAGER-MAN seems to claim at our hands something more to create in the minds of the working class a juster of place that we should furnish them with some ac-

one suppose that even liberalism itself could have the native of this Province, and born in Adolphustown, on of spiritual acrimony. All are grouped together in front to question the propriety of the mode by which the Bay of Quinté, in the year 1792. His father,— delightful confusion; one portrait—one bold and ven-Government propose to carry their views into opera- Nicholas Hagerman, Esq.,—who was an U. E. Loyalist, turous effort of the painter's art—gives the likeness of religious instruction, is properly recognized, the most He was a gentleman much respected for his great faculty of discrimination appears in some late remarks entire liberty of conscience is conceded to all parties, worth and integrity, and contributed very materially upon Dr. Middleton's "Letters from Rome." Our sects, and denominations. No interference is contem- to the improvement of that part of the country in contemporary has given the advantage of his circulaplated with the peculiar opinions of any. Romanists, which he settled. At the commencement of the War tion to these confessedly learned and conclusive pro-Baptists, Mcthodists, and Socinians, are to be left unfettered in the inculcation of their respective dogmas. younger, was pursuing his studies with a view to quali- and very solemnly commends them to the notice of all In schools belonging to such bodies the Government fying himself for his father's profession. He had then Churchmen who are capable of reading any thing

We would ask the most persevering platform-ad- armis,"—as a brave and loyal man when his country sacred Ministry, who have imbibed but a small portion der."—Life of Bishor Hobart. vocate of "civil and religious liberty," whether human was assailed,—it was by his future career in the more of her spirit, and entertained sentiments at variance art could devise any plan more entirely untrammelled, pacific capacity of an able politician, or a clear-headed with her teaching. Dr. Middleton, we believe, was even according to his latitudinary definition of what expounder of the Law, that he proved to be "major one of this unhappy class of men; and if by the exconstitutes freedom of conscience? If any party has inermis." It was in the unwarlike, but stirring, walks pression "attached," we are to understand "devoted" cause to complain it is the Church, inasmuch as in her of public life; or from the successful pursuit of his member of the Church, then the designation is applied chools the Inspector is required to examine, in con- professional avocations, that his high reputation was with about as much propriety as there would be in

Where, then, it may naturally be asked, does "the fessional labours from which he had been called away Address to the Governor General hath it. The shoe pinch," so far as the opponents of this singularly to serve his country in the season of strife and danger, Author of the "Life of Cicero" was a finished scholar, liberal measure are concerned? What is the baleful and practised as an Advocate in Kingston, in which assuredly; but the soundness of his theological views spell which has called forth the zealous energies of Mr. Baines and his Dissenting brethren, and sent them

Town he was for many years Officer of Customs. In the Church, may be gathered from the statement of the church of the chur which, for the most part, he acquired his public cele- his biographer, that some of his writings-more espebrity,—the Legislative Assembly, as the Representa- cially his "Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers," tive of the Town of Kingston. He held this position, with great distinction, until his elevation to the Bench.

As a Parliamentary Speaker, he attained a high degree of eminence, and a large measure of public favour and commendation. His speeches were characterized by that he sacrificed all his prospects of preferment to the pleasure he felt in contravening many of the received doctrines of religion. The Banner must take care, this matter, as honest members of our reformed Church, there is no opportunity of disagreement, her language is much earnestness and vigour; by practical utility and sagacious views. The opinion and voice of a man possessing the strong intellectual powers which he had the first instance, and this regulation is applicable both at his command, as we can readily imagine, were not Diocese of Maryland—has entered upon the second disregarded. Entertaining a thorough dislike of halfmeasures or faint-hearted proceedings; doing every thing with force and decision; and capable, as every success, and will lead to future prosperity. one knew, of turning to good account legislative abiliplain and above board to an honest, candid, unwarped in our Colonial representatives,—he exerted an inplain and above board to an nonest, candid, diwardens' Report. £30 was collected from a few marked, at mind. As the Bishop of London lately remarked, at mind. As the Bishop of London lately remarked, at mind. As the Bishop of London lately remarked, at mind. Provided in our plants of the second convertion of divine order to strengthen such conviction, to point out with as viduals, and I am now asking the assistance of some parts of the point out with a second convertion of the point out clever man—that his mental endowments were not abused to unworthy purposes. We do not mean to assert that his feelings were always under perfect discipline and control; or that he was much in the habit that we can bear with many faults in a public man so of a poetical contribution:

long as we are sure that he possesses it. He was promoted to the office of Solicitor General by Sir John Colborne, and subsequently attained to that of Attorney General. His permanent elevation to the Bench took place in 1839, during the administration of the late Lord Sydenham; but he had previously received a temporary appointment to succeed Judge Willis. This appointment, however, was not confirmed; and Mr. Justice Macaulay succeeded to the vacant Judgeship. Mr. Hagerman discharged his Judicial functions in a manner which showed that he was worthy of this grave and responsible position .-His native talent, firmness, and rectitude were the leading features of his character to the day of his death. His manners, which were frank, kind, and hospitable, had drawn about him a large circle of friends. He had been married three times: his last wife, whose wedded happiness alas! has been of very short duration, survives him. He has left three chil-

dren, two by his first wife, and one by his second. His attachment to the Church, in whose Apostolic communion he lived and died, was deep-seated and unwavering. The powers of public speaking which he could so ably exert were often enlisted in her service. He was one of the speakers at the meeting held for home to a sense of our difficulties and a knowledge of our situation. At a Meeting of the Upper Canada Clergy Society, in 1840, he spoke with much feeling, and his remarks were received with cordial applause. One observation which fell from him at that time, was this,-"Though Canada enjoyed liberty, yet there was one thing missing,-the spires of the village Church, which, like precious gems, stud the hills and vallies of England." We doubt not that, from his heart, he incerely valued and loved the divine institutions of the Church. He had been a regular Communicant during his residence in Toronto, and partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper not long before his

In regard to Mr. Hagerman's private life, we know of no particulars besides those which we have already detailed; and with respect to his public career, although we are very far from supposing that his actions would bear to be judged by the severe and ungenerous rule that no man who takes part in public affairs should ever make a mistake, yet we believe that his political career, on the whole, is free from anything which deserves harsh reproach; and though he sometimes failed and faltered through the infirmities which beset our blind and erring nature, he was a gifted and worthy man, whom even his adversaries in politics ought to have respected, and his friends, without undue partiality, may remember with affection and esteem.

Our correspondent C. C. B. has so much misinterpreted the article upon which he professes to comment, that we must decline the insertion of his communication. If he cannot himself discern the injustice and unkindness of his criticisms, we must venture to see it for him; and, by withholding his strictures, spare him perhaps a severer animadversion than any he attempts to convey.

A pious ancient writer remarks,-"There are many who go to hear a preacher, leas as disciples desirous of instruction, than as spies, eager to discover the weakest part of his discourse; and who, even in the sacred writings themselves, seek only subjects of criticism, instead of edification." We trust that our well-meaning and respected correspondent will not be above deriving profit from the useful hint which is here conveyed, and that he will forbear employing that perilous kind of alchymy by which everything, in certain quarters, is transmuted into Popery. We are weary ourselves of contemplating the absurdity as well as the injustice of this process, and feel constrained, on grounds of public duty as well as private charity, to give it neither assistance nor indulgence.

The Banner has an amusing way, quite peculiar and original, of quoting the authority of Churchmen, whether Laymen or Clergy. As there are some people in the world who cannot distinguish colours, so our contemporary appears to be wondrously insensible estimate of the value of education for their children." count, though it be brief and superficial, of his eventter in the members of the Church upon whom he bestows an occasional allusion or some passing outbreak all. A very remarkable specimen of this defective

since in succession to the Rev. Dr. Short, translated to that of St. Asaph. He was a member of the noble house of Ferrers, being a son of the Hon. and Rev. Walter Shirley, and character of Dr. Conyers Middleton? The deceased had held the sappintments of Archdeacon of Denbigh, Prebendary of Lichfield, Vicar- of Shirley, and Rector of Brailsford, Derbyshire. The value of the see now vacant is only Proficiency, or that any catechism shall be used, or any particular form of religious instruction adopted, beyond the daily reading of a portion of the Scriptures in the school."

The Casual is the Church, in the purpose of being deposited in the school."

The Casual is the Church of the sitting is the character of the set of the subtraction of the Scriptures is the turn thyself, thou shalt find no end of controversies, except the distinguished himself so much by an effectual exposure of Romish corruptions without and reflectual exposure of Romish corruptions without tabernacles. \* \* \* The tabernacle is the tabernacle of the sitting into that tabernacle is the distinguished himself so much by its services as Lieutenant and Captain of the Militia, that they are satisfied with the state of the Hon. and Rev. Walter Shirley, and character of Dr. Conyers Middleton? — but does the Banner know any thing about the life of the tabernacle is the testimony. The Commission of the Church, it is true; but the Commission of the Church, with all her safeguards, being a society wherein an effectual exposure of Romish corruptions without tabernacles. \* \* \* The tabernacles is the testimony or table of the services as Lieutenant and Captain of the Militia, any regard to their author's reputation in the Church, the and character of Dr. Conyers Middleton? — but does the Banner know any regard to their author's reputation in the Church, the and character of Dr. Conyers Middleton? — but does the Banner know any regard to their author's reputation in the Church, the the does the Province, and character of Dr. Conyers Middleton? A commission of saying "the compassionate Bonner;" or "the gentle After the Peace, Mr. Hagerman resumed the proRessional labours from which he had been called away

Address to the Governor General hath it. The
Ressional labours from which he had been called away

Author of the "Life of Cicero" was a finished scholar, of the Holy Scripture and the Church Catholic, on the —contain the leaven of scepticism and infidelity; and
—contain the leaven of scepticism and infidelity; and
That our canonical Scriptures contain the whole of the that he sacrificed all his prospects of preferment to the failure as his description of Puseyism.

year of its existence with enlarged space and in a different form. We hope that the change betokens past remoteness of this well-conducted journal from a
Romanizing tendency, appears from a strong concurs. ties beyond the ordinary measure of wisdom residing Romanizing tendency, appears from a strong censure Provincial Parliament. There is a satisfaction in honours and powers to the Blessed Virgin." All who strongest evidences of its truth. They are these:—I. The rations at once.

I am, Rev. Sir, cipline and control; or that he was much in the habit Almighty God, and highly dangerous to the souls of of restraining his ardent disposition for the purpose of men. All unguarded language,—all loose and illexpressing his thoughts in the very blandest and considered expressions,—which have an obvious leansmoothest manner possible. But if it be believed that, ing this way, ought to be studiously avoided. We is the Divinely appointed method of interpreting the on occasions at all exciting there was an unnecessary were not a little grieved by seeing put long since in written Word. The Church existed before the written on occasions at all exciting, there was an unnecessary were not a little grieved by seeing not long since in warmth and abruptness in his character, this defect another Church journal published in the States, the was counterbalanced by his sterling honesty, which is following objectionable passage bearing upon this a virtue so rare in worldly, intriguing, selfish times, point, which arrested our attention during the perusal "O then not first had come,

> Had they the watchers been. In visions oft wont She to brook Their gaze with that familiar look, Which only Sinless Ones may wear When they celestial converse share." Is it not unwarrantable to style the Mother of our Lord "the Angels' Queen?" Are not the Angels ssengers of the Most High,-the "ministering spirits" of God? Who, then, but Jehovah,-the

Angels to Angels' Queen, Nor then first by that home,

Mary-chaste and holy as we know she was-ranked nongst the "Sinless Ones?" How is it that a peron having received the baptism, and holding, in profession at least, the Creed of the Church, should thus contradict the judgment of the Church that "Christ alone was without sin?" Religious poetry, we presume, should present sound truth as well as skilful versification; and we are sorry to say, that the lines which we have quoted shew that good verses may be We are happy to inform our readers, that the Rev.

Richard Flood, whose return from England we noticed in this Journal of the 14th inst., has brought with him a translation of the greater part of our Liturgy into the Muncey tongue, the publication of which was kindly undertaken by the Venerable the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and carried on under Mr. Flood's revision when in England. Every acknowledgment is due to the generosity of the Society er of their authenticity; for it was left by the providence n undertaking the expense of publishing this very of God to the judgment of the Church to decide, especinportant translation, and to the Rev. Mr. Flood for is unwearied zeal and assiduity in preparing it for the press, while it is only another proof of his attachment to the Muncey Indians, amongst whom he has not only as their keeper, but as their judge, and yet that effected a great work, attaching to the Church (where not one belonged to it) as large a number of converts as are to be found perhaps in any other Indian settle-

We have been favoured by Messrs. Armour and Ramsay with a copy of a new work, entitled "History of Canada, for the use of Schools and Families, by Jennet Roy." This volume, we are happy to be able to say, is a very creditable addition to our Provincial literature. The narrative, though necessarily condensed, is perspicuous and flowing, and the more prominent points in our history, such as the capture of Quebec, and the deaths of Wolfe and Montcalm, are sketched with spirit and vigour. To one sentence only do we object. After stating that "Canada is distinguished for its liberality in religious affairs"-the writer remarks-"a fund called the Clergy Reserves, is shared among the different denominations." Now, we decidedly protest against a branch of the United CHURCH of England and Ireland, being represented as forming part of a group of "DENOMINATIONS," as is done by implication in the above quotation. The term is incorrect as applied to her both politically and ecclesiastically, as we have had occasion more than once to demonstrate, and we trust that in a future edition the error (probably unintentional) will be

rectified. As a school-book we think that this volume is calculated to be very useful. The margin of each page contains questions printed opposite the passages embodying the answers; and the geographical and statistical matter is well adapted for the purposes of evenile instruction. A healthy tone of British feelng pervades and seasons the whole, and we trust that n many a seminary Mrs. or Miss Jennet Roy's "History," will supersede the democratic rubbish too frequently to be met with in the schools of Canada.

We take the following paragraph from the Patriot. The Medical Student mentioned in it was a member of King's College, Toronto.

"In the list of Prizemen at the late examination of the Medical department of King's College, London, we observe with much pleasure the name of NORMAN BETHUNE, one of the sons of our worthy fellow-citizen, Angus Bethune, Esq."

Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the names of new Subscribers to this paper.

@ Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, who is now on his Eastern Tour, will in a very short time visit Canada East.

Communication.

(For The Church.) LETTER I.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES AND "THE CHURCH."

"If the law of God be received according to the meaning which the Church teaches, then truly it transcends all human laws, and will be believed to be truly the law of God."—ORIGEN "The authority of the Scriptures themselves commends the

Church."-AUGUSTINE.

"The difference between the Anglo-catholic and the popular Romish doctrine of tradition is this; the former only admits tradition as confirmatory of the true meaning of Scripture, the latter asserts that it is also supplementary to scripture, conveying doctrines which Scripture has omitted."—PAIMER.

There have been several articles from the pen question of Scripture and tradition as the grounds of our faith. As you have, however, admitted these articles,

The Church Times—our able contemporary in the Diocese of Maryland—has entered upon the second or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or in other words, they must mean that the Church is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures; or in other words are already revealed in the Holy Scri fore, writers in our Charles for the Church is the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of Divine truth, but, the correct in the lopement of St. John, Stamford, and I will of St. John, Stamford, and I will reising the sum required by the Parishioners—shall be converted to the lopement of St. John, Stamford, and I will reising the sum required by the Parishioners—shall be converted to the lopement of St. John, Stamford, and I will reising the sum required by the Parishioners—shall be converted to the lopement of St. John, Stamford, and I will reising the sum required by the Parishioners—shall be converted to the lopement of St. John, Stamford, and I will reising the sum required by the Parishioners—shall be converted to the lopement of St. John, Stamford, and I will reising the sum required by the Parishioners—shall be converted to the lopement of St. John, Stamford, and I will reising the sum required by the Parishioners—shall be converted to the lopement of St. John, Stamford, and I will reising the sum required by the Parishioners—shall be converted to the lopement of St. John, Stamford, and I will reising the sum required by the Parishioners—shall be converted to the lopement of St. John, Stamford, and I will reising the sum required by the Parishione

with the lessons of experience, are strongly in favour of the principle for which we are contending, namely, that sacred tradition, or in other words the voice of the Church, Word, and must then, at least, have had unlimited authority in matters of faith. I judge, therefore, that when the Scriptures were given they would not lessen the effici-ency, and consequently not the authority where it was still required, of the Church, through which they were given. I admit that the Holy Scriptures, as a written revelation, would supersede the office of the Church as a revealer of Divine truth, by rendering it unnecessary; but it would be strange logic to suppose that therefore Scripture rendered void the authority of the Church, even in those matters of faith and practice which might be still matters of controversy. On the contrary, it is evident that the authority which God once gave His Church must remain inherent in her, so long as it is required. Now experience too plainly teaches us, that individual interpretations of the written Word, are painfully and dangerously lifferent one from another; insomuch as to be highly njurious to personal piety, and to present insurmountable tacles to that general communion of saints which ought Lord of the heavenly host,—can be called their Ruler to be one of the highest enjoyments of the believer on and their King? And, for what reasons is the Virgin earth; and overthrow, if possible, still more absolutely, that beautiful outward unity of the Church which was to captivate the ungodly, and which formed so prominent a feature in the blessed Redeemer's desires and prayers, and by which He declared His disciples should be known.— Here, then, reason shows us an urgent necessity for the Church having power to give one authoritative interpretation of the Bible, in order to preserve the truth from being corrupted, and the unity of the Church, the body of Christ, from being destroyed. Hence, we cannot but believe, that as previous to the Word being written, the

> the same Spirit, what the Word means. 2. Again, it is through the Church that we have all received the Sacred Volume, and it is the authority of the Christians; because the mass of the people are ever unlearned, and placed in circumstances which do not admit of personal investigation. But, indeed, the truth is that not only the unlearned, but the learned also, must, after all reserves the Hely Sorietyres through the Church as all, receive the Holy Scriptures through the Church as ally respecting the New Testament, amongst a number of professedly sacred writings, what was and what was not the inspired Word of God! Now, is it reason that we should thus receive the Holy Scriptures from the Church, we should refuse to receive her explanations and inter pretations thereof; especially, when all we have to oppose to these sacred teachings and decisions of the Church is our own opinions, or that of other individuals equally fallible with ourselves?

Church had authority from God to declare what the faith

was; so now, in a case almost equally urgent, she must retain the power and duty of authoritatively declaring, by

3. Further, unless such a power of authoritatively in-terpreting the Word of God were vested in the Church, I see not how a humble-minded Christian could be pre-served from a distressing scepticism respecting many very important doctrines of the Gospel. For instance, there scarcely any evangelical doctrine or apostolic ordinance which, as a member of the Church of England I believe, respecting which every variety of opinion has not been held by numbers of men whose learning, wisdom, and apparent piety were vastly superior to mine! How then could I, consistently with true humility, if left to rely upon

my affections and life?

Now, even reason, at least as enlightened by Revelation, seems to forbid the idea that God could give a revelation of His truth, and yet leave its meaning s as greatly to neutralize its usefulness even to His elect, and leave them the prey of a paralyzing scepticism. And yet such must, as it appears to me, be the case if there be not vested in the Church Catholic, the power of an authoritis and accomplished the sixty and support of the sixty and sup thoritative and evangelical interpretation of Holy Scripture. Hence, on this ground also I judge, that even reason, especially as taught by experience, must lead us t suppose that the Church is in fact the divinely appointe act the divinely appointed

seeper and interpreter of God's Holy Word. I hope to carry out my arguments in future letters.

Yours' truly,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House. The Church Society met on Wednesday, May 5, 1847. His Lordship the BISHOP OF TORONTO in the chair.

After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meet-The Treasurer laid a statement of his acounts on the table, shewing a balance of £469. 2s. 101d.

The receipts during the past month have t	g the past month have been:—			
Bishop's Students' Fund Collections	£21	15	0	
Widows and Orphans' Fund do		19	113	
Toronto Parochial Association	4	10	0	
Niagara District Branch	75	14	9	
Septuagesima Fund Interest	1	10	0	
Widows and Orphans' Fund-Special Don.	2	10	0	
Lloydtown Parochial Association		18	9	
Simcoe Travelling Missionary Fund	21	10	0	
Mission Fund Collections		10	0	
Thornhill Parochial Association	36	16	3	
Tecumseth and W. Gwillimbury	21	18	6	
Woodstock Branch	1	5	0	
Eastern District Branch	15	10	0	
Woodstock Branch Eastern District Branch Do. do. W. & O. Fund	9	5	0	
Barrie Parochial Association	15	15	9	
Orillia	3	3	1	
Innisfil	2	18	2	
Essa	0	18	2	
West Medonte and Flos	2	4		
Coldwater		15	3	
Oro	1	17		
Penetanguishine	100000	4	7	
Diocesan College Donation, thro' Society for				
Propagating the Gospel, £19 Stg	23	6	6	
Bishop's Endowment Fund, \frac{1}{3} of £100 Stg.				
thro' S. P. G		18		
General purposes, 3 of £100, ditto	81	17	1	
The second further wife and the second	P410		0.0	

The payments during the same period have been:-Accounts as per audit 7th April ...... £50 14 12 Mono Land ... 10
Rev. D. Fraser ... 13 1
" F. Lundy ... 13 1
" W. Ritchie, for Catechist and School-10 7 10 13 17 9 Daniel Duna, Jun'r. Temporary Investment ...... 346 10 Trinity Church, Toronto—Rents
Mr. Ede, Divinity Student
Mr. Kennedy, do. Emily Parsonage .....

£681 4 63 The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts:— One quarter's rent, due 1st May ...... £25 0 0 Land Expenses— Cash disbursements ..... £2 1 6

Land Fees ..... 4 10 0 3 18 24 Post Office Account, 3 months..... 

£48 8 01 The following letter was read, from John Mewburn, Esquire, Senior Churchwarden of the Church of St. John's, Stamford, in acknowledgement of a grant of £12. 10s. made by the Society for re-roofing the said

> QUEENSTON POST OFFICE, Danby House, Stamford, April 28.

Reverend Sir,-On behalf of my brother Churchwarden, Mr.

Your's very respectfully, JOHN MEWBURN.

The Rev. W. H. Ripley, tary to the Church Diocesan Society.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the Eleventh Annual Report of the Diocesan Church Society of New

The minutes of the Land Committee, of their meetings held on the 12th and 28th April, and 3rd May, on Folios 55 to 59, were read, and certain recommendations, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, were approved, including the following:

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon-James Gordon, for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of the South half of Lot No. 11, in the 4th concession of Dunwich, containing 100 acres, and the East half of Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of Plympton, containing 100 acres—both in trust for the assisting poor Students in Divinity; also, for Lot No. 26, in the 7th concession of Moore, containing 200 acres; and Lot No. 20, in the Gore, or Second Range of Colchester, containing 180 acres, in trust for the general purposes of the Society.—being in the whole 500

the Society,—being in the whole 580 acres.
That the thanks of the Society be given to Ogden
Creighton, Esq., late Captain in H. M. 81st Regt. for
his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of
Toronto, of certain Village Lots in the Town of Atherly,
containing two acres; and the North part of Lot No. 26, n the 8th concession of Mara, (reserving a road through the lot) containing 76 acres, - both in trust for the endow

ment of the Church to be erected at Atherly.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Samuel John
Stratford, Esq. for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of Lot No. 3, in the 6th concession of Enniskillen, containing 200 acres; and the west half of No. 6, in the 9th concession of Enniskillen, containing 100 acres in front for the concession of the state of the concession of Enniskillen, containing 100 acres in front for the concession of the co taining 100 acres, in trust for the general purposes of the

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocest of Toronto has received from the London District Branch the sum of £7. 7s. 9d. per W. W. Street, Esq. The sum of £10, received from W. W. Street, Esq. on the 29th ult., a Collection made in St. Paul's Church, London has London, has been transferred to the Widows and Or-phans' Fund, from the Relief Fund, to which fund it had seen credited by mistake. Previous to the receipt of the Bishop's pastoral letter a collection of about £21 had been ande in St. Paul's Church, and paid over to the London

The Treasurer has received the sum of 15s. from the Rev. R. Rolph, Osnabruck, for the Relief Fund.

Toronto, 27th May, 1847.

bourg, on behalf of the Congregation, beg respectfully to convey their best thanks to John Lodge Wilcocks, Esquire, for the present of a handsome and substantial pedestal of black walnut for the Font, for some time in use in that Church. They must their also take this occasion to express to the same gentleman the grateful acknowledgments for the Font itself,—the donor which was for some years unknown.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

(From the Berean.)

PARISH OF QUEBEC-ST. PETER'S CHAPEL.-We at Parish of Quebec—St. Peter's Chapel.—We all happy to find that the congregation worshipping in this Chapel have acknowledged the value of their Pastor's labours by an appropriate testimonial. Even independently of pecuniary value, an encouraging token of the acceptableness of ministerial services, cannot but be exceedingly gratifying to the Pastor; while, at the same time, acts of liberality in recognition of such labours, proceeding from a sense of the importance of those terests which it is charged upon the ministry to watch over, can hardly fail to return in blessings to those from whom the offering proceeds. The following correspondence is cut from the columns of the Mercury:— To the Rev. WM. CHADERTON, the well-beloved Minister

To the Rev. WM. CHADERTON, the well-beloved MANof St. Peter's Chapel, St. Roch.
Rev. and Dear Sir,—It is our pleasing duty, on behalf
of the Congregation of St. Peter's Chapel, to present
you this purse, the intrinsic value of which is small indeed; but we trust you will accept it, as conveying to
some extent, the sincere respect, and deep sense of obligation they owe you, for your untiring zeal, and indefatigation they owe you, for your untiring zeal, and indefatigable exertions in administering to their spiritual wants.
Nor are they unmindful, at the same time, what they
owe to the truly benevolent and unceasing exertions
Mrs. Chaderton and family, in clothing and educating of
many of the indigent children of this community, who

many of the indigent children of this community, who is it has pleased the Almighty, in his wisdom, to throw, a great measure, upon the bounty of their fellow-creatures; for which we are instructed, on the part of Congregation, to offer their most sincere thanks.

May God, in his goodness, bless and preserve you, low to exercise your holy calling amongst them, whereby the may continue to receive the benefit of your counself the propuragment of your example, and may his

and the encouragement of your example; and may a grant health and happiness to yourself and family, in world, and eternal bliss in that to come, is,

Rev. and Dear Sir,

the earnest prayer of your Congregation.

RT. JULYAN.

RT. JULYAN, WM. BROWN, C. W. W. WILLIAM COLE, C. W. Quebec, 20th April, 1847.

My Dear Friends,-With liveliest feelings of grafficher I accept the Address, accompanied with a very purse containing a handsome donative of money, presented by you in behalf of the Congregation of St. Peter St. Chapel, in St. Roch, as a testimony of their respects of the sense which they entertain of my ministration

their spiritual pastor.

You say that, "the intrinsic value of the offering small;" but I do assure you, that the delicacy and go feeling manifested at its presentation, in your language and deportment, which, I doubt not, faithfully represented the sentiments and intentions of your constituents have stamped it with a value terms.

have stamped it with a value, to my mind, beyond called lation;—and it is under this impression that I return them and to yourselves my warmest thanks.

The long roll of parchment inscribed with the name of the pew-holders and heads of families, I shall carefully preserve, together with the purse and the address, as precious memorial of the regard and affection of my precious memorial of the regard and affection

beloved Congregation.

You have greatly enhanced the favour which you thus conferred, by coupling with it your friendly not and approval of the exertions which have been machine the second of the exertions which have been the second of the exertion of the exertions which have been the second of the exertion of the ex Mrs. Chaderton and my daughters, in behalf of the dren of the Sunday School of the Chapelry of St. I am requested by them to beg, that you would your accept, and also convey to the rest of the Congress themselves the standard of the congress of the congress themselves the standard of the congress of t their thanks for the encouragement thus kindly gi

With respect to the clothing of that portion of the children of the Chapelry, whose lot an all-wise profidence has cast among the indigent, it may not be improfined to record here, that it has been procured for the had been sufferers from the fires of 1845, from obtained from the Committee of Relief, and for the who were not the subjects of those calamities, from

atributions of the Congregation, and of other charita-Nothing has ever occurred to induce us to doubt the integrity of Quebec.

Your earnest prayer for the temporal and eternal welfare of myself and my family, is not the least gratifying part of your address: in responding to which I would assure you, that I shall never cease to offer my humble supplications at the Throne of Grace,—that the Lord of all power and mercy, who is able to make all grace all power and mercy, would grant, according to the riches of his glory, io Christ Lees that we always having all of the people of Canada, or the disposition in the store. In addition to this, a bag of silver (about 25D.)

All these circumstances taken together were such as to make a presumptive case against the prisoner, while if innocent, he might, it would be supposed, have managed to explain them about when the murder was committed, and how he came by the prisoner.

(Signed) GLYNN, HALIFAX, MILLS, & Co. BARING, BROTHERS, & Co.

BARING, BROTHERS, & Co.

To Market T. A. Halifax, and the integrity of the integrity and good faith of the people of Canada, or the disposition in the store. In addition to this, a bag of silver (about 25D.)

All these circumstances hould have been made, and no money was found in the store. In addition to this, a bag of silver (about 25D.)

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All these circumstances have a gainst the prisoner, while if innocent, he might the store. In addition to this, a bag of silver (about 25D.)

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All these circumstances to doubt the integrity of the integrity of the min the subre. In addition to this, a bag of silver (about 25D.)

All these circumstances to doubt the integrity of the min the subre. In addition to this, a abound towards you, would grant, according to the riches of his glory in Christ Jesus, that ye always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound in every good work; and that he would establish, strengthen, and settle you in iness, which is profitable unto all things, having the Promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to

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WN, C. W. W.

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fully,

I am, My dear Friends, n, My dear Friends,
Your faithful Servant,
And affectionate Brother in Christ,
W. CHADERTON.

To R. Julyan,
Wm. Brown,
Wm. Cole,
Wm. Cole,
Wm. Cole, Committee representing the Congregation of St. Peter's Chapel. Quebec, April 20th, 1847.

FAMINE IN THE BRITISH ISLES. The Bishop of Montreal has, thus far, received the undermentioned collections towards the relief of sufferers by famine in the British Isles, since his circular to the Clergy of March 29th, suggesting certain efforts in that behalf, supplementary to the the general movement of the cities and more advanced places at the Diocese. His Lordship remitted the amount, of which the particulars appear below, by the mail made up in this city on Tuesday, the 11th instant:—

From Hatley, Eastern Townships, through Rev. C. Jackson...
Clarenceville, near the Isle aux Noix, through Clarenceville, near the Isle aux Noix, through Rev. M. Townsend.

Bedford and Stanbridge, Missisquoi Bay, through Rev. J. Jones...

Rawdon and Kildare, District of Montreal, through Rev. C. Rollit, (a).

Aylmer and Hull, Ottawa River, through Rev. J. Johnston, (b).

Kingsey, Eastern Townships, through Rev. J. Butler, (c).

Riviere du Loup, en haut, and Lake Maskinonge, through Rev. N. Guerout Valers.

Rev. T. Johnson 5 3 0

Gaspe Bay, through Rev. W. Arnold.... 23 0 0

Lord Bishop of Montreal, (3rd contribution) 10 0 0 (a) The Rev. Mr. Rollitt had previously remitted to Mon-

regation of the Rev. Mr. Butler.

(d) The congregation of the Rev. Mr. Knight had, to a great stent, contributed through other channels before,

N.B.—The collection from Shefford is restricted by the contibuted.

## Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 22nd May, 1847. His Exc cellency the Governor General has been pleased to hake the following appointments, viz :-

John A. MacDonuld, Esq., to be Receiver General of the ovince of Canada, in the place of the Hon. William Morris, John A. MacDonald, Esq., to be a Member of the Honour

ble Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

John Joseph, Esq , to be Clerk of the Honourable Executive uncil, in the place of Etienne Parent, Esq., resigned. Etienne Parent and Edmund Allan Meredith, Esqrs., to be Assistant Secretaries of the Province of Canada. In another column will be found the Ministerial appoint-

its, so far as completed, from the Official Gazette of Saturday. We have nothing to add to these, except that it is quite true that Mr. Caron is no longer President of the Legislative Council, and that Mr. Morris will, temporarily at least, discharge it. arge the duties of President of the Executive Council, as he ne for some time. - Montreal Gazette. The rumoured appointment of Mr. Turcotte as Solicitor-

eneral East is contradicted in the Gazette.]

### OUR PUBLIC CREDIT. We begin to perceive cause for hope that the ignorance re-

specting this Colony, which is so apparent in the old country, will be gradually dispelled, and that in the course of a few years we may expect to be spoken of on the other side of the Atlantic not as one of the States of the Union. Hitherto, absurd as the fact may be, it was only here and there that a person in the three Kingdom who had never crossed the water, was to be

I remain, Gentlemen, ever yours,

JAMES WATKINS. can America. They heard of the cheap land of America, and talked of emigrating to Illinois or Michigan. They heard of the States repudiating their debts, and indignant at the dishonesty, included unfortunate Canada in their censure. During the last c last few months the affairs of Canada have been more freely assed in the English newspapers, and a circumstance has occurred which may serve in some measure to open the set y occurred which may serve in some measure to open the system of the public. In the notorious colonization memorial to Lord John Russell, the following, among others, unwarrantable statement is made, "the former Province of Upper Canada was once in default with its public creditors." Our readers would probably like to know when the "once" was. The assertion attracted the attention of some gantleson in Evaluation connected with Canada, and they, in a most praiseworthy manner, set to work to refute the calumny. Mr. Harper, Cashier of the Commercial Bank, Mr. P. Buchanan, and the Hon. J. Dunn, were in London, and the two first named gentleman thwith forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, a communication tion denying the statement, enclosing as evidence of its untruth, a letter from Mr. Dunn, whose experience as Receiver-General enabled him to speak fully on the subject; and a joint letter frem the two well known firms of Glynn, Halifax, Mills, & Co., and Barine Deep week.

and Baring Brothers, & Co. From the letter of Mr. Dunn we "I was for twenty-four years, and up to the Union of the aces of Upper and Lower Canada, the Receiver General the Upper Province, and the only circumstance on which be statement can, as I conceive, be founded, so far from showing that the Province of Canada ever was in default with its Public creditor, will prove that on the only occasion on which such a mistor. such a misortune was apprehended, it was not from a want of good faith or of power on the part of the Province to meet its engage. gements, but from the sudden failure of the Agents in Lonof the Provincial Government.

Pon the receipt of the intelligence of that event, I came ingland, with the hope that, as Receiver General of the viace, and from the influence of my connections here, an adequate arrangement would be effected for preventing any discredit to the Province, or inconvenience to the public creditor, from the loss of the large sums in the hands of the London Agents, pointed.

In that hope I had the satisfaction not to be disappointed.

e house of Baring, Boothers, & Co., to whom I applied in the first instance, with great kindness and readiness, offered to entertain the application, but Sir George Grey, who was then the Unit of State Courte Coulonies, having preseen Mr. Glynn and settled the terms of an arrangeat with that gentleman, the intervention of Messrs. Barings not required, and the necessary steps were taken by the aking Firm, of which Mr. Glynn was a member, and the inest on the large steps were taken by the large steps were taken by the large steps which Mr. Glynn was a member, and the inest on the large steps which was a member and was a in the receipt of his interest."

The letter of Glynn, & Co., and the Barings, runs thus:

Deper Canada was once in default with its public creditor," we debt of that Province have been punctually paid, and to the sood faith with which that Province has invariably met its ensagements.

had been murdered, Turney was absent from his house, and the next day, when others in the neighbourhood were seeking for the murderer, Turney was in town with the money. Deceased was a clerk in the store of Mr. Logan, of Toronto, and was in the habit of remitting his receipts every fortnight. The day of his death was within one or two of that on which the customanis death was within one or two of that on which the customanis death was within one or two of that on which the customanis death was within one or two of that on which the customanis death was within one or two of that on which the customanis death was within one or two of that on which the customanis death was within one or two of the customanis death was a clerk in the store of Mr. Logan, of Toronto, and was in the habit of remitting his receipts every fortnight. The day of the habit of remitting his receipts every fortnight.

Nothing has ever occurred to induce us to doubt the integri- ry remittance should have been made, and no money was found

To Messrs. T. A. Harper and Peter Buchanan.

The reply from Downing Street is highly satisfactory. ter thanking the parties for calling attention to the statement, it says :-

"His Lordship, however, now avails himself of the opportu nity you have afforded him of stating that he can, from the sources of knowledge at his own command, confirm your assertion that there is no incident in the history of the United Province, or of either of the Provinces when separate, which would justify the charge that any default had ever occurred in the payment of any debts due to any person in respect to money lent on the public faith of either of the Canadian Provinces. "On the contrary, he believes that faith has been invariably kept by the Canadian Legislature, with all such public creditors, with the most scrupulous exactness."

The refutation is complete, and will be more widely circulated than the "Memorial," besides being based on much better authority. Altogether the affair will have done us good. We want something now and then to draw attention this way .-British Canadian.

#### GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

(From the British Canadian.) The effect of the plan will be, that every denomination of Christians will have their schools under the superintendence of their own people and clergy, receiving the assistance of Government in the shape of a share of the appropriation, on satisfying the proper authorities of the efficiency of their schools and teachers, and that some religion, embracing the learning of the Holy Scriptures, is taught by them. It has been ably contended, and with much sound reason, that the Government of a country possessing an Established Church cannot, with propriety, assist in the education, religious and secular, of the dissenting denominations. The strong fact stares one in the face that such a policy is assisting and encouraging dissent. Who then might have been expected to offer opposition to the Government scheme? The clergy and laity of the Established Church, if any body, we should be led to imagine, as the compromise on behalf of the whole community, is the greatest.—Such is not the case, however. The Church supports the scheme, and has thrown its weight and influence into the scale, in aid of the Whig Government. The crying necessity for improved education as applied to all the people, and a desire to resist no plan which should promise so desirable an end, have dictated this course. The scheme is opposed by the dissenters, at all events, by a certain very noisy portion of them, at the head of whom is a Mr. Baines, an itinerant maker of long specches, professedly against Government interference on the subject, but in fact against educating the people. The dissen-The effect of the plan will be, that every denomination of speeches, professedly against Government interference on the subject, but in fact against educating the people. The dissenters, who have long boasted of the efficiency and religious character of their educational efforts, now protest against Government of their educational efforts of their education (a) The Rev. Mr. Rollitt had previously remitted to store treal, £43 5s. Od. to the Treasurer in that city, of the general fund for the relief of the sufferers; £33 13s. 3\frac{1}{3}d. of this ment making religious instruction a portion of the teaching which it grants to the poor of the land. Can there be any which it grants to the poor of the land. On there be any (6) Upwards of £56 had previously been collected in Aylmer.
(c) This is only a part of the money subscribed by the conference of the Ray Mr. Rutler and the conf their deserts; that the assistance rendered will be proportionate to the amount of good done, and they therefore entertain well grounded fears that the Church will receive the most assistance. The principle involved has already been in some measure ap-N.B.—The collection from Shefford is restricted by the contributors, to Ireland, that from Gaspe Bay, is directed to be equally divided between Ireland and Scotland.

A similar kind of condition, not noticed at the time in the papers, was attached to part of the sum of £7 10s. sent some time ago, from the Riviere du Loup, en bas, £5 of which was aubscribed by Mr. Scaton of that place, with the reservation of the benefit exclusively to the Scotch sufferers.—Quebec Gaz.

Ordination, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, held an Ordination in All-Saints' Chapel, when Mr. J. Kemp and Mr. F. Robinson, both students of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, were admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons.

The principle involved has already been in some measure applied, but is now proposed being, that a larger measure of help shall be given to all who like to apply for it, and the only condition imposed is one which is to secure the right application of the money and the effectiveness of the system to be pursued, which is now proposed being, that a larger measure of help shall be given to all who like to apply for it, and the only condition imposed is one which is now proposed being, that a larger measure of help shall be given to all who like to apply for it, and the only condition imposed is one which is now proposed being, that a larger measure of help shall be given to all who like to apply for it, and the only condition imposed is one which is now proposed being, that a larger measure of help shall be given to all who like to apply for it, and the only condition imposed is one which is now proposed being, that a larger measure of the principle involved has already been in some measure applied, but is now to be more extensively put in practice, "the change which is now to be move to all who like to apply for it, and the only condition imposed is one which is now applied, but is now to be move to all who like to apply for it, and the only condition imposed is one which is now eventually be applied, but is now to be move at the principa of the country, could have made a candidate blazon forth 'edu-cation' on his banner as Lord John Russell has done." The FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.—The Head Quarters of Wednesday last, says—"We are glad to notice that yesterday ground was broken for the foundation of the nave and side aisles of Fredericton Cathedral. Stone-cutters, masons and label to the state of society, and therefore there is nothing masons and label to the state of society, and therefore there is nothing masons and labourers, are now in full operation, and we trust this building will at last be proceeded with in a spirit and with a vigour which no opposition will be able to embarrass.—St. Andrews Standard.

(Talawial

> MARK OF RESPECT. - On the evening of Tuesday last, a Well-deserved token of esteem and respect was paid to Mr. James Watkins, on his resignation of the foremanship of the British Colonist office, by the compositors and pressmen of this city.—
>
> On the next day, at noon, an Inquest was held before Mr. Bosworth, coroner, and a jury, consisting partly of residents in Galt (who had gone down to the spot to testify their sympathy with the afflicted parents) and the remainder of gentlemen from the registry of the compositors and pressmen of this city.—
>
> To secure expedition and certainty with the afflicted parents) and the remainder of gentlemen from the rem For the last seven years that establishment has been under Mr. Watkins's superintendence, and during that period was conducted in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his employers. Upon hearing the circumstances, the practical printers of the city, being desirous of bearing testimony to Mr. W.'s courteous and upright behaviour towards them, forwarded him the following requisition :-

Toronto, May 15, 1847. SIR,-We, the undersigned, respectfully request that you will be pleased to favour us with your presence at a Supper, on the evening of Tuesday next, at the North American Hotel.— The reasons which induce us to make this request are, that, having relinquished your situation in the office of the British Colonist, we desire to take the above method in order to express our approbation of your conduct as a foreman, our respect for you as a man, and our admiration of the manner in which you have always endeavoured to uphold the rights and interests of To Mr. James Watkins.

To the above document thirty-four signatures were attached, being those of nearly every practical printer in the city. The following reply was transmitted:—

Monday, May 17, 1847. GENTLEMEN, -I have much pleasure in accepting the invite may expect to be spoken of on the other side of the Atlanic not as one of the States of the Union. Hitherto, absurd as

To the members of the committee. The company, including their guest, assembled at eight o'clock. The table was laid out in Mr. Horwood's usual style (and that is invariably excellent), and was covered with sound substantial fare, and every delicacy suitable to the sea Mr. S. I. Jones officiated as Chairman, Mr. Thomas Hill as Vice;—both very efficiently. Besides the journeymen printers, Mr. T. Jordan, foreman of the Church office, and Mr. Orchard, of Messrs. Scobie and Balfour's establishment, were present .- Abridged from the British Canadian.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, the alarm of fire was given, which was found to proceed from the work shop (a waggon maker's) in the rear of a small tavern (the Tyrone Arms), on Adelaide Street, near Yonge Street. Owing to the extraordinary efforts of the Fire Companies, the flames were speedily got under, and further danger averted.—
The fire originated in the very midst of a closely built block of small wooden tenements, all occupied by small families; so that but for the praiseworthy exertions of the firemen—to whom the public owe a lasting debt of gratitude—the whole block might have been reduced to ashes. It is considered that the fire was the work of an incendiary; and one if not two per-

sons, have been apprehended on suspicion .- Herald. HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES .- The trial of Stephen Turney, for the murder of McPhilips, in Markham, in November, took place on Tuesday last, and occupied the Court during the greater part of the day. The case for the Crown was conducted by the learned Attorney-General in his usual clear and efficient manner. In his address to the jury he stated very plainly and concisely the nature of the evidence he intended to adduce of the prisoner's guilt. The evidence is what is called circumstantial, but consisting of such a train of circumstances, and proved by independent testimony, agreeing in all respects, and so consistent, that Mr. Draper urged it was more conclusive than, in many cases, direct evidence would be. A witness might, for the purpose of screening himself, or for other reasons, be induced to swear, untruly, that he saw an act committed by another; but a variety of circumstances, proved by various means, and unanswered, could not (it was argued) tell a falsehood. It ap unanswered, could not (it was argued) tell a falschood. It appears that at the time the murder was committed, and an investigation took place, this man (Turney) was not suspected, and was actually met on the road, between this city and the village of Markham, by the officers on their way out to the scene of the crime. It was afterwards considered somehat strange, that this man residing near the store where deceased was murdered, and in the habit of seeing him frequently, should be taking the discovery to the control of the co ing no active part in assisting to discover the murderer, and, suspicion being roused, it was discovered that he had been seen king Firm, of which Mr. Glynn was a member, and the interest."

suspicion being roused, it was discovered that he had been seen in Toronto, in the possession of a considerable sum of money, which he was displaying and squandering very foolishly. When arrested, he could give no satisfactory account as to how he obtained this money, and several additional suspicious circum-The letter of Glynn, & Co., and the Barings, runs thus:

London, 12th April, 1847.

allegation in the Memorial lately presented to Lord John oper Canada was opening the very quarter of an hour in which, from the evidence adduced, it was clear that the unfortunate young man had been murdered, Turney was absent from his house, and the was the wing money, except in small standard the money, and several additional suspicious circumstances came to light which were proved on the trial. The prisoner was a journeyman tailor, working at Markham, and, as was proved, not in the habit of having money, except in small standard this money, and several additional suspicious circumstances came to light which were proved on the trial. The prisoner was a journeyman tailor, working at Markham, and, as was proved, not in the habit of having money, except in small suspicious circumstances came to light which were proved on the trial. The prisoner was a journeyman tailor, working at Markham, and, as was proved, not in the habit of having money, except in small suspicious circumstances.

the money. This was not done, but while in gaol, shortly after his comittal for trial, the prisoner made a voluntary statement, in which he represented himself as accessory to the crime, and naming another as the principal. On examination the latter proved an alibi, to the complete satisfaction of the magistrates, and was discharged. This no doubt told against the prisoner; and his previous character was not in his favour. The defence was conducted by G. Duggan, Esquire. The learned Chief Justice summed up the evidence very fully, and commented upon its peculiar bearings upon the case. The jury retired, and after an absence of about eight minutes returned with a verdict of "GULLTY," The prisoner was then removed. with a verdict of "GUILTY." The prisoner was then removed.

His sentence has not yet been pronounced.

There has been a great deal said and written about the dan-There has been a great deal said and written about the danger of convicting on circumstantial evidence, but it is seldom as strong as in this instance. The real danger is, in leaving a probability, that some one else, and not the prisoner has committed the crime. If any such probability existed in this case, there was every opportunity afforded for its being made appavent, and it was not.

The murder was most atrocious and cold-blooded, having

evidently been perpetrated for the mere purpose of procuring a

few pounds.

Bloszom, a coloured man, was, on Wednesday, found guilty of keeping a disorderly house in the city. It appears that this fellow has been for a long time past, while pretending to great propriety of character and demeanour, keeping a place of assignation for bad women, to the great scandal and annoyance of the neighbourhood. We trust he will be punished as heavily as the law will permit, and that the affair will have the effect of suppressing his den, as well as warning his gentlemen (?) customers against encouraging similar establishments.— British

CONVICTION OF HAMILTON.—The trial of Hamilton, for the murder of Noah Eaton, in the Gore of Toronto, came on yesterday, (21st inst.) at twelve o'clock, and after a short absence from the box, the jury returned into Court, at about half-past five, with a verdict of Guilty.—Ibid.

THE SENTENCES .- On Saturday afternoon his Lordship the Chief Justice proceeded to pronounce sentence on the following prisoners, convicted during the present sitting:—

Stephen Turney, for the murder of William McPhillips, a the village of Markham, "To be executed on the 22nd of June. James Hamilton, for the murder of Nouh Eaton in the township of Chinguacousey, "To be executed on the 22nd of June. This prisoner has, since conviction, made a full statement and confession of his guilt. He says it was not premeditated, but that he formed the resolution on seeing the axe in the house.

Thomas Leighton, for setting fire to a barn, "Three years"

hard labour in the Penitentiary."

Thursy Jones, (married woman) for setting fire to an unin-habited dwelling-house, "Three years' hard labour in the Peni-

Alexander McMillan, for robbing his master, Mr. Perry, Four months imprisonment in the Common Gaol."

James Graham, for stealing a Pocket-book. and its contents, Four months imprisonment in the Common Gaol."

Ellen Bryan, for stealing one dried fish.—"One month's

Etten Bryan, for stealing one dried fish.—"One month's confinement in common gaol.

Patrick Kelly, for stealing goods at the fire on King Street.

"Three month's hard labour."

Samuel Gray, for stealing from his employer, Mr. Bilton, a scarf and other articles.—"Two calendar months in gaol."

John Cooper, for Larceny.—One month hard labour.

Hannah Murray, for stealing a quantity of gold from the person of —— Quin.—Three years hard labour in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Carroll, Larceny .- "One calendar month at hard

Daniel Bloxsom, keeping disorderly house .- "Fined Ten

GRAFFON HARBOUR.—The Graiton Harbour Company are much indebted to J. Montgomery Campbell, Esq., for his activity and energy in his offices as their Secretary and Treasurer. He is certainly doing a great deal for Haldimand, and we hope that the day is not far distant which is to increase his sphere of usefulness. Amongst other things which he has done far the benefit of that fine Township, he has caused the America to sented of that the Township, he has caused the America to touch at Grafton pier twice a week, commencing from next Saturday. This will be found a great accommodation to the public, and we hope a source of profit to the king of steam in Canada, Donald Bethune, Esq., the owner of the boat.— THE BODY of the son of Mr. Robert Wallace our towns-

THE BODY of the son of Mr. Robert Wallace our townsman, was discovered in the river, about three miles below Paris, on Sunday last, just one fortnight after the poor boy lost his life in the Creek in this village. The body had floated near the surface, and was seen by a person named Smith,—the clothes having become entangled in the branches of a fallen tree, which prevented the child from again sinking. Mr. Smith took judicious measures to secure the body, and had it at length taken on shore, and deposited in a house on the farm of Mr. Nimmo.

On the poet developed to the Public generally, that they are prepared to FORWARD MERCHANDIZE and PASSENGERS hence to KINGSTON and the intermediate places on the River St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Rideau Canal; and PRODUCE DOWNWARDS, on as resonable terms as any other Firm on the Route.

Having Large Stores, immediately opposite the New Pork, &c., Low, with a great saving in Cartage.

PORK, &c., Low, with a great saving in Cartage.

PORK, &c., Low, with a great saving in Cartage.

PORK, &c., Low, with a great saving in Cartage.

creek,—of the person who took the body out of the water,— and of others who testified that the spot where he fell into the water was unsafe, unfenced, and dangerous, and ought no longer to be permitted to remain so; and that if the waste gate on the dam had been down on that day, as it ought to have been, the body could not have been carried into the river, and life might have been saved. The body was identified by the clothes. The jury returned a verdict "that the body now before us is that of Robert, son of Mr. R. Wallace, Merchant, Galt, who was accidentally drowned in the Mill Creek, at Galt, mptying itself into the Grand River. The Jury also express conviction, that from the evidence adduced, they conside

the locality where the accident occurred to be dangerous.

Immediately after the Coroner's Jury returned their verdict, the body was coffined and conveyed to Galt, attended by a nuserous party of the people, and met, on its approach to the vilherous party of the people, and met, on its approach to the village, by a very large proportion of the inhabitants, who accompanied it to the church-yard, and took this generous way of evincing their sympathy with the afflicted parents, and regret for the sudden departure of a boy universally beloved.—Galt

SCARCITY IN LOWER CANADA. - With regret we find the most painful accounts of scarcity of food for cattle, and even for human subsistence, continue to be received from the lower At Matane, on the 3rd instant, winter still reigned nd the larger portion of the animals were dying of hunger. Both forage and grain had become exhausted, and it was feared that much difficulty would be experienced in putting in the necessary extent of crops owing to the want of seed grain and of cattle to aid in the requisite labours. The inhabitants of Matane fear that pressing want will visit them this fall, and in consequence the ensuing season. At Carleton Rais de Chaconsequence the ensuing season. At Carleton, Baie de Chaleur, it is stated, in a letter published in the Journal de Quebec, the people are menaced with famine arising from the total con-sumption of their stock of fodder, which has compelled the use of grain as the food of the cattle. Neither hay nor straw could be had. To add to this state of distress an epidemic has carried off numbers of the animals, after the painful sacrifice made by their owners to preserve them from dying of actual starva

IRISH RELIEF FUND.—Total Cash receipts received up to 27th May, 1847, £4,387 9s. 5d. Expended for Flour, &c., J. S. HOWARD, Treasurer.

# Commercial.

We have repeated the quotations from Hamilton and Montreal as last week, not finding any further reports from those places.

EXCHANGE. London. New York.
nk. Private. Bank. Private. BYE-LAW.

T the General Monthly Meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held at the Society's House, in the City of Toronto, on the 7th April, 1846,

The Honourable and Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the Chair,
It was, on the recommendation of the Land Committee,

THOS. CHAMFION,

Secretary Land Committee, C. S. D. T. Unner Canada College.

THE FOURTH QUARTER will commence on June 3rd 1847.

TERMS: Day Scholars. Preparatory Form...... £6 0 0 per annum. College Forms ..... .... 9 0 0 Boarders. Preparatory Form ......£30 16 0 Optional Branches\_(Extra(. 
 Hebrew or German
 £1
 5
 0 per quarter.

 Hebrew and German
 £2
 0
 0
 "
 

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS Will commence on Tuesday the 3rd of August, 1847. THE EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS Will commence on Saturday, the 7th of August, 1847. J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Collector, U. C. College. Toronto, May 28th, 1847. Star, Kingston News, London Times, Woodstock Monarch,

TUITION. A MASTER OF ARTS, who has for many years been successfully engaged in the Education of Youth, and is well acquainted with the most approved Methods of Teaching in England, would be happy to meet with suitable employment in or near Toronto. He would not object to take a few PRIVATE PUPILS, and is fully competent to assist University Stu-

Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Champion, at The Church Office, 5, King Street West.

Toronto, 25th May, 1847.

513-3

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY. NINTH LOAN MEETING. THE NINTH LOAN MEETING will take

place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MON-DAY EVENING, the 7th June, 1847, at Seven o'clock, p.m., at which the Tenth Monthly Instalments will be reived.

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance by

Pounds."

GRAFTON HARBOUR.—The Grafton Harbour Company are much indebted to J. Montgomery Campbell, Esq., for his activity and energy in his offices as their Secretary and Treasurer.

Teady provided for by the Directors.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, P.M., to allow Members to pay up, before the Chair is taken.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS,

# FORWARDING

Kingston, Bytown, Brockville,

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEE, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the town of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentation of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentation of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Kingston.

George S. Boulton, Esq., of Cobourg.

Having Large Formes, immediately opposite the New

t length taken on shore, and deposited in a house on the farm Mr. Nimmo.

On the next day, at noon, an Inquest was held before Mr.

PORK, &c., Low, with a great saving in Cartage.

Inex also offer their services as SHIPPING AGENTS, to Pass Entries, Receive Goods, per Ship, Inwards, and to secure

To secure expedition and certainty of delivery of Way Paris. The evidence may readily be conceived. It consisted of what was given by a woman who saw the child fall into the

MURRAY & BARNAM, DONALD MURRAY & Co., KINGSTON.

Lachine Canal Basin, Montreal, May 6, 1847.

THE EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION, TORONTO,

ILL receive applications from persons in the Country who require Mechanics, Labourers or Servants, Mule

Persons applying are respectfully requested to state very par-ticularly, the kind of Servants required, the rate of wages that will be paid, if with or without board, the length of time they are likely to require them, by what means they are to be for-warded to the place at which they are wanted. Those persons who desire to have men with families will also state whether they can find them suitable cottages to live in. Persons applying should in all cases state how long they will

eep the place open.

Persons having Farms to sell or lease, by forwarding a de ription, with the Price or Rent can have them registered on e usual terms. References to the Proprietors or Agents au-orised to sell or lease will be required, as the Association will not undertake to transact any business of this description.

It is particularly desired that Gentlemen in the country will orward information with regard to the number and description of Emigrants that might be employed in their respective neigh-25th May. 1847.

Information Wanted. OF WILLIAM TIMS, lately of Kingston, who is supposed to be in Service as Coachman and Groom, in or Posca to Proposed to Proposed

## WANTED,

SITUATION as GOVERNESS, by a young Lady who is competent to teach children the usual course of Education, including French and the rudiments of Music. REFERENCE is permitted to the Ven. Archdeacon BETHUNE Address to N. N., box 174, Post Office, Cobourg.

May 10th, 1847. RESOLUTION Of the Common Council of the City of Toronto,

published in compliance with the 13th Section of Act 9th Victoria, Chapter LXX.

RESOLVED, —That notice be given in the several Newspapers in the City, that it is the intention of the Council to pass an Act, to authorise the opening and extension of the following Streets in this City, to wit:—QUEEN STREET East, between Nelson Street and Caroline Street; Church STREET North, through the lands of the late Alexander Wood, Eq., which the North within the Northern boundary of the City; CARLETON STREET, East of Church Street, to Parliament Street; GERRARD STREET, between the same lines; and PARLIAMENT STREET, South of Truly extracted from the Journals.

CHARLES DALY,

Clerk's Office, Toronto, May 3, 1817.

FARM FOR SALE,

# In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbot District,

CITUATED within half a mile of the Town of Vittoria, and within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 254 acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, cedar and chestnut rails; 140 acres fenced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and and under the mighest state of cultivation, being covered and under the mighest state of the best system of farming.—
The Land is free from stumps and roots; the soil varying from a sandy to a strong heavy loom; with a good ORCHARD, of most kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE, harge Barn, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other outbuildings. It is one of the most healthy locations in the Province. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if required. The only cause of this property being offered for sale is, the owner wishes to extinct from husiness.

Vittoria, Talbot District, April 12, 1847.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

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

4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal for delivery.

A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this Plate, have been A variety of FRAMES, and are for sale as the Government to be disposed of by sale.

THOMAS WHEELER,

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

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired. \*\* Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

ORGAN FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBERS have lately completed a very splen-did ORGAN, to which they solicit the attention of the Musical world. Its dimensions are: height, 12 feet 6 inches; width,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; depth,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet; and the stops as follows: Open Diapason, 4 feet; Dulciano, 8 feet; Reed Flute, 4 feet; Stop Diapason, 8 feet; Open Diapason Bass, 8 feet; Treble,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet; Principal, 8 feet; Bassoon, Bass Sub-bass, 16 feet

remulant.

All Letters to be post-paid.

HAGER & VOGT, Preston, near Guelph, C.W, 511.8

BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY. The Following papers will give the above THREE incertions, and send their accounts to the Collector. Toronto
Catriot, Herald, British Colonist, British Canadian, Cobourg For particular information, attention is respectfully invited to the Circular of the School, which may be obtained by application to the Principal.

D. C. VAN NORMAN,

> Hamilton, April 13, 1847. TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Boy's PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, CORNWALL, a Teacher competent to instruct in the usual Branches of a good common English Education. He must be a Member of the Church of England. Apply, (if by letter post paid,) to REV'D. HENRY PATTON, Rector of Cornwall.

Apply to the Office of this Paper. 20th April, 1847. 509-5

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY YORK STREET.

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance by Ticket, One Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, or such further sum as may be at their disposal, which will be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by the Directors.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, p,m., to allow Members to pay up, before the Chair is taken.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, May 24th 1847.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, May 24th 1847.

YORK STREE T.

R. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will Re-open his School, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton Street West, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

Mr. Lescombe has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for Four Private Boarders.

Satisfactory references can be given.

Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846.

EDUCATION.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

427-tf BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: MUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. ...... 1 10 0 ..... 1 0 0 Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age— In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-

and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

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

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrusm their children to her care, as she has had much experience id the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, an. in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen

Bay Street, (between King Street and \\
Adelaide Street) March, 1845. Young Ladies' Seminary. RS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the busi-

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on application to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846. DISSOLUTION.

# NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partnership lately existing had

ship lately existing between the undersigned, as Mer-chant Tailors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. For information respecting the adjustment of the affairs of the Bay, and the several Settlements of the North West Company. late Co-partnership, reference may be made to Thos. Burgess.

THOMAS BURGESS,
MARK BURGESS.

Dated 3rd March, 1847.

Dated 3rd March, 1847.

Dated 3rd March, 1847.

Date adjustment of the adjustment of the adjustment of the adjustment of the New Company, and the assertal settlements of the New Author's experience in Exploration and Survey. The Author's experience in Exploration and Survey, together with his literary acquirements, justify the Publishers in believing the Subscription List will be early filled, when the first volume will be immediately issued. Dated 3rd March, 1847.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above the Subscriber avails him v self of the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who so kindly patronised the late firm, and begs leave to inform them, as well as the public generally that he intends carrying on the business in the OLD STAND No. 9, King Street East, and that he has just OPENED OUT a large and very choice selection of

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings &c., &c., and solicits a continuance of their favours. All orders received will be attended to with the utmost punctuality and despatch. THOMAS BURGESS. Teronto, March 17, 1847.

Information Wanted. MR. HENRY PENTLAND is anxious to know in what part of this Diocese his two younger Brothers are, who came to this country, last year, from the South of Ireland. A

tter containing any information respecting them will be thank-His address is MR. HENRY PENTLAND, Care of the Rev. J. Grier, Belleville. Belleville, 27th April, 1847.

BAZAAR. TT 18 INTENDED by the Ladies of the Congregation of St. George's Church, St. Catharine's, to hold a BAZAAR early in September next, (of the precise day due notice will

hereafter be given) for the purpose of raising funds to pur-

chase an organ. Tables will be under the management of the following Ladics, by whom contributions will be thankfully Mrs. Elias Adams, Mrs. James Benson, Mrs. Dr. Mack, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Rykert,
Mrs. Richard Clarke,
Mrs. Richard Clarke,
Mrs. Stephenson,
Mrs. James Boyd,
Mrs. Clement,
Mrs. A. C. Hamilton,
Atkinson. Mrs. Atkinson.

Mrs. H. Mittleberger, It is requested that all contribuions be sent in by the end of August, or not later than the 4th September; and that the LETTERS received to Thursday, May 27: price be affixed to each article by the several contributors.

PORTRAIT

OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON.

Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d. THE above Energying is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies immediately. It will be a few weeks before the Parents are ready

prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale as the Publisher's,

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

March 17, 1847.

LANDS TO BE LEASED med and ON VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Do. ..... 26... 6 ... 200 27... 9 ... 200 9...12 ... 100 GORE ..... Nelson, N. S. .... W. half 10 ... 6 ... 200 W. half 11 ... 2 ... 100 19... 8 ... 200 Uxbridge ..... 12... 7 ... 200 Seneoe ......Collingwood .......N. half Innisfil ... .E. half Orillia South ... Do. North

Warwick ..... E. half 20... 1 ... 100 For further information, application may be made to the Clergyman of the Church of England residing nearest to letter, post-paid.)

JOHN THORPE'S BRITISH HOTEL. GUELPH

HOUSE Comfortable and Commodious; Larder at all times well supplied; Cellar of the choicest. Excellent Stabling. The MAIL STAGE daily to Preston, Galt, and Hamilton, and every other day from Fergus and Elora to Hamilton, and vice

The Travels of David Thompson in the Great

North West. DURING TWENTY-EIGHT CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

SCOBIE & BALFOUR, Toronto,

At Cobourg, on Friday the 21st inst., Mrs. J. F. Hurst, of At Guelph, on Monday the 24th instant, the lady of W. D.

Grant Powell, Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

lane, Esq., and grand-daughter of the Rev. Thomas Radeliff, late Rector of St. Paul's church, Dublin.

On the 20th instant, at Whitby, C.Y., by the Rev. Johns Pentland, William Laing, Esq., to Mrs. Louisa A. Yarnold, daughter of Benjamin Yarnold, Esq., of Whitby, and of Fineh-

agnier of Secjamii ramon, 1864, or the morning of the 20th

DIED.

Anne, reliet of the late William Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.
At Stonehaven, Scotland, on the 14th March last, Alexander
Smart, Esq., Writer. Through the indefatigable exertions of
this gentleman, the heirs of the estate of the late Alexander
Wood, Esq., of Toronto, may mainly attribute their possession
of the valuable estates in Canada and Scotland. He was a
pear relative of David S.

Mr. Thos. Rynll, (No. 19), add. subs. and rem.; Rev. J. Flanagan, rem.; Mr. J. H. Smith, rem.

S. half 25... 8 ... 100

Do. .....E. half 8...10 ... Tecumseth ......S. half 1...12 ...

.S. balf .. W. half 29... 6 ... Eramosa ...... E. half 32... 6 ... Garafraxa ..... 16... 1 ... 200

Dawn ..... E. half 29... 4 ... 100 Do. 32... 8 ... 200 44 & 45 { East Baldoon } 200 ( Street. ) 18... 3 ... 200 15... 6 ... 200 ...... W. half 16...10 ... 100 ......S. half 25... 9 ... 50

#SF" Horses and Carriages ready at a moment's notice.

Guelph, 1846. THOMPSON'S TRAVELS.

THORTLY will be published, in two Crown Octavo, or three

The work is prepared from a complete Journal, noting the vicissitudes of each day, and the Author's remarks thereon.—
Copious notices of the various parts of the Rocky Mountains—
the District of the Columbia—the Great Labes and Hudson's ROBERT W. S. MACKAY, Montreal,

BIRTHS.

At Adelaide Buildings, King Street, Toronto, on Sunday morning (16th instant) Mrs. Scoble, of a daughter.
On the 13th instant, at the residence of R. P. Crooks, Esq., the wife of Commander James Willoughby, R. N., of a son.
At St. Albans, Holland Landing, on the 29th ultimo, the lady of Dr. Ardagh, of a daughter.

Powell, Esq., of a son.
In Montreal, on Saturday the 22nd instant, the wife of

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. John Rothwell, at Amberst Island Church, R. L. Gale, Esq., of Amberst Island, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of William Radcliff, also of Amberst Is-

instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, W. C. Meredith, of Mon-treal, Esq., Q.C., to Sophia Naters, youngest daughter of the late Wm. E. Holmes, Esq., M.D., of Quebec.

At Milton Village, Dundas Street, on the 19th inst., Ann, relict of the late Abraham Ward, Farmer, Etobicoke Township, On the 21st instant, at East Farleigh, Vicarage, Barbara

near relative of David Smart, Esq., of Port Hope.

SUNDAY, FEB. 14 .- With the first daylight all were moving, glad to stretch our cold and stiffened limbs. To those who were going to work we served out each half a tottle of brandy. Some set off to collect pieces of the wreck and spars, others provisions, clothes, &c.; some to gather stones to fortify the raft; others, with some boarding-pikes which had been picked up, to endeavour to catch fish, as many were seen round about us. A writing-desk was found, and in one corner was a little box of about a dozen wax lucifer matches; but they were wet, and would not light. We stuck them in the flour to dry; but very nearly lost them; one of the Spanish passengers having seen the box there, pocketed the box, throwing away the matches. On searching, we found them scattered in some holes of the raft. A few of them were picked up and dried, and at last we struck a light! Oh, joyful news it was to all. We gave three cheers. A candle was lighted, and placed in an empty barrel, and a watch placed over it, with orders never to let it out, by night or day. A piece of board lined with iron was found, and on this we soon had a fire blazing, having plenty of sticks at hand. The doctor and purser then got the dead sheep, skinned it in a most skilful manner with an old razor, and we soon had a portion of it cooked. A piece was served out to each man, and all declared they never tasted such excellent mutton. One "tottle" of wine followed round to each. At noon we offered up our thanks to God for his goodness. This wetting their lips with a wet rag of vinegar.

of water, when some one called out "A sail!" How steering by compass, and guiding the canoe. it made our hearts leap with joy, although many were sceptical: but some of the old seamen on taking a There were forty-two people stowed in the canoe sceptical: but some of the old seamen on taking a good look, declared it to be a sail; and a sail it proved and ten in the small boat. At 5, p.m. we shoved off the frost sets in, and be kept in a dry place, where frost cannot to be in a few minutes. We got another signal raised in silence, all looking back at the raft, which had on two oars lashed together. At length she hauled stood our part so long, with feelings mingled with reround the east point of the reef, some six or eight miles distant, and bore right up towards us along the reef, sortow, and joy. Our voyage, we knew, was atround the east point of the reef, some six or eight miles gret, sorrow, and joy. Our voyage, we knew, was atkeeping about two miles outside. When there could on a rock, or reef, she might turn over, and drown. be no doubt as to her intentions, we felt that the sudden and unexpected prospects of a speedy deliverance were almost too much for us. Only then did our of the canoe, as she was obliged to take the lead, and, hearts seem to soften, and to feel what we had gone assisted by one of the natives of Sisal belonging to through. All knelt down and joined together most the boat, with poles sounding, he kept a look-out for fervently in thanking Almighty God for our preserva- reefs and danger. Sometimes we used the oars, and tion; after which each might be seen to grasp his others the sail, the canoe often grating over the reefs, friends by the hand and shake it, with something like which made us shudder, till we had gone three or four a smile at last upon the lips, although the heart was miles in the dark, when we thought it best to come to should be sown in a hot-bed, the grains being sown a quarter of an anchor about 8, p. m. This was a trying night too full for anything to be said. As the brig stood an anchor about 8, p. m. This was a trying night towards us about noon, our claret was opened, and a to all. towards us about noon, our claret was opened, and a double allowance (two pottlefuls) was dealt round to each man. By 1 o'clock p.in. it was abreast of us, about four miles outside the surf; she stopped, and a protection and goodness and set sail towards the ficial heat to make it early productive in our climate. If the

In a few words we may as well relate the advecompass between his knees in the dark, steering, but the casks we made a good meal. of the reef, and also saw that they were past the small 3rd of March. island of Perez, to which they thought it best not to When the inhabitants of the Havannah learned how return; but kept on their course towards the south. nobly Captain Camp and Mr. Villaverde, his chief The sea was calm and the wind was fair all the way.

By sitting all well aft they kept her bows out of the water. They sailed all day and during the night, and By sitting all well aft they kept her bows out of the water. They sailed all day and during the night, and benefit, as a mark of how much their conduct was established. when Sunday morning dawned had the happiness of teemed by all. In a short time it had amounted to seeing the coast a few miles off; at the same time four thousand dollars. When the two noble officers they observed a brig in the offing, to which they at for whom it was intended heard about it, they at first once made; but she seemed to avoid them, keeping refused to accept any part of it, in the most kind and away. The little boat kept on towards her, however, generous manner offering it for the benefit of the widmaking signals as well as they could, and, at last, got ows and families of the poor men lost in the Tweed! near her, and the chief officer boarded her. He found The consul and all concerned said this should not be, them all in confusion, with loaded muskets ready to observing that the subscription made by the people of protect themselves, having taken the small boat for Havannah, was for their two noble-minded countrysome piratical craft. The tale was soon told to the men; and that, surely, "at home," the countrymen of chief mate, Senor Villaverde, of the Spanish brig Emilio, and at once he got all on board, and set off to- which would bring destitution to many a poor family, wards Sisal to inform his commander, the brig having would as handsomely "do their duty." been obliged to slip and run from Sisal, leaving her captain on shore, when the same "norther" came on to blow which the Tweed encountered. Sisal being and humane Societies, will not overlook the noble and humane conduct of the captain and chief officer On hearing of our disaster, he hesitated not for one moment, but getting some water hurriedly on board, set sail towards the moment, but getting some water hurriedly on board, set sail towards the reef, which he reached, as has been said, at 1, p. m., the next day. The worthy, noble, humane, Bernardino Camp (for such is the engines were made by Messrs. Caird, & Co. She name of the excellent young officer who commands the commenced running in 1842, and, at the time of her Emilio) never thought of his cargo lying on the beach loss, was almost as good as the first day of starting. at Sisal, or his passengers appointed to join him, to Captain Parsons is a master of 22 years' standing in sail on a certain day to Havannah, to which port she the Royal Navy. He joined the Royal Mail Steamis a regular trader; his only thoughts were on rescu- packet Company's service in 1842, as chief-officer of ing the poor shipwrecked people. He thought not of the Dee, for one voyage. He then commanded the his insurance either, or the risk he ran of coming on Medway for one voyage; after which he exchanged to a lee shore in the "norther" season; and last of into the Tweed, in which he had made five complete all, but not least, he never thought of remuneration or voyages to and from the West Indies, three of which | hood were drooping and withering. reward, afterwards remarking, when spoken to on this were to the Gulf of Mexico. Many of the Tweed's point, "I did but my duty, which every man would have done in such a case, and my reward is here" men had been in her ever since she first started running, and almost all had been several voyages in her, potatoes at the table dhôte at Kissengen. (laying his hand on his heart). We knew that many some of the men having followed Capt. Parsons from would not have acted so promptly as he had done.

To return to the canoe alongside our raft. She ON THE MEANS OF ESCAPING THE RAVAGES brought some roasted fowls, biscuit, and two or three gallous of water mixed with sugar. Captain Camp also came with her, and for a noble purpose, namely, to remain with us on the raft, as a security in himself that the brig would not leave us until all were rescued! The raft's muster roll was at once get and and incurable; but we are willing to give the subject every consideration. ed! The raft's muster roll was at once got out, and twenty-five names called over, commencing with the invalids, all of whom were to go off in the canoe to the brig. The writer's name was among the first called his published letter:brig. The writer's name was among the first called out, but, for certain pressing reasons, which need not be here mentioned, he preferred remaining on the raft them were quite unfit for food; this suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; this suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; this suggested to me the idea of the preferred remaining them from seed and I directed my efforts to the

sengers, and was anxiously watched while the attempt was made to pull her through the breakers. After a was made to pull her through the breakers. After a struggle, this was accomplished, and their oars got out, and they were about to hoist the sail, when a sea struck her and turned her broadside on to the surf, into which she was driven, and back on to the reef, narrowly escaping being capsized. Her crew said she was overloaded, so twelve only were sent in her; and this time she got over in safety, and made towards the brig, on board which they were placed .-She returned about 4, p. m., bringing the brig's small boat, which alone came through the surf, the canoe stopping outside, as they were afraid she would get stove if she struck the reef in the middle of the boiling surf. The small boat took off seven passengers to the canoe, and returned for seven more, with which she set off; but, when in the middle of the surf, one wave seemed to lift her high in the air, then dash her round broadside on, and capsize her. She turned over and over, and was swept back on to the reef, full of water, the people who were in being scattered about in the surf. Fortunately all of them, after a little, got a footing on the reef, in four or five feet of water, and reached the raft in safety. The boat was baled clear of water, and a few more seamen put into her, with extra oars, and only four passengers allowed to go. This time she got safely through the surf, and alongside the canoe, which went to the brig, the small

afternoon we picked up a few fish, one or two fine appearance of the brig; but at 11, a. m., she hove in lobsters, three bottles of wine, and a can of oil. The sight, and by 2 p. m. sent off the canoe to us. We engineers (now that we had a fire) set about construct- now saw it was hopeless to attempt getting the people ing an apparatus with which to condense water, if pos- conveyed through the surf, which appeared to roar sible. First, they tried earthenware jars, but these louder and rise with greater violence than before, and, broke: afterwards, they got hold of some copper vessel and lead pipes, with which they busied themselves.

We began now to long for water, the want of which pained us most; and the poor dogs, pigs, and sheep, ber of us behind; besides it was dangerous for the seemed very thirsty. At 6 p.m. served out to cach brig to be kept so near a lee-shore, should a "northman before lying down one "tottle" of wine. Thirst er" spring up. It was therefore proposed that the began to be very troublesome. The vinegar cask was canoe should come through the surf to us, to be emmuch resorted to by all; some drinking a little, others ployed with the small boat in carrying us all at one time across the reef to the southward to the small island where the brig could go round and pick us up. Monday, Feb. 15.—All up at daybreak. At 7, This was agreed on, as our only chance of all reaching offered up our thanks to God for his goodness. One party of a dozen was appointed to gather together the fore, main, and mizen masts, main-yard, and other bark forthwith, no one taking a single rag more than large spars, with which to form a substantial floating was on his back. All set about embarking with raft; and they set about it with right good will. At cheerfulness; before doing which, however, every one 8, the ship's cook made 69 small cakes, of flour, but- knelt down on the raft, and we offered up our united ter, and salt water, which were baked at the fire on a thanks to Almighty God for his goodness. Captain piece of sheet iron torn from a bit of the wreck, and Parsons was the last man to step from the raft into served out with a piece of mutton or fish, and never the canoe. The arrangement was that the small boat, was a feast so relished. At 9, the distillery got into in charge of the chief officer and nine men, should good order, and by 11 we had made about six bottles take the lead, with the canoe in tow, the small boat

about four miles outside the surf; she stopped, and a protection and goodness, and set sail towards the small boat, which we had observed towing astern, set south. After many times touching on the rocks, at sail towards us. In less than an hour she had neared 11 o'clock, a.m., we reached a small island, on which but if it is sown as I have pointed out, there will be fine large planted out in the the surf, when she let down the sail, and eight swarthy there was a hut, swarms of birds, piles of wood, and field. Until the plants are put out, the soil in which they were fellows got out poles, with which they guided their canoe right through the breakers on to the reef close by people in the small boat landed, thinking it was Pe- "If the potatoe plants have advanced so far by the middle or rez, but, as we found it was not that island, the boats of our little boat. She left us at 5 p.m. on Friday, then were kept on their course to the south, towards and continued to row and sail gently along across the another small island, which was seen about five miles best done on a cloudy day, or immediately after rain. It is of rcef, in great fear of running aground every moment off. About 2, p. m., we reached Perez, on which we and damaging her frail hull. She touched often as landed, observing the brig, at the same time, about she went along in the dark; but they were able al- ten miles off, making towards us. There are a few best tubers. ways to clear her. The stem turned out not to be good huts, built of wreck, and thatched with cane her frailest part, when once they got clear away; she leaves. In one hut there was about a dozen butts of fresh water, kept there by the fishermen and turtlers, be planted three inches deeper in the ground than they stood in men baling could scarcely keep her free; and had who resort thither from Campeachy and Sisal. We any of them stood up in her bottom, they would have lighted a fire in one of the huts, broiled some bacon, gone through her. The chief officer sat with the and with some bread and the fresh water we found in

with great difficulty making out the points of the com- The brig came round near to Perez, and the canoe pass; only doing so by now and then getting a glimpse in two trips placed us all in safety on her deck by 5, of the flourish round the north point. They scarcely p. m., when she set sail, and on the following day we knew how they got off the reef into open water; re- reached Sisal, where, having received for a week the marking, on being asked, "God must have guided us!"

utmost kindness and hospitality, we embarked on board

the production of tubers be delayed for a fortnight or three

the Emilio for the Havannah, where we arrived on the At daybreak on Saturday they found themselves clear the Emilio, for the Havannah, where we arrived on the

only eleven miles off, the brig reached it by 11 a.m., and humane conduct of the captain and chief officer when the captain was at once communicated with.—

of the Spanish brig Emilio. Her owners would not

ship to ship for ten years.

OF THE POTATOE DISEASE.

We publish the following at the request of an esteemed

This method was discovered by M. Zander, of Boitzenberg,

till the last. The canoe started with twenty-five pas- of obtaining them from seed, and I directed my efforts to the -Worcestershire Chronicle.

the attempt has often been made, but it required three, four or

five years before they came to perfection. "I first raised potatoes from seed six years ago. I sowed an eightli of an ounce, and obtained nearly seven sacks of fully-grown perfectly sound potatoes, although in the same year almost all the potatoes in my neighbourhood were affected by

ock mark and dry rot. "I have regularly raised potatoes from seed ever since, and they have remained sound during the whole time; and last they have remained sound during the whole time; and last year (1845), when the disease had spread over all Europe, and attained the greatest virulence in this neighbourhood, those potatoes which I had previously raised from seed, as well as those of the preceding year, continued perfectly exempt from disease. I have also given potatoes raised from seed to my friends and acquaintances, and these have also remained perfectly free from the universally prevailing disease. The Minister of the Interior took notice of my proceedings, and sent two cers to investigate on the spot the facts I had communicated to the government respecting my potatoes. These officers were present when I caused some potatoes to be dug out, which I had raised from seed the year before, and amongst them was a plant which produced 280 potatoes; many stems produced from 100 to 130; the smallest produce from one plant was half 100 to 130; the smallest produce from one plant was half a metze,\* and the majority of the plants produced from one to one and a half metze. Potatoes raised from seed are very mealy, and have a peculiarly pleasant and fine flavour; they produce a richer crop in the second year, and it increases in the third; there is then no further increase, and they have attained their greatests. their greatest perfection.

"From an ounce of seed you may raise upwards of fifty sacks of potatoes. The smallest crop I ever had from half an ounce was twenty-four sacks. You will find the following description ooat returning to the raft.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.—All astir at 6, a. m., but no of the manner of raising potatoes from seed more complete than that which the government has published, for in that everything is given too superficially.

"My views of the potatoe disease, which has spread so universally for some years, are as follows: -With all plants, propagation by seed is most in accordance with nature. We have pagated the potatoe for a century in a mode that is unn and in a climate which is cold and foreign to it. This has now caused a complete degeneracy—in one word, our potatoes have become weakened and degenerated by a long-continued and unnatural mode of propagation, and they cannot, during their growth, bear any sadden change of temperature, drought, or moisture, and I have the firm conviction that the potatoe diseases which have now were in a conviction that the potatoe diseases which have now prevailed for some years, such as pock marks and dry rot, and the disease of last year, which was formerly unknown, was caused amongst our weak and degenerate potatoes by sudden changes of temperature. A weak and nervous individual is very sensible of every change of weather or temperature, and so it has been for some years with potatoes which have been weakened by an unnatural mode of propaga tion. I am in possession of the strongest proofs that we can only again raise healthy and strong potatoes from seed. The oes which I have raised from seed the last six years have been free from the prevailing diseases, and surpass in quality all

"The potatoe seed is saved in the following manner:-The berries should be gathered in autumn, before the frost sets in, and be preserved in a dry place, where frost cannot reach them, until the end of January or the beginning of February. They are then to be broken by the hand and placed in a tub or other vessel, where they must remain for six or eight days to ferment a little; then water is to be thrown on them, and well stirred, in order to separate the pulp and husks from the seed, which should then be cleansed and dried, and then be kept in a warm

"As the potatoe is a native of a tropical climate, it is impos sible that it can form and produce perfect seed in the open air in our cold climate. It is therefore of the greatest importance approach them, in order that they may ripen and perfect the seeds. If the berries are collected and preserved as I have directed, they will be as fair and fresh at the end of January or nce from the berries at autumn; the latter is very light and ing; imperfect seed only produces weak plants, and a weak plant bears but little fruit, and that is imperfect.

"Formerly the great mistake was made of sowing unripe and imperfect potatoe seed; as a consequence it required thre-or four years before a tolerably large potatoe was obtained This was the cause which deferred many persons from cultivating potators from seed, but this difficulty I have now, thank God, overcome.

"At the end of March or beginning of April the potatoe seed it should be covered at night, and in cold weather by mats of

from one another as potatoes are usually planted, and this i importance that they should be put down into the earth two inches lower than they stood in the seed-bed; this will cause them to form fresh roots which produce the most numerous and

"If the plants have not produced tubers, they may be left the seed-bed; they will thus produce more roots; but care must be taken that the young plants do not produce takers while they remain in the seed-bed, and they should be often examined lest they should do so, as they will be very much weakened if allowed to form tubers before they are put out. "The earthing up of the potatoes raised from seed should be done early, and not too much: for if the plants are put out in

weather which is not very unfavourable, they soon begin to shoot up, and the entire soil is penetrated by very small fine fibres, which would be injured by a high or late earthing up, potatoe plants thrive best in a rich sandy soil which has been deeply dug."

The foregoing extracts contain two most important statenents, and if they should be confirmed by general experience eral prevailing disease for six years at least. I had an opportunity of testing the first proposition last summer, and can testify to its literal accuracy. I am promised a detailed account of the result of the experiment, the institution of which I witnessed, but it will require many and varied trials before the second proposition can be considered as established; in the meantime it seems highly probable that if Zander's statement from seed, as he directs, would be more hardy and healthy than those raised in any other way.

I had the pleasure of spending last June at the baths of Rippoldzau, in the Black Forest, and my first information was derived from M. Goringer, the owner of the baths, and of much surrounding property. He heard of the plan only on the preceding month, and lost no time in procuring and sowing some seed in a hot-bed; it was sown on the 9th of May; on the 9th of June the frame was removed in order to harden the plants and on the 19th of June some fifty or sixty, of about four inches high, were planted out in my presence. I left on the 4th of July, and the plants were growing vigorously and promising well; the single leaves of many were then larger than the plants themselves were fourteen days before, when they were planted

On the 12th of August I was at Brukenau, in Bavaria, and having heard that the gardener of Baron von Thungen (who resided at Zeitlofa, about five miles off) had raised potatoes from seed this year, I went to see them. The gardener showed me several rows of fine promising potatoes, which he informed me he had raised from four potatoe apples in the manner pointed out by M. Zander, whose letter he had seen in a news paper. The seed was sown in March, in a hot-bed, and the plants were put out in May; the soil was very dry and hard, as the season had been very hot and very little rain had fallen for two months; they had never been watered, nor had any particular they were fresh and full of sap, while many in the neighbour-

The potatoe crop was late in that part of the country, and it

At my request the gardener examined one or two stools, and broke off a few of the potatoes under them, which he gave me. The ground was full of small tubers, which a few days' rain would swell into an extraordinary crop; each plant seemed to rest on a little heap of potatoes. The specimens he gave me were larger and finer than any we had hitherto had at the table d'hôte; they were clean-skinned and hard, though of course not fully grown or ripe. I was quite convinced that M. Zander's statement as to the crop was correct. I measured a few of the specimens; one was  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. It is to be recollected that this was on the 12th of August, and that these were by no means specimens of what the crop would be when come to matu-I should mention that M. Goringer published the fore going letter as a pamphlet for distribution at his own expense and that I have omitted some passages which I did not think would be of importance in this country.

WILLIAM HOGAN.

Advertisements.

RATES.

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

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At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres

Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, A SELECTION OF SUPERIOR VESTINGS,

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

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

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

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

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

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices. Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West. and Public generally, that he has now received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that annot fail to give satisfaction.

N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the nost correct style, and on moderate terms. Toronto. Oct. 16, 1846.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

> R. CUTHBERT, BOOKBINDER.

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c., R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patroage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand, 65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street,

Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including LAW, MUSIC, ANE SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the Toronto, Dec. 11, 1846.

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

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

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co.

110, Front Street, New York, HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hupson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND

FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

LAKE ONTARIO.

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobourg (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. M., precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 12, Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sundays

excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely.

Royal Mail Office,

Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg And intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at Eleven

bollock.

Wednesday and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemp-

tion from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with Royal Mail Office,

Toronto, April 22, 1847. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto, for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather Toronto, March 22, 1847.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) 505 Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. Toronto, March 22, 1847.

Engraved District Maps.

TO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyors.

Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2—London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3—The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Milland, Newcaste, and Value Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.—
Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, 10s.) and at the Office of d Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. 62, CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY

TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

Wellington Buildings, King Street,

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, Ac. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co D. E. BOULTON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC,

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

J. W. BRENT.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON. YSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPO July 14, 1842.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: Township. Lot. E. half 11 .... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 Do. do. .... 19 Midland ..... Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 Niagara ..... Cayuga ...... 5 and 6, North side } Talbot Road, South } Simcoe ..... Collingwood .. Do. do. .... Eastern ..... Cornwall ..... Newcastle .... Cramahe ..... E. half 14 . Dawn ...... Part N. half 20 (Town of) \$5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2

W. half 19 Do, do. ...
ohnstown.... North Crosby Do. Orillia South ...
Prince Edward Picton [Town]
Midland ..... Pittsburgh .... South half 14 W. half 14 .... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Do. do. .....
Victoria ..... Sidney ......
Prince Edward Sophiasburgh ...

City of the Falls

do. Lot bounded by Division & St. Mary

Streets. N. half 19 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlem Township. District. Lot. Bathurst ..... 7 11 & 12 18, 20 15 W. half 11 W. half Nassagaweya.... W. half 23 Vestern Sombra N. half 10 6 100
Do. do. N. half 10 6 100
Both Sherbrooke Part 21 2 76
Wellington Woolwich Block No. 3, on the Grand
River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots,
For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of

FRANCIS M. HILL, 439-tf Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton;
40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. the premises.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO,

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS,

FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

T. BILTON,

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BANK STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-tf

THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-aptey, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership.

D. E. BOULTON.

JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JUST NOW PUBLISHING,

IN THIS CITY, (Price 3s. 9d. Currency.) The Sixth Edition of a Work Entitled A System of the Creation of the Globe, Planets

and Sun." THIS EDITION will contain an account of the wonderful discovery made by Lord Rosse's Telescope—it being six feet in diameter, and the largest in the world;—and in consequence of this discovery, the Author of the "System of Creation" has, in this Sixth Edition, carried out that system into the regions of space, conceiving that its average results into the regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, and also the real design of the numerous

The Edition to be had of any of the Booksellers, or of the HENRY TAYLOR. Toronto, April 22, 1847.

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND

> IN THE HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Escaled et any time with a price of the land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus

save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most bealthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility

or the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their Friends. Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE or CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District,

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847. LANDS FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " " 200 " " " Mono, 100 " " "15,7th " " W. half 10, 4th " 

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

Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 "

Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

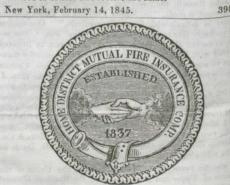
ALEX. CAMPBELL, 455-tf

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber. S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an

opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. NOTICE

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



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, Capt. J. Elmsley,

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

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

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG—ROBERT HENRY, Esq. 383-ff November, 1844.

The Church

THOMAS CROSSAN.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

Thomas crossan.

Thomas crossan.