he Church

poetry.

THE DAUGHTER'S REQUEST. (From the Cambridge Chronicle.)

My father, thou hast not the tale denied, They say that, ere noon to-morrow Thou wilt bring back a radiant and smiling bride To our lonely house of sorrow. uld wish thee joy of thy coming bliss, But tears are my word suppressing, I think on my mother's dying kiss

And my mother's parting blessing. Yet to-morrow I hope to hide my care, I will still my bosom's beating, And strive to give to thy chosen fair A kind and courtcous greeting.

She will heed me not in the joyous pride Of her pomp, and friends, and beauty. Ah! little need has a new-made bride Of a daughter's quiet duty.

Thou gavest her costly gems they say, When thy heart first fondly sought her: Dear father, one nuptial gift, I pray Bestow on thy weeping daughter. My eye, even now, on the treasure falls, vet and ask no other;-It has hung for years on our ancient walls: "Tis the portrait of my mother.

To-morrow when all is in festal guise, And the guests our rooms are filling, The calm, meek gaze of those hazel eyes Might thy soul with grief be thrilling; And a gloom on thy marriage-banquet cast, Sad thoughts of their owner giving, For a fleeting twelvemonth scarce has passed

Since she mingled with the living. If thy bride should weary or offend, That portrait might waken feelings
Of the love of thy fond departed friend,
And its sweet and kind revealings; Of her mind's commanding force uncheck'd By feeble or selfish weakness, Of her speech, where dazzling intellect

Was softened by Christian meekne Then father, grant that at once, to-night, Ere the bridal crowd's intrusion, I remove this portrait from thy sight To my chamber's still secl It will nerve me to morrow's dawn to bear,

It will beam on me protection, When I ask of Heav'n in my faltering prayer To hallow thy new connexion Thou wilt waken, father, in pride and glee, To renew the ties once broken, But nought upon earth remains to me Save this sad and silent token. The husband's tears may be few and brief, He may woo and win another, But the daughter clings in unchanging grief To the image of her mother.

PRIVATE INTERPRETATION. (From the Appendix to a Sermon preached by the Rev. J. V. Van Ingen, A.M., before the late Convention of the Diocese of Western New York.)

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The doctrine of man's dependence upon human testimony, for religious truth, is constantly mistaken for an attempt to erect the despotism against which our Saviour warns his followers, when he says, "Nei-But a reliance for religious truth upon a chain of tesis in fact the only safeguard against that despotism. Efforts at independent interpretation of the Scriptures, issue in an actual self-elevation above Scripture, or in an abject dependence upon some individual

and so, has formed a creed on the basis of impressions, LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES independently of Scripture! So an assemblage of professed Christian men and women, drawn aside from the old paths, by some new theory in religion, shall sit, Bible in hand, before a favourite Lecturer, and, after their independent exercise of private judgment for a few evenings, under his teaching, go away all of one mind; resting in conclusions for which they "call their Father" and "their Master."

ferred upon the author of the discourse, and with a dated Stratford, July 1, 1763. very earnest hope of the best results, coming, as they "Never, sir, did a malignant spirit of opposition

had actually run the race which I was meditating, and the mischiefs designed to be spread by these licentious attained great eminence in all that pertains to Chris- writings." in such godly quietness. The only material change influential friends, either at home or in the colony, to preach, it was with the impression that I ought to mother country on the subject :-

expound the Word of God, to the people committed to my charge, by the light and strength of my own

"The only question was, as I became fully convinced, To whom shall I go? And I was consoled under this humiliating conviction, by observing, as I thought, that my own experience was not very different from that of others. Very few are able to form a mile of this parsonage, acts daily the office of a and develope a system for themselves. Whether consciously or not, men generally take their religious day, morning and evening, when health or weather views, so far as they have any definite form, by trans-

in order to do that, I must prostrate my understanding to an authority too near at hand to seem infallible. "Why not be a Churchman? thought I. Would it not be safe, to let the Church speak her own mind, through one of her unworthiest servants? Would it not be extremely comfortable, to be relieved of the burden and responsibility of enlightening the world with my system of Divinity? Has not the Church a far as his enfeebled health admits, and a generous keeper' of the Holy Scriptures these eighteen hundred years, and yet is her mind a mere Tabula Rasa as it regards their meaning? If so, they probably have no

meaning, and she has no 'Master in Heaven.' "But it is not so. 'I believe one Catholic and Apostolic Church.' That Church has a Master in Heaven, and He is with her on earth. She has ever known His unchanging mind and counsel for our salvation. She has kept the faith once delivered, and been kept by Almighty power, through faith. She has a system of her own, clearly developed and distinctly set forth in her Book of Common Prayer. Why ther be ye called masters, for one is your Master, even teach with authority, I must be taught by authority. not adopt it? A standard I must have. If I must And what standard can I with so much reason adopt, timony which conducts us safely to its Divine Author, And what I have been driven to by the toil of uncerleader. A gifted and living female writer, whose earher works are still admired, having set out to furnish in its true meaning, and connection to the least the Apocalypse, or of the Prophetic pictures of the must be the teaching of the 'Master who is in HeaMillenium has and find their greatest happiness in dumursinst people I spent four weeks, travelling from place to mission and characteristics.

Millenium has and find their greatest happiness in dumursinst people I spent four weeks, travelling from place to mission and characteristics. universal restoration; and assigned, as we have read, as the ground of this belief, "an indescribable implete rainbow of revealed truth, is the Church in which place, preaching and place, preaching and oaptizing the people, being care full to attend divine service; many wishing for a plete rainbow of revealed truth, is the Church in which place, preaching and oaptizing the people, being care full to attend divine service; many wishing for a plete rainbow of revealed truth, is the Church in which

> IN AMERICA. (From the British Magazine.) [Continued from "The Church" of August 29.]

It will probably be admitted by impartial persons, whatever their own religious bias, that the members are wholly indebted to the professedly original inter- of the Church in New England were far from enjoying Pretation, and not to the testimony of him, whom, for the full benefit of toleration. Not only were they the time, they are (perhaps unconsciously,) daring to subject to direct taxation for the support of independent ministers, but every obstacle was thrown in the The following sketch of a Reverend brother's re- way of their obtaining the full settlement and organizamarks, drawn out in conversation upon the subject of tion of their own church. This may be gathered from this sermon, and kindly granted for the purpose, is in- the following among many similar statements. It is serted here, with a deep sense of the favour thus con- an extract from a letter of the Rev. Edward Winslow,

late. The most indecent reflections upon the vene-"Having been placed, soon after my mind began to rable Society, and the general constitution of the be seriously exercised upon religious subjects, under church, the most gross and flagrant misrepresentations the influence of Unitarian views, I was led to glory in of the state of the church in these colonies, and the the idea of deriving my religious system directly from most false and abusive personal invectives against the the Bible, without note or comment; and often in- clergy, have lately appeared in print among us; and dulged, I am ashamed to say, the fond conceit, that all this at a time when there has been not the least possibly, through some special illumination, my sys- particular cause to provoke such a temper. On the tem, when it should stand forth in its majestic simpli- contrary, wherever the church has been planted, the city and completeness, might happen to be the best conduct of its members and ministers has been so that was ever discovered. I read, and prayed, and prudent and charitable as, at least, to give no just waited for the glorious exhalation to be set, like hea- occasion of offence. No cause has, in truth, excited all ven's bow, in my cloudy mind. Parts of it, I could this virulence, but that the church has everywhere at times discern; sufficient to inspire peace and hope grown and increased, and the prospect is continually for the present moment, but I could not climb to the enlarging of its still further and substantial increase; happy eminence; or rather, did not know where to and its condition is such in the colonies as that since find the Mount of Observation, from which it was to the glorious conclusion of the war and the happy establishment of peace, with such an accession of "Having nearly passed through the period of pre-Paration for the ministry, among the Congregational- hence jealous the church may meet with some furists, I became weary of the endless disputes which ther encouragement, and perhaps enjoy those essential were prevailing, at that time, in New England, about parts of her worship and discipline which we have isms too numerous to mention, and longed for some hitherto been destitute of; and they know not how to quiet retreat, where, with my pride of independence bear the thoughts of our having the same complete considerably reduced, I could sit down under the sha- exercise of religion in our way as they have in theirs. dow of those good old divines, St. Edwards, St. Dwight, They may really thank themselves for no small part St. Bellamy, &c., and be permitted to understand the of that growth of the church at which they are now Scriptures just as they did, without any to molest my so enraged. Their continual disputes and endless self-complacency, or make me afraid of being led astray divisions have driven sensible and serious persons to by those holy men. Whilst thus longing for some take refuge in our happy constitution. They know firm and peaceful ground to rest upon, I was led to they cannot charge the church professors or clergy consider the question, whether the Episcopal Church with having made use of any of their own arts to might not afford me a home congenial to my wishes. withdraw their people, and that we have been wholly I thought I could submit to its forms, and, for the unconcerned, and in no instances intermeddled with sake of order and peace, comply with its directions, their disputes and contentions. The increase the Provided they did not put any insuperable barrier in church has received by means of these confusions has the way of leading a godly and a Christian life. I been by its obvious superior worth and excellence. never forgot the maxim, often inculcated by one of Those venomous pieces which have been published, my earliest and best instructors, - Whatever man and what has been wrote in answer to them, have has done, man can do.' And having soon made the been and will be transmitted to the venerable Society discovery, by searching about among the tomes of the by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Beach, Mr. Apthorn, and those Library of the Institution in which I was pursuing my gentlemen who have chiefly interposed their wise and studies, that a considerable number of honoured names | worthy endeavours to vindicate our cause and antidote

tian character and usefulness, I resolved to seek ad- And while the adversaries of the church were doing mission into the Church, in which they lived and died their best to injure and cripple it, the number of its

medium of my devotions in public worship, and the history but few independent gentlemen of fortune, to the kingdom of heaven as the reward of fidelity in devotions in public worship, and the history but few independent gentlemen of fortune, to the kingdom of heaven as the reward of fidelity in devotions in public worship, and the history but few independent gentlemen of fortune, to the kingdom of heaven as the reward of fidelity in devotions in public worship, and the history but few independent gentlemen of fortune, devotions in public worship, and the history but few independent gentlemen of fortune, devotions in public worship, and the history but few independent gentlemen of fortune, devotions in public worship, and the history but few independent gentlemen of fortune, devotions in public worship, and the history but few independent gentlemen of fortune, devotions in public worship, and the history but few independent gentlemen of fortune, devotions in public worship, and the history but few independent gentlemen of fortune, devotions in public worship, and the world, and came back from the other world, and came back from th directory of my ministrations. It was not until seveand of these only an occasional one was found who our duties as members of Christ's kingdom or Church, deside of it; but when he went round the third time, labors is now one of the veriest hot-beds of rationalral years after I was ordained, that I was led to repose concerned himself in the welfare and progress of the on earth. For, says the Apostle of the members of rived from apostolical institution, to celebrate the the savage people of the island of Owhyhee put him ism and infidelity in the world, that a great majority with full confidence, in the Christian system as set church. Such a one, however, was Mr. John Merrett, Church, "we are the children of God; and if chilforth in the Book of Common Prayer. When I began who thus feelingly laments the indifference of the did meet to pray and praise God; which practice may did meet to pray and praise God; which practice may from this and from still more certain signs, the

"Providence, 20th July, 1768. terpretation and preaching, as 'free and equal' among I need only refer to the several authors who wrote of tial kingdom. But his Divine Parent is pleased to languishing and half dying state. to set forth as the true meaning of the Word of God. thereof. And it has grieved me that our clergy at same covenant shall prescribe conditions for attaining esteemed the principal office of God's service,) of enjoy- away from the earth and down into the air. That is consulted the works of Robert Hall, Andrew Fuller, Chandler to write a piece, as it were, to ask dissenters' the conditions, and secure the acceptance and blessing deemed the greatest punishment and infelicity that to the earth by their own weight, and cannot fall away or Knapp; not as setting forth the system which I leave if we shall have a chief or head, alias bishop, of them through the Mediator of the Covenant. In could arrive to a Christian,) the more ready we should from it. Every where people call that below them was bound to teach upon the responsibility of the over our clergy, &c. The consequence is plain; their Baptism God is pleased to affix His seal to the pledge be to embrace them. If we dread God's displeasure, which they have under their feet, and that above them Church, but as aiding the efforts of my own mind to natural self-conceit makes them upon it think they are that His part of this gracious compact shall be surely if we value our Lord and his benefits, if we tender the which they have over their heads. No one observes lope the system which I had unconsciously adopted not send one without their leave, An amazing mis
Be it not forgotten, however, that this inheritance neglect it; for how can we but extremely offend God All seem uppermost as long as they have the earth take! and giving them a handle, which they have may be forfeited. The pledge of it is in their behalf by so extreme rudeness, that when he kindly invites under their feet, and the heavens full of light or of "In thus honestly aspiring to 'call no man Master,' embraced with the greatest eagerness, to abuse us. only who are true to the obligations which the cover us to his table, we are averse from coming thither, or stars over their heads. I sometimes, unconsciously, put myself in the Master's And the Evil Spirit is so greatly raised, we know not nant lays upon them. Is this the reader's case?— utterly refuse it? That when he calleth us into his The good reader will be very much astonished when chair; but oftener was constrained to let President A. how he will be laid. Whereas, when it was thought presence, we run from him; that when he, with his he shall hear, for the first time, how big this ball is: or Bishop B. officiate, pro. tem., in the office for which proper to have sent one or two, I should think there own hand, offereth us inestimable mercies and bless- for the diameter of the earth—that is, the measure of the measure of the carth—that is, the measure of the carth— I felt myself, as yet, unequal. Indeed, my repeated would have needed no more than our sovereign's will, sistently? Is his mind mainly set on the fulfilment ings, we reject them? It is not only the breach of it taken from one point of the surface quite through

"July 26th, 1768. "As to Mr. Merrett himself, he is, sir, an English gentleman of family and fortune, lives in great hospi-"I sometimes thought I would humble myself at the same end, and solemnly giving the same public is more than half the year, as regularly together for the feet of my beloved Bishop, and aim at nothing service, except the absolution, as when I attend the church, is a noted friend to the clergy, whose house and table are ever open to them, and who are never more welcome to him than when they act most in character; expends yearly (though herein I transgress the laws of friendship) large sums of money in books of piety of various sorts for the use of the poor, a very great number of which, with other donations, pass through my hands; is a constant communicant of, as benefactor to, this church of Providence."

At his death, in 1770, he left the sum of one hundred pounds to each of the two societies for Promowith they are called, and not bring disgrace on the
means of correcting and curing us? Must we increase
your own self, yet you might begin cheerfully, the very

The destitute condition, in respect to the means of grace, of vast districts in New England, and the difficulties which beset the missionary in his attempts to

"Hebron, 26th December, 1770.

He describes two large counties on the west side

pathless wilderness, by trees marked and by the com- affections and strongest desires of their hearts. In pass, Crossed the Green Mountain, (sixteen miles all their intercourse with the world it is to be seen, over) which begins at the sea, in New Haven, extend- not in parade or ostentatious profession, but in the ing north-east to the river St. Lawrence, and is the purity and elevation of their characters, the practical height of land between the two rivers-Hudson and | piety of their lives, and the influence which their reli-Connecticut. On the west of this mountain lie the gion exerts over their tempers, dispositions, and pasthe towns of Sunderland, Erlington, &c. Here are a sions, over all they are, and all they do, that they are number of very serious churchmen. With them I living for a better world, and striving to make all tarried three days, preached and baptized, much things here work together, by grace through faith, for pleased with their rubrical devotion and zeal for the perfection of holiness and enjoyment which God religion, owing much to Captain Howley, a worthy and good man. From hence I travelled west to ly love Him. Hudson river, and arrived at Fort Miller, fifty miles north of Albany. Here I spent several days, visiting heritors of the kingdom of heaven, experience a fulthe people, preaching and baptizing. Here are wanted two clergymen very much. From hence I continued give nor take away, in the sure confidence with which my journey south-west up Mohock river; preached at Schenectady. From there to Albany, thence to set by mournful and humbling evidences of the cordo, from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of do., from a strong but modest mind, and a warm and to the church rage with greater vehemence than of the church rage with the church days; performed divine service among them. This America Precinct is in great want of a clergyman. From hence I went to Woodbury, and spent one Sun- the everlasting covenant. In Christ they see hope of day; from hence to my own house upon November 6th.

'In this excursion I baptized thirty-five infants and buried one; preached as often as every other day, I was in perils oft, and God be praised for my preservation, and that I am alive to pity and pray for those in the wilderness. The spirit of colonization seems worthy of all encouragement from the patron of Great Britain, as thereby very soon his dominion will reach

of future accessions to the best of churches, such as shall be saved in these new plantations, fills me with a principle of enthusiasm which guided the primitive Christians to wander about, being destitute; and was my ability equal to my inclinations, I would choose to spend my life among them, and so fly from the midst of these sons of liberty and property, who imagine his sacred majesty is capable of rebellion against his supreme subjects in America.

Be this as it may, the clergy and church of England want many supports to make them equal (in temporals) with the various sects who ride with whips

"We are curing our troubles, as the early Christians prevented theirs, by our prayers and tears; and we hope deliverance at least, if we quit the mortal scene, with 'Well done!""

He concludes his interesting narrative in the following characteristic manner :-

If what I have done in the preceding half year shall be approved of by the Society, it will add to my happiness, and be a stimulus touching my future conduct in this pauper and contending part of the kingdom of Great Britain. Having no faculty to dissemto the laurels natural to the fond admirers of Hugh Lord, I am, &c.,

> THE HEAVENLY INHERITANCE. (From the New York Churchman.)

(To be continued.)

But this blessing too, as every other in God's gra-serving in them that holy fervour of piety, which they a broad roundly pared plain-no! it is an immense "It is melancholy to perceive the court of Great cious covenant, is conditional; because it is conferred so illustriously expressed in their conversation, and in large ball, which hangs and sweeps along in the im-

given course of conduct that it will lead to temporal memoration of them? How little do we love our own two-thirds are water. loss, injury, or ruin: he is warned of another that it souls, if we suffer them to pine and starve for want of The whole mass together, however, is more than a will occasion the loss of eternal happiness, and the incurring of everlasting misery: in which particular is nance and comfort? If we bereave them of enjoying have measured and reckoned with great care, and

bers of His Church, as His children, and heirs of His service, or do spring and flow from it, what reasonable great suspended ball by His invisible hand, who gives hervenly kingdom, that he may be gracious unto excuse can we frame for such neglect? Are we other- to each little plant thereon its dews and its increase, them. Does He see them the servants of sin and wise employed? What business can there be more and breathes into each babe which is born there the votaries of the world? He will not long bear to look important, than serving God, and saving our own souls? breath of life. It is calculated that there are a thouupon this. Such guilty ingratitude and presumption Is it wisdom, in pursuance of any the greatest affair sand million of men living at one time upon the earth, He cannot long endure. Indignation and wrath must here, to disregard the principal concern of our souls? besides all the beasts, to whom the love of God gives be their just recompense, increased as the period of Do we think ourselves unfit and unworthy to appear their food. But there is yet more to be learned. guilt is prolonged.

uall minded Christians of sound edification, and of do it? What unworthiness should hinder us from of miles distant from the earth. It is much easier to their purest joys and richest comfort. Solemnly im- remembering our Lord's excessive charity towards us, speak of such a number than to think or reason upon is, that they may walk worthy of the vocation wherewe are unworthy, continue so still, by shunning the and fire it, and should point it at no other man but ting Christian Knowledge, and the Propagation of the holysociety whereunto they belong, the Church which our unworthiness, by transgressing our duty? If we moment it was fired, to build a new house, and eat, driph and shown in its or you might if all anomaly Gospel; and an equal amount to the church at is the body of Christ. They strive to preserve consisestem things well, the conscience of our sinfulness drink, and sleep in it; or you might, if old enough, tentunion with it by all the appointed means, to promote should rather drive us to it, as to our medicine, than get married without any hesitation, and bring up your its chlargement and prosperity, and to adorn it by the detain us from it. There is no man indeed who must children and teach them some trade, and perhaps see sourdness of their faith, and the purity and piety of not conceive and confess himself unworthy; therefore your children married and have grand-children. For their characters and lives. United to its Divine must no man come thither at God's call? If we have if the cannon ball should come in a straight line, and visit the members of the church when thinly scattered Head, not only sacramentally, but by a true and living a sense of our sins, and a mind to leave them; if we always fly on and on at exactly the same swiftness, faith, they heartily receive and own Him as their Pro- have a sense of God's goodness, and a heart to thank yet it must take its flight for twenty-five years from phet to instruct them, their Priest making atonement him for it; we are so worthy, that we shall be kindly the sun before it reaches the earth; though a cannon and intercession for them, and their King, who, having received there, and graciously rewarded. If we will ball has a quick flight, and can go the distance of 600 "Upon the 10th day of September I left Hebron, received them into His kingdom, demands their faith-not take a little care to work these dispositions in us, feet in the sixtieth part of a minute. taking my clerk with me, and arrived among the poor ful allegiance; gives laws and ordinances for the good we are indeed unworthy; but the being so, from our Farther: the sun is not merely a large round shigovernment of His Church and its members; provides own perverse negligence, is a bad excuse for the negas the ground of this belief, "an indescribable implete rainbow of revealed truth, is the Church in which pression on her own mind, of the love of God!" This that Master sits enthroned."

that the mount of observation, entered is their most valued clergyman to reside among them.

"In October I travelled west from the river, in a affections and strongest desires of their hearts. In in Christ has there prepared for those who unfeigued-

> Such members of Christ, children of God, and inness of joy and comfort which the world can neither they repose on their covenant-God. Perpetually bedeeply feeling their utter want of merit, they are still cheered by the sure and surely pledged promises of the acceptance of their humble and sincere repentance, and their cordial and unwavering faith; of the reward of their devout and constant use of the ap-Christian, and that strength which is made perfect in his weakness; and consequently of their being enabled so to pass through things temporal as finally not been a Man of Sorrows and acquainted with grief, will be very wonderfully high above our heads.

FREQUENCY OF COMMUNION. (By Dr. Isaac Barrow.)

embracing any opportunity presented of communicat-

and in prayers; and, when you meet together, it is last to the same point from which he started. not" (as according to the intent and duty of meeting There have been already more than twenty such (Renewed applause.)" that took place in consequence of this step, was the adoption of the external forms of the Church, as the made inheritors of the kingdom describing the religious service of God in their assembles.

In baptism we are made inheritors of the kingdom describing the religious service of God in their assembles. Each have occupied from two to four years. Jest? Were the bursts of feeling that ionowed it in describing the religious service of God in their assembles. Captain Cook, an Englishman, twice in his life went admiration or mockery? Geneva the bulwark of truth!

in God's presence? But is any man unworthy to For, in the second place, the sun, near to us as it The true Scripture view of the baptismal covenant obey God's commands? Is any man unfit to implore appears to be when it first shines from behind the hills and privileges is the source to enlightened and spirit- and partake of God's mercy, if he be not unwilling to in the fresh morning air, is yet more than 95 millions pressed with the abiding reflection that they are mem- and thanking him for it? from praying for his grace; it. So please to mark: if a great cannon stood upon bersof Christ, their hearts' desire and prayer to God from resolving to amend our lives? Must we, because the sun, and a soldier should stand behind it to direct

(From the German of Hebel.)

light during the night, or by what mysterious path it seed with a fruitful germ therein. finds again the hills from which it set out. When he For a long time the most learned astronomers sees the moon at one time walk through the night thought that the whole immense mass of the sun was pale and thin, and at another full, round, and glowing, nothing but a glowing fireball through and through. he knows not whence the change proceeds; and when Only none of them could understand where this fire he looks upon the stars, each twinkling in the sky got its fuel, and why in thousands and thousands of more beautifully and more joyfully than the other, he thinks he sees all about them, and yet knows not rightly what they are doing there. Now, my good friend, it is not right that we should see such things every day and never ask what they signify. The firand goodness containing an approved remedy for unovertakes him he will never think of evil.

THE EARTH AND THE SUN.

to lose the happiness eternal. Hence, too, their hum- mon belief, the earth with all its hills and valleys is a middle of winter by continual rubbing become first ble expectation and hope of being furnished with the great round plain, like a monstrously large plate. warm, then hot, and at last may break out into a flame. whole armour of God, and enabled faithfully and suc- Beyond the edge of this plain, people fancy there is "I must confess the prospect existing in my mind cessfully to use it, in their required struggle against nothing farther; yet it seems as if the sky was joined the nearer we approach to the sun, the more we must the enemies of their spiritual and eternal welfare. to it like a huge high hollow half globe. There goes breathe upon our hands to keep them warm, and at All self-righteousness and self-dependence they merge the sun by day up and down, sometimes sooner, some- last we are stopped by snow and ice," asks the natural in casting themselves on the alone sufficient merits of times later, sometimes at the right hand, sometimes philosopher, "If the sun be a sparkling ball of fire?" their Advocate with the Father, and making mention the left, of well known hills and houses bringing Thus it is not impossible that it may be a world havof His righteousness, even of His only. In affliction, day, night, summer and winter; and there by night ing to itself a firmament of mild streaming light. their compassionate High Priest, who Himself has we see the moon and stars, which do not appear to

send comfort down from the mercy seat at which He / Il this would be very well if no one knew any betintercedes for them. In death, He who liveth, and was ter, but astronomers, and almanac makers do know dead, and is alive again, will be their sure and certain better. And first, if any one were to set off from Refuge, and very present Help. The covenant grace home in order to go to the end of the world, to the time disgusted, than in reading a speech that was and mercy, thus true and effectual in life and death, farthest edge of the plain, where he might snatch delivered by Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, of Geneva, during will still be with them, securing to their souls pure away a rising star with his hand and put it into his his recent visit to Scotland, and which the Dissenting and unmixed joy in the rest of paradise, and raising pocket, he would choose a proper day if he set off on papers in this country are circulating as a monument them to perfect consummation and bliss both in body the first day of April. For he might journey as far as of wisdom and truth. Did we not aim to fill our and soul in the eternal and everlasting glory of he liked, through Germany, through Poland, through columns with more useful matter, we might insert the Russia, into Asia, amongst Mohamedans and heath-Russia, into Asia, amongst Mohamedaus and heath- whole speech without comment, assured that even the ens, from land upon water, and from water upon land least informed of Church readers would see nothing again, farther and farther still. At last, if he should begin to reflect upon the matter, how long he had already wandered from his family, and how far he had extracts, upon which we wish to make some passing There is one duty which I should not forbear to yet to journey to the end of the world and back again, observations. The speaker begins with the following touch concerning this sacrament; that is, our gladly perhaps all at once something would remind him of narrative, as one that is likely to give him great favor home, and by little and little every thing would seem with his audience:ing therein; the doing so being not only our duty, but familiar to him,—he would hear his own language "Three centuries ago, a man came from France to ble, no inclination to trim between Charles and Oliver, a great aid and instrument of piety; the neglecting it spoken again, he would see a church-tower which he our city at the foot of the Alps, on the border of the a grievous sin, and productive of great mischiefs to us. had seen before; when he arrived at it he would en- lake Leman, and there he reared the standard of truth. The primitive Christians did very frequently use it, ter a well known village, and in two or three hours he His name was John Calvin. (Loud applause.) He Peters, my grandfather's uncle. Trusting in the partaking therein, as it seems, at every time of their would be at home again without having reached the published there with a powerful voice, that man is meeting for God's service; it is said of them by St. end of the world. That is to say, he would have justified only by faith in the blood of the Lamb-that Luke, that "they continued stedfastly in the Apostles' travelled round the earth, just as a man would draw a in Christ Jesus no human tradition, no human sucdoctrine and communion, and in breaking of bread, line with a piece of chalk round a ball, and bring it at cession, availeth anything, but a new creature; and

it should be) "to eat the Lord's Supper," saith St. journeys round the earth, by order of different govern- Did the Professor utter this in seriousness or in

understanding; assisted, of course, by the labours of Britain make little account of religion, and of the on a moral agent, having a responsibility of his own their gladsome suffering for Christ's sake: and the measurable space of the universe, free and without Scott, Henry, et id genus omne, in 'the Comprehensive established church in particular, which, in variety of in the great work of his salvation. Nothing indeed remitting of that frequency, as it is certainly a sign support, as the sun and moon do in their places, under Commentary, but without taking for my guide any circumstances, even for the good of the state, should that he can do can merit heaven; nor without the and an effect, so in part it may possibly be reckoned and over and between the bright heavenly stars. Fardefinite system, as already sufficiently ascertained to be incumbent on them. For dissenters are dissenters; assistance of the Holy Ghost, can he do aught that is a cause, of the degeneracy of Christian practice, into be the meaning of the Sacred Volume. I supposed, as they were in their humours a hundred appointed as a condition of his reaching heaven, or be that great coldness and slackness which afterward did the heat or the bitter frost do not prevent it, it is that I ought to address myself to the business of inand fifty, and two hundred years ago, so are they now.
such as God will be pleased to accept into that celessieze upon it, and now doth apparently keep it in a covered with innumerable plants, and inhabited by all others since the Apostles' time, holding myself them in those times, and their continued behaviour, order that a heavenly inheritance shall be the reward.

The rarer occasions therefore we now have of perimagine that there are any creatures who hang with responsible for the system, which I might be enabled especially within these few years, for the full proof of faithfulness in the Gospel-covenant, and that the forming this duty, (the which indeed was always their heads downwards, and are in danger of falling I consulted the Book of Common Prayer, just as I New-York, &c., have been so indiscreet to beg Dr. to that reward, provide grace for the performance of ing this benefit, (the being deprived whereof was also a very ridiculous idea. Every where bodies are kept

efforts upon the 'free and equal' plan, only served to as his office, being intended purely spiritual, could of the conditions on which it is promised? Earthly God's command, who enjoined us "to do this," but a the ball to another point at the opposite side—is about riches and heavenly riches are before him: for which direct contempt of his favour and goodness, most 8000 miles; the circumference of the earth—that is, I must have, or wander hopelessly in a labyrinth of Mr. Merrett's own character is thus described by does he chiefly labour? Earthly pleasures and heavenly pleasures invite him: which have the warmest of can we bear any regard to our Lord, or be anywise miles; the superficies—that is, the whole surface of his affections, the most of his care, and the largest sensible of his gracious performances in our behalf, if the outside of the ball—amount to about 60,000,000 share of his attention and effort? He is warned of a we are unwilling to join in thankful and joyful com- of square miles, of which the third part is land, and

> he most in earnest in taking heed to his ways? so high a privilege, so inestimable a benefit, so incom- speak of it as a familiar thing. But no man can com-The eye of our Covenant-God is upon all the mem- parable pleasures as are to be found and felt in this prehend the almighty power of God, who bears up this

them with ample means for maintaining the warfare lect of our duty. In fine, I dare say, that he who, suspended floating ball, like our earth. But who can tain opinion, and the heat of controversy, I find to be of the Connecticut, containing several thousand souls, in which He requires them, as his faithful soldiers and with an honest meaning, (although with an imperfect by thinking comprehend its greatness, which from such the peaceful haven of the truth, to which it was not in one of which—viz., Gloucester, there was a teacher servants, to fight manfully under His banner against devotion,) doth address himself to the performance of an immeasurable distance sendeth forth such a strength only my privilege, but my duty to resort. The prin- of the sect of Independents, but not one of any de- sin, the world, and the devil; and has in reserve for this duty, is far more excusable than he that, upon of warmth and heat upon the earth, and blesses every ciple I aspired to act upon from the beginning of my nomination in Cumberland. He then proceeds:— them elevation to the higher honors, glories, and joys whatever score, declineth it; no scrupulous shyness thing upon which its gentle face shineth? The dia-"On the east side of the river are many settlements of His Church in its triumph and perfection in heaven. can ward us from blame; what then shall we say, if meter of the sun is 114 times greater than the diame-Millenium, has ended in a profession of belief in a brivereal restance to the discharge of all their filial obligations. Inheritors of the Prophetic pictures of the Master who is in Head people I spent four weeks, travelling from place to the teaching of the 'Master who is in Head people I spent four weeks, travelling from place to the teaching of the 'Master who is in Head people I spent four weeks, travelling from place to the place to the teaching of the 'Master who is in Head people I spent four weeks, travelling from place to the place to t set without striking against it; nay, were it twice as far from us as it is, yet it might wander round the The gentle reader, when he is sitting with his own earth as it liked. So big is the sun, which is sent family party, surrounded by well known hills and forth from the same Almighty Hand which sows the trees, feels himself very comfortable and perhaps tiny poppy seed upon the earth, with its form enclosthinks of nothing which may be farther off. When in ed within the shell, and makes it grow and ripen; and the morning the sun arises in calm majesty, he knows one work is as incomprehensible as the other; at not whence it comes; and when it sets in the even- least, we should not know which to choose as the easiing, he knows not whither it goes—where it hides its est, if we had to make either a sun or a little poppy-

years, it did not go out, at last, like an extinguished lamp; for learned people do not know everything, and sometimes are only able to guess how matters go.

However, to the astronomers and other clever people, it now seems that the sun may be like our earth, mament is a great book about God's almighty power an obscure and temperate—nay, even an inhabited globe. That as the earth is surrounded by a refreshbelief and sin, and the stars are the golden letters of ing atmosphere or air, so the sun may be surrounded the book. It is all a mystery which cannot be under- by an enlivening light; and it is not necessary that stood without an interpreter; but he who once can this should convey to the sun itself an unbearable read in this book, this psalter, and does read therein, and destructive heat, since its rays first give signs of will thenceforward never find time too long when he warmth and heat when they mingle with our earthly and buried one; preached as often as every other day, travelled 700 or 800 miles, in a way so uneven that travelled 700 or 800 miles, in a way so uneven that of the body of the overtakes him be will record that out of the body of the overtakes him be will record the body of the overtakes hi earth. For the earth has a great quantity of hidden heat within itself which only waits for something to To all outward appearance, and according to com- kindle it and draw it out, as two cold bodies in the "How happens it that, when we ascend a high mountain,

GENEVA AND SCOTLAND. (From the Calendar.)

Seldom have we been more amused and at the same

he made of our little Geneva the Bulwark of truth,

of his successors are Socinians and worse than Sowell be conceived a great means of kindling and pre- learned know as follows-that the earth is not merely | pile was lighted for the heretic Servetus he is now these are remembered, what must we think of that man who calls Geneva the bulwark of truth! If he speaks in who cans General the outside of the means to be understood in earnest, he calculates largely on the ignorance or credulity of men.

But let us proceed to another of his historical allusions:

These are stern trials which, unfortunately, the

only that pure doctrine which he had already received from God, but also, instead of the Episcopal government copied from that of the Christian Church as established in the Roman empire, that Presbyterian system which was more conformed to the state of the primitive Church. Knox, during his residence in our city, studied and admired that system; and when he came back to you at Stirling, at Perth, every where, to share with his brethren in the common danger, and to assist them in the common in the common danger, and to assist them in the common of the maxim that right hust yield to might; we shall be glad, after the longest and dreariest interval of political degradation, to hail a general recognition of the maxim that law and justice are paramount to individual covetousness or national avaries.

One thing is certain, that if there is to be an overturning of these high and sacred principles of truth cause, he delivered to your fathers what he had seen in and I come from Geneva to give you a brother's hand,—to shake hands with you. (Loud applause)."

not been all along gradually verging towards something like Genevan profaneness." The Kirk has been rent into all manner of divisions; each seet having its own presbyteries and synods, and claiming to be the true representative of John Knox's opinions! Dissent in Scotland then bears a remarkable affinity in its present state to Dissent in Geneva; and so the speaker seems to feel:

shake hands together,—shake hands in the name of the Lamb, to whom we belong, and who shed his blood for us, --shake hands in the name of his exclusive dominion, and of the independence of his Church from every temporal power, --shake hands in a spirit, not of pride, but of love, of humility, and peace. (Renewed applause.) But, dear brethren, if we shake hands together, let our hands not be idle ones,—let us remember that we must be about our Father's business,—let our hands be strengthened with might, according to the glorious power of God,-let us join together to cast down every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and so evangelize the world. (Hear, hear)."

How much Dr. D'Aubigne and his Scottish allies may do towards evangelizing the world we care not—or rather we hope and pray that they may accomplish all, and more than all that they expect to do. But if they would realize

Toronto, as shewn by the census recently completed: their wishes, let them see, in the lamentable developments which have followed Calvin's and Knox's departure from Episcopacy, the judgment of God on those schismatical acts; let them come back to the Ministry which the Lord appointed, and which universally prevailed until the time of the Reformation; and let them employ their talents and their labours in union with the one Catholic and

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. A General View of the System of the Universe. Geneva and Scotland, First Page.
Poetry—The Daughter's Request.
Private Interpretation.
Labours of the Early Missionaries Fourth Page.
The Forged Patent.
The Upbraidings of Conscience. in America. The Heavenly Inheritance. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in correspondence

with a standing regulation of the Diocesan Church Society,-that a collection should be made annually in aid of the Fund for the support of Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergyman, -begs to recommend that the Collection, in behalf of this important object, be made in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, on SUNDAY THE NINETEENTH DAY OF OCTO-BER NEXT.

lain, on the Wednesday preceding the day of Ordina-Testimonials and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary

After a calm of no inconsiderable duration for this stormy atmosphere, the agitation on the University question is again being revived. In the Christian Guardian of the 17th inst. we find a long article on this subject, from which we must content ourselves with making the following extract :-

powers now possessed, by two of them. A university council for examination and bestowing honours would then be formed of representatives of each college or denomination. Another point is, that the colleges of the university shall be supported by the university endowment, to be divided according to some ratio to be found. A third point is, not to require the location of colleges in one place, but to allow the present locations to continue. This arrangement will probably place the beautiful site of land in Toronto, with the buildings, into the hands of the Episcopal Church. If this, however, be properly considered in the ratio of the division of the endowment, we need not complain. We readily acknowledge that one place, but to allow the present locations to con these three points are not disagreeable to our wishes, and that they form a much better ground for a bill than did the scheme of last winter."

In the first and last of the arrangements here proposed, if we can understand the writer, there appears to be very little of departure from the Government plan of the late Session,-certainly nothing, if the paragraph we have quoted have any meaning at all, which differs in principle from that rejected measure. In regard to the second scheme here propounded,if the country be really sunk so low in moral degradation as to demand the spoliation of the present possessors, and the abrogation of a Royal Charter,that is much more likely to give ultimate satisfaction, or at least to avert the consequences of religious strife at the seat of learning, than any plan which contemplates an amalgation of discordant creeds, and the union, in the government of the University, of a Couucil of different and disagreeing denominations. But we may, we think, venture to say that there will be no receding on the part of the authorities of the Church of England from what was suggested last winter, in respect to the ratio by which a division of the Endowment should be made, supposing a division to be determined upon. The proportion according to which the Clergy Reserves were divided, is the smallest that in equity or fairness the Church of England could be expected to accede to.

But here let it not be supposed that the authorities of the Church of England in this Province are voluntarily proposing, or even willingly acceding to, a plan which contemplates the partition, and therefore the virtual alienation, of a property granted by what with a copy of which we have been politely favoured ought to be deemed an irreversible charter from the by the Publisher. Crown. We doubt, indeed, whether the Council of King's College would, under any circumstances,even with the enticing hope of ensuring the peaceful Esq., of L'Original, Ottawa District, has kindly conand uninterrupted working of their Institution,—be sented to act as Agent for the "Church" in that brought to consent to a willing relinquishment of the vicinity. Names of subscribers and payments on property with which, for a specific purpose, they have account of this journal will be forwarded by him from been entrusted; in other words, to the abandonment, parties desirous of having them transmitted. for a precarious and doubtful advantage, of a trust which we know they hold to be sacred. Moral duty, shall feel particularly obliged, if our Agents in Canada we feel well assured, has with them a higher claim East and the more remote parts of Canada West, than expediency; the internal consciousness of right whom our Travelling Agent could not without serious has more weight with them than clamour or menace inconvenience reach,—would transmit to us, with as

exalted as a martyr to the true faith; when such facts as the decision of law we doubt not they will feel themtribunal which shall be recognized as superior to the

These are stern trials which, unfortunately, the "Some years afterwards another man came also across the Jura to our magnificent country. He had been taken in the eastle of St. Andrew's, had made his escape out of hand against a pliant expediency on the other, is one that country where we are; he had been driven out of England and Scotland, by the rage of the Popish clergy, and was obliged to retire to Geneva: his name was John Knox. (Loud applause.) Then these two men embraced as brothers. John Knox shook hands with John Calvin, and that a reaction may be expected towards the straig it forward path of rectitude and - the representative of Scotland with the man of Geneva.

(Renewed applause.) John Knox found in Calvin not only that pure doctrine which he had already received

turning of these high and sacred principles of truth Well, dear friends and brethren, I see in this and fitness, -a contempt persisted in for the suprema-General Assembly the successors of Knox and his people.

The Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland is before me, of England not only throughout the Province, but throughout the Empire at large, will not look tamely Most fitting union, we say; for how much more favour- on, or yield the victory without the credit at least of ably has Dissent, or opposition to Episcopacy, developed itself in Scotland than in Geneva? Are not the followers not be far distant, when Provincial Administrations of John Knex in almost as sad a state as those of John Calvin? "It may be doubted," says a late English writer, "whether many of the laity of that country, and especially whether the leading schools of education, have

"Let, then, after three centuries, Geneva and Scotland of the late University Bill is in itself an augury of good; for we shall hope that it was dictated by a conviction not less of its unprincipled than of its impracticable character. And we trust that, in their future deliberations, its projectors will look stedfastly at the claims of truth and duty, as being most likely to ensure the real and permanent interests of learning and religion in this Province; and never be induced to swerve from that high direction by any clamour which selfishness may raise and ignorance may respond.

We are indebted to the British Canadian for the

Church of England	
Kirk of Scotland	923
Presbyterian Church of Canada	1597
United Secession Church	355
Independent Presbyterians	. 7
Church of Rome	4046
British Wesleyan Methodists	1401
Canadian Wesleyan Methodists	924
Episcopal Methodists	6
Dulmiting Mathadiata	310
Other Methodists	200
Congregationalists	572
Lutherans	2
Jews	12
Disciples of Christ	100
Universalists	The state of the s
	12
Covenanters	25
Baptists	493
Quakers	9
Unitarians	20
Millerites	42
Christians	1
Socialists	2
Mormons	1
No Religion	274
Total population	9,706

This amount, compared with the census of 1844, shews an increase of 1286 souls during the year, and The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the The Lord Bishop of Corollary will be abled to be separate of the faithful servants of God. The set runts both Christian and heathen have depth with the deposit and the glorious reward of the faithful servants of God. To the set with the deposit and the glorious reward of the faithful servants of God. To the set tuned with the deposit and the glorious reward of the faithful servants of God. To the set tuned with the deposit and the glorious reward of the faithful servants of God. To the set tuned with the deposit and the glorious reward of the faithful servants of God. To the set tuned with the deposit wind was at a trader's store some distance below, was immediately then the phele with the children of the conditions; and the glorious reward of the faithful servants of God. To the set who the deepest intention to the phele with the children of the beathen separate with the children of the faithful servants of God. To the set who was at a trader's tore some distance below, was immediately then the phele with the phele with the children of the faithful servants of God. To the set who was a trader's tore some The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the proves that the population of Toronto, as well as its man nve-and-twenty different religious denominations: few would be so wild as to imagine that even the spirition, at 9 o'clock, A. M., furnished with the usual tual union so often insisted upon by the religionists of the day could have place amongst materials so discor-

ministering servants in corresponding abundance to gather in and watch over the long wandering sheep. The Church people of Toronto have thus far evinced "We believe that no new government measure is yet formed; but some points of it are, we learn, under consideration. One of the points is, to have a Provincial University, to be formed of all the Collages of the west. This would require the surrendering of the University powers now possessed, by two of them. A university and before another year shall have elapsed we may and before another year shall have elapsed we may and before another year shall have elapsed we may in the invaluable privileges of the sanctuary. We can be proffered to all of every name and grade, many will become ashamed of their divisions, - cast away as a reproach their present designations,-gladly enroll themselves in the communion of the one Catholic and picture of those happy times when "the multitude of

> We are glad to perceive from the Toronto papers that St. George's Church in that city was to be opened for Divine Service yesterday,-the Lord Bishop having kindly consented to preach upon the occasion. We hope to be furnished with full particulars of this interesting solemnity for our next publication; and in the mean time are most sincere in renewing our hearty prayers for the Divine blessing upon this Christian undertaking. St. George's Church is a model of elegant architecture; and we trust that its cross-surmounted spire will for ages point to heaven, and that for countless ages too, the doctrines of the Cross will be preached there in their purity and fulness, and that crowds of worshippers within its hallowed walls will attest their high appreciation of the Word and Sacraments which will be administered there.

them that believed were of one heart and of one soul."

We believe it is the intention of the Lord Bishop to make provision for regular services in this Church as soon as circumstances will permit; and if its incumbent should be as successful in gathering a congregation of numerous and devout worshippers as the excellent Minister of Trinity Church in the east, all will feel that a great and blessed object has been attained.

From want of space, we are obliged to defer to our next the notice of Messrs. Gouinlock's Geography,

We are authorized to state that G. L. Reid,

We take occasion at the same time to say that we from without. When equity is derided, they will, we little delay as possible, whatever sums on account of believe, have recourse to the law of the case; and by this journal it may be in their power to forward.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

EAST INDIES. MISSION OF SAWYERPOORAM.

Notes of a visit to a portion of the new Villages brought un-der Christian Instruction in the District of Sawyerpooram, Tinnevelly; by the Rev. G. U. Pope.

July 2, 1844. - I arrived this morning at Pothiamputtur. At the early morning prayers, nearly the whole congregation (110 people) were present. Examined them in their lessons, and reproved the negligent. On the whole, they manifest great sincerity. In worldly circumstances they are tolerably well off, and several of them can read fluently. A church is in course of erection here, towards which the people have contributed 60 rupees, and the Sawyerpooram Native Church Building Society has granted 100 rupees. With this sum we shall be able to build ted 100 rupees. With this sum we shall be able to build commodious and neat church.

Examined the school. Seventeen boys present. This

school having been but recently established, the children are not advanced far, but it is, on the whole, satisfactory. Examined the adult Sunday school. Five men can read pretty well; three are learning to read. The former read a Psalm and a chapter in the New Testament every Sunday. I examined them in the first Psalm, the meaning and application of which they seemed fully to comprehend. I have given them Matt. xvi. 26, to commit to

2 P.M.-Held full service. Present 120 people.-

Preached from Matt. xvi. 26. The people are among the most attentive that I met with. the most attentive that I met with.

5 p.m.—At Sallanattam. Examined the school, in which there are twenty-one boys. They answered remarkably well.
7 p.m.—At evening prayers all the congregation with

the people from Nayinapuram, in all about 120 people, were present. On examining their lessons, I found them were present. On examining their lessons, I found them less ready in their answers than the Pothiamputter people. I have, however, good hope that they are in earnest. Expounded the Lord's Prayer to them, and dwelt at length on the duty of prayer. I hope and think some of them are learning the value of prayer.

July 3.—Subramanyapuram.—At morning prayer the people were nearly all present. The number in connexion with us is about seventy-five. I find that they are all very regular in their attendance, and they can nearly

all very regular in their attendance, and they can nearly all repeat the Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c., and give some account of the meaning of their lessons. A school is wanted, but I have no snitable master. The head man is a very hopeful character. He is intelligent, reflecting, and humble. I find that the heathen have been arguing with him. He was telling them that the Bible teaches us to call God "Our Father." The heathen asked—

"Has God a Father like Subramanyan?"
I overheard an old man, a member of this congregation, talking to a woman in his house. He said in Tâmil, "I cannot allow this negligence; you must become a Christian, or leave my house." I could not hear her answer, but his rejoinder was, "O you know all that—It is said, (These belt ret reach at the circumstance) are researches." A little child was playing in the yard, and it hearing the words, repeated them, "Thou shalt not worship them to serve them."

The old man's zeal must be checked, but he is evidently sincere. Again, I heard two women taking, one of whom said to the other, "It is said, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness.'" This all shows that the leaven is working in the minds of the people.

At the full service the whole congregation were again present. Expounded the parable of the Prodigal Son, and caye them some general instructions relative to be

the Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c., and expounded their lessons, till it was quite dark, under a large tree, and miny a passer-by stopped to wonder at the sight. Afterwards we had prayer in the temporary church. I then went on to Vélayuthapuram, where I arrived late at night.

July 4, 6 A.M.—The people of Vélayuthapuram and Sirunattum assembled for prayers. I examined and exhorted them for about two hours. The women only I found you deficient. They promised your exposult that

found very deficient. They promised very earnestly that I should have no cause to reprove them next time. I strove to impress upon them the duty and privilege of prayer to God our heavenly Father. The place where we assembled was a heathen place of worship, given up to be used as a Christian house of prayer. Proceeded onward to Agilandapuram, about three miles, where I arrived about 9 A.M. Here I found a

miles, where I arrived about 9 A.M. Here I found a temporary church in the village, and a pandal erected for me, under a tope. The neatness of the pandal surprised me. It consisted of four poles tied across four trees, at the height of about eight feet; from these, mats were stretched around, and inside beautifully white cloth was tied, so that when my cot, chair, &c. &c. were placed inside, I found myself the occupant of a very neat little

Hearing that the children of the congregation still at-

of a Divine Saviour, prayer, holiness, and their duties in reference to the Church into which they seek an entrance The best remedy that we can think of for this melancholy state of things is to present the Church in her fulness and strength,—with accommodation for all, or nearly all, who bear the Protestant name, and ministering servants in accommodation for the strength of the church in the May God guide them by his Holy Spirit!

It is scarcely possible, I am persuaded, for even those best acquainted with the habits of these people, to appreciate fully the difficulties which they must overcome, before they can become consistent Christians. They bear most generally the name of some god, or demon; every event in their whole life is marked by some heathen ceemony; they are taught to see in every trouble, or ca-amity, the malign influence of some offended power; friends and relatives, the members of their with whom alone they can intermarry, are heathen; and n joining the Christian Church they are regarded as They are naturally apathetic, timid, and adverse to change; their minds are cramped by the defective education they have received, so that they are almost which demands from them small sacrifice of time or attention, whose worship is pleasing in the highest degree to their depraved and vitiated tastes, and which gratifies their eyes with its gaudy shows, but demands neither discipline of the mind, nor restraint of the passions; they

are frequently repelled by the inconsistency which the cannot fail to observe in the lives of professing Christians, themselves in the communion of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church,—and do their part to realize the rights of these people, they have to contend with a powerful and systematic opposition from their heathen superiors. Viewing all these circumstances, we must regard the conversion of the heathen as a thing to man impossible,—a thing which can be effected by no merely human agency.

Bearing these things in mind, when we find individuals coming under Christian instruction, how should we bear with them, and instruct them, with all meckness and pa-

6 P.M.-Arrived at Vanitha Taláveram. This is a large and respectable village, in which we have thirty families under instruction. At service, the people from Kevnnagari also were present. Altogether about fifty individuals attended. I heard their lessons, and expoun-

ded the Lord's Prayer.

July 5.—Mél Sétalet.—The people, in number about forty-five, assembled for morning prayers, when I examined them, and found cause for great dissatisfaction, especially with the old congregation, which consists of three families. When large numbers of people are crowding into the Christian Church, it is hard to maintain diseipline; but, unless discipline be firmly enforced, nothing can be done. I reproved the people, and they promised amendment. From thence I went on to Santharagari,

where I arrived at 9 A.M. Examined the school, and found only five boys present.

On inquiring, I find that the people are very unwilling to send their boys, since they are of use in attending to the cattle, and assisting in the fields. The girls they replutely refuse to send, I hear, though I have not demanded this of them myself formally. I talked over the matter with the head men for nearly two hours; but I know not whether I can succeed. In everything else they are obedient and attentive, but education they had not been

taught to prize. I shall never leave the matter till I have succeeded in bringing all the children, male and female, At the service nearly the whole congregation, about 120, attended. I examined them, and afterwards explained the Creed, and enforced the duty of devout attennce at church. I think there is a decided improvement in the manners of the people since I was here last month.

5 P.M.—At Keel Sétálei. Thirty-five families are in

connexion with us here. I have made arrangements for establishing a school for both Christian and heathen in this village. A nice young man in the village offers himself for the post of schoolmaster. The congregation of Mél Sétálei followed me to this place to beg me to overlook their neglect; and I have seldom seen natives so much in earnest as they were. They seem determined to introduce good order into the congregation.

I went round the village, in the cool of the evening,

and found seven heathen temples of various kinds! Into one I went, and in the course of argument with the peo-

and of the meaning of which not even the master has any

I have engaged to allow one rupee per mensem, with a small allowance for a cook, &c. Considering that these boys are now useful to their parents in various ways see small allowance for a cook, &c. Considering that these boys are now useful to their parents in various ways, and that education is little valued among them, I think that a great point is gained in inducing the parents to confide which empties itself into Lake Huron near the Manitoulin a great point is gained in inducing the parents to confide them to me. I shall immediately make the necessary

them to me. I shall immediately make the necessary arrangements.

I am obliged to terminate my tour here, since I find that incessant daily toil, such as I have passed through during the past five days, combined with the excessive heat, which I feel very trying in the temporary sheds in which I have been staying, renders a few days' rest necessary. Besides, I wish to be at home for the Sunday services. I shall (D. V.) return to finish my tour in a week. Meanwhile I shall hold my monthly Catechists' meeting at Sawyerpooram. I have visited 12 villages, and met the people of 26 villages, in which about 1,200 persons are under Christian instruction, all of whom, except about 30, have joined me since February last. There are still 500 whom I have not visited this month. I am thankful to find them, on the whole, steadfast and diligent. Many and gave them some general instructions, relative to behaviour during the performance of Divine Service.

Same day, 5 p.m.—Arrived at Suntherakottey. Here the people from Periyanattan also assembled. The mm ber present was about sixty adults. I examined then in the Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c., and expounded their lessons, till it was quite dark under a large tree, and mny of them have a knowledge of Christianity which would not be discreditable in a Christian country. Some of

of any outward change unaccompanied by repentance to conduct us to them, which they did by a winding course tent; and the glorious reward of the faithful servants of God. To these truths both Christian and heathen have

of Christianity. I believe them to be fully in earnest to know and obey the commandments of God. I spoke for some time to them on sin, redemption through the merits of a Divine Saviour, prayer, holiness, and their duties in

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE LAKE HURON INDIANS. (To the Editor of The Church.)

Orillia, 12th September, 1845. Orilha, 12th September, 1845. Rev. Sir,—Having heard some time ago, that there were several Pagan families of the Ojibwa tribe of Indians living n the interior on Big Lake, I determined to visit them, for the purpose of preaching unto them salvation through a crucified Saviour, and to induce them, if possible, to remove to the village of Rama, where they instructed in the Christian faith, and have their children educated. I have now done so, and send you a short sketch of my tour, believing that it will not be unacceptable to your readers. I am, Rev. Sir,

Faithfully your's,

dians, and James Bigwin, second chief. It rained heavily all the afternoon, and without travelling many miles, we concluded on landing and pitching for the night; after dark the rain abated, and having conversed for some time on the probable spaces of our mixing and pitching for the night; after the probable spaces of our mixing and pitching for the night; after the probable spaces of our mixing and pitching for the night; after the probable spaces of our mixing and pitching for the night; after the probable spaces of our mixing and pitching for the night; after the probable spaces of our mixing and pitching for the night; after the probable spaces of our mixing and pitching for the night; after the night; after the night is a space of the night in the night in the night is a space of the night in the night in the night is a space of the night in the on the probable success of our mission, and commended ourselves for the night to the care and protection of the ourselves for the night to the care and protection of the "Keeper of Israel, who neither slumbereth nor sleepeth," retired to rest. My tent being sufficiently large to accommodate the whole company, and there being every probability that it would rain more in the course of the night, I invited all to sleep in it, but could not prevail upon them, for with one exception, they preferred sleeping in their blankets, on the bare ground, around the firetabut twelve o'clock, however, the rain began to pour about twelve o'clock, however, the rain began to pour down in torrents, and they were forced to flee to the tent. own in torrents, and they were forced to flee to the tent

for shelter, where they continued till morning.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.—Started about sunrise, and breakfasted some distance down the Severn, the outlet of Lake Simcoe, on a barren rock, at the close of which we all ginal state of man, the fall, the impossibility of man's refasted some distance down the Severn, the outlet of Lake Simcoe, on a barren rock, at the close of which we all kneeled before the omnipresent and omnipotent Jehovah, and prayed that He would accompany and protect us through the day, and send the spirit of his Son into our hearts; and then crossed the first Portage. Having entered our canoes, we proceeded down the stream, and passed through several small lakes, formed by expansions of the river; we then left the Severn and taking a north-

scattered through the lake, we were able to proceed with-out much interruption. About two o'clock crossed the last portage, to avoid a rapid between the upper and lower portions of the lake, and after travelling some distance we arrived at the large Island on which the Indians are located, but found to our great disappointment that they had not yet returned from Lake Huron. We heard last week that they were on their way back, and had no doubt of finding them at home, but after a thorough examinaone I went, and in the course of argument with the people, I broke two of their images, and they seemed actually delighted at this proof of the impotency of their idols.—
They confessed the folly of their idolatry, but said that they depended on the Zemindar for a livelihood. I went into and examined the heathen school, and made the mastion of the wigwams and their vicinity, it was evident

ter, people, and children ashamed, by pointing out the absurdity of the boys learning long poems filled with the names of their gods, from which no truth can be learnt, cotton of various colours; the poles were enclosed by a and of the meaning of which not even the master has any idea.

At evening prayers about 110 people were present. To these I explained the Lord's Prayer. They shewed by their answers more intelligence than most of the other villagers. While one after another rose to repeat the Lord's Prayer, could not but feel deeply thankful that so many, who recently were worshippers of demons, should now be willing to renounce all their idols, and worship their father who is in heaven.

July 6, 6 a.m.—At Pommeiyápuram. I catechized the glosposed people. The women answered far better than the men. In this village there are many men of exceedingly bad character, who still remain heathen.

10 a.m.—Arrived at Kumàra Vettiýapuram. In this and the neighbouring village of North Véláyuthapuram the congregation have suffered much from the enimity of apostates. I think these troubles are nearly at an end. Persecution soon ceases when the people are prudent as well as firm. cedar railing, about twenty feet long, and ten feet in apostates. I think these troubles are nearly at an end. Persecution soon ceases when the people are prudent as well as firm.

At noon the people of this village, and of North Vétávupuram assembled for service, in number about 150.—

They are, without exce, tion, the finest congregation of natives I have seen. The women all came with beautiful clothes, perfectly clean, with all their jewels, and in their regularity, neatness, and intelligence, surpass any I have seen. The people are really a noble-looking race. In colour they are very light, their language and pronunciation correct, and their manners polished. They much resemble in appearance the Brahmins of Mysore. My superintending Catechist said, in the fulness of his heart, as miracle." May they be firm in their profession! I exponded the Creed to them, and gave them a general summary of Christian doctrine, with such advice as I thought they needed for their present direction. If these people remain firm, and I fully believe they will, their influence will be very great.

While sitting in my shed writing this Journal, three or four little children, fine formed little creatures, are playing on the ground near, and repeating the Lord's Prayer one to another, and correcting each other's mistakes with much glee.

From this, and other of the new villages, I have en-formed and they have ears, but they have ears, but they that make them are like muto them, so is every one that trusteth in them'; and again by the prophet, "they cannot do evil, neither alkso is it in them to do good." I took a parting glance at the whole, deeply impressed with the necessity of every exertion being made to save them and other Pagans from dumb idols, that they might serve the living and true God. Having left home for the purpose of setting before these children of the forest the incalculable benefits to be derived from embracing Christianity, by conversion to the faith of Christ, and the advantages of having the heaving the have made the creating the save them and other Pagans from dum

From this, and other of the new villages, I have engaged to take boys, to the number of twenty, to be boarded in my own village, and instructed with the Seminary boys, though they are ineligible (from the fact of themselves and parents being unbaptized,) for admission into that institution. For the maintenance of each of these boys, I have engaged to allow one rupee per mensem, with a small allowance for the seminary larges and straits, and as we were entering the last lake, it began to blow so violently that there was some danger in crossing it, but the merciful God brought us all safely through; to me it was a delightful sight to look at three canoes traversing these waters, filled with Indians with a single exception, searchness and the shadow of death, with the object of offering the last lake, it began to blow so violently that there was some danger in crossing it, but the merciful God brought us all safely through; to me it was a delightful sight to look at three canoes traversing these waters, filled with Indians with a single exception, searchness and the shadow of death, with the object of offering the last lake, it began to blow so violently that there was some danger in crossing it, but the merciful God brought us all safely through; to me it was a delightful sight to look at three canoes traversing these waters, filled with Indians with a single exception, searchness and the shadow of death, with the object of offering the last lake, it began to blow so violently that there was some danger in crossing it, but the merciful God brought us all safely through; to me it was a delightful sight to look at three canoes traversing these waters, filled with Indians with a single exception, searchness and the shadow of th Islands. Here is a considerable fall. After proceeding

day, crossed two portages this morning, and breakfasted on the third. This is a charming spot,—above, the river resembles a dam on an extensive scale, then a beautiful little fall, and below, the river expands into many delightnot be discreditable in a Christian country. Some of ful basins. I have seen nothing to equal the view here; them, doubtless, are influenced by worldly considerations; for a length of time we partook of the bounties of heaven them, doubtless, are influenced by worldly considerations; but even these I would not reject, but strive to lead them to the cross of Christ, and pray that they may learn to fix their affections on things above. As St. Augustine says, "Sæpe adest misericordia Dei per ministerium cate-chizantis, ut, sermone commotus, jam fieri veili, quod decreverat fingere." "The Divine mercy, through the instrumentality of the Catechists, often causes men to be moved by the word, so that they become in reality what they only at first wished to appear." Many of these will be found of God, though they sought Him not. But of great numbers I have a good assurance that "they steadfastly purpose to lead a new life;" that they have turned from dumb idols to serve the living God; and that they are seeking redemption through the blood of Christ.

In all my addresses to them, I have, as is my custom, avoided, as much as possible, reference to their former opinions, and directed their minds to the great truths of the Gospel; the folly and danger of sin; the duty of repentance; the infinite compassion of God towards repenting sinners; salvation from sin, through the merits and death of Christ; the necessity of holiness; the inefficacy of any outward change unaccompanied by repentance tent, and the affection, would have a good assurance has the infinite compassion of God towards repenting sinners; salvation from sin, through the merits and death of Christ; the necessity of holiness; the inefficacy of any outward change unaccompanied by repentance tent, and the affection, would have proved the first wind they do out usual morning and the energy for a length of time we partook of the bounties of the centry in a large table rock, viewing the fine secency around us, and then, according to our usual morning and evening custom, prostrated our selves before the throne of the Eternal, thanked our heavenly Father, through the scale through descriptions, and then, according to our usual morning and evening custom, prostrated our selves before the th

Saturday, Sept. 6 .- Another chief who was absent re-Saturday, Sept. 6.—Another chief who was absent returned about day-break, in a state of intoxication. I thought, what a pity it is that our Government, who do so much for the suppression of slavery, should take no effectual step to suppress the sale of ardent spirits among the Indians, by which so many of them are ensnared into the bow fearful the reflection that this trun of Satan evil; how fearful the reflection, that this trop of Satan is laid for them for the sake of pelf, by white men who call themselves civilized Christians! This iniquitous traffic might be easily checked, by the appointment of several persons, whose duty it would be to see that the law which prohibits the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians is enforced, and get all who violate that law de dians is enforced, and get all who violate that law de-prived of their licenses; the expense to the Government would be trifling, and the benefits immense; but as the law stands at present, it is of no practical use to those for whose benefit it was enacted, for spirits are sold to them

whose benefit it was enacted, for spirits are sold to them every where with impunity.

About seven o'clock, pursuant to agreement, the council was held. After a few salutations, some tobacco and pipes were laid down by Chief Yellowhead, who, after the Pagan Chief and other Indians had commenced to smoke "the pipe of peace," opened the proceedings of the morning in a speech of considerable length, and apparently in a very earnest and impressive manner. He was We embarked at Rama about three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 1st of September. Our party consisted of nine persons, in three canoes, among whom were Yellowhead, the principal chief of the Lake Simcoe Indians, and James Bigwin, second chief. It rained heavily

I then addressed them, through my Interpreter, and

passed through several small lakes, formed by expansions of the river; we then left the Severn, and taking a northerly course through a chain of small lakes, crossed several portages, in all five to-day, two of which were several miles each in length, and encamped about sunset, after a fatiguing day's journey, on the south shore of Big Lake; and having thanked the Author of all our mercies for the blessings of the day, and invoked His protection for the night, went to rest. I was forcibly struck this day with the aspect of the country: the bare rock was visible almost everywhere, and the trees of small height: towards evening the timber was considerably heavier; but the land apparently of an inferior quality, and unfit for the successful purposes of cultivation.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.—Before sunrise we were in our canoes, and proceeded up the lake, which is about the construction of the river; we then left the Several and taking a norther project of disobeying God, and refusing to embrace the religion of Christ,—banishment from him, and endless miscry. I pointed to the Holy Bible which I held in my light hand, as containing the will of the Great Spirit to man, what we are bound to believe, and what we are to do, and then to the Prayer Book, which I held in my left hand, that taught us how to approach and address Him in prayer for all the blessings which He has promised to confer upon us through Christ, and strongly recommended their removal to Rama, where they would be more fully instructed in the truths of our holy religion, and have their children properly educated. All the speakers were listened to with attention. The old Chief said they would consider the subject, and refusing to embrace the religion of Christ,—banishment from him, and endless miscry. I pointed to the Holy Bible which I held in my religion of Christ,—banishment from him, and enclement of the religion of Christ,—banishment from him, and enclement of the religion of Christ,—banishment from him, and enclement of the religion of Christ,—banishmen canoes, and proceeded up the lake, which is about the size of Lake Simcoe. The Indians call it Keje Sahikahehun, or Big Lake; the shores are rocky, the islands very numerous, and of all sizes; the islands and main land are indented with beautiful bays, but the land, though moderately well wooded in the christian religion, and to worship the creately well wooded in the christian religion, and the whole stated their readiness to reach the creately well wooded in the case of the control of the control of the stated their readiness to be instructed in the Christian religion, and to worship the creately well wooded in the case of the control of the co rately well wooded, is unfit for cultivation. I was told stated their readiness to remove to Rama, and gave their by one of our Indians that the soil, however, is good on number, amounting to between forty-five and fifty souls, by one or our Indians that the soil, however, is good on the lake. After breakfasting on an island, took again to our canoes; there was a stiff head breeze all day, but owing to the many islands which are scattered through the world through the many islands which are will be attended to without delay. leave of them, entered our canoes, and being fairly on our way, they saluted us by firing several guns, which was returned by our party. About two o'clock we passed Penetanguishene on our way home; in the afternoon we spent about an hour among the Pottawattamies, and after inset landed at Coldwater, thankful to God for his providential care over us, and the measure of success he had been pleased to grant us. This journey was undertaken with the sole object of benefiting these benighted creatures, of saving them from the destructive errors of Paganism, and of leading them through the Church to Christ; and if my efforts should in any degree be blessed of God to their eternal good, I shall consider myself amply re-

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

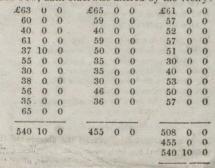
Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the promoting the cause of Missions in this Diocese under the direction of the Church Society, in conformity with the Circular of the Lord Bishop, dated 15th

Previously announced, in number 120, in am't 317 18 21 Donation from John Ruskin, Esq., Billiter Lane, London, through Thomas Sutherland, Esquire, per the Churchwardens of Trinity Church at Sutherland, River St.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, Sept. 24th, 1845.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, TORONTO .- The sale of Pews in the above Church took place on Monday last at twelve o'clock at noon, when the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends were more than realized, although many respectable parties were absent from town. The followg prices were obtained. The pews were offered at the llowing upset prices, £50, £45, £37 10s., £35, and £30, subject to a ground rent of 10 per cent. on the upset price of each Pew, until otherwise altered by the vestry:— £63 0 0



£1,503 10 0 Averaging £48 and upwards for each Pew. The sale was then adjourned until after the opening of the Church some day next week, of which due notice wil be given.—
Herald.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

"It is currently reported here that the Rev. Mr. Leggett, formerly a minister of the Methodist congregation in this city, has left the Methodist connection, and is likely soon to take holy orders in the Church of England We understand the Rev. gentleman is already licensed to Preach the Gospel in the Church of England, within this

"We know nothing of, nor do we wish to enquire, into the causes which have led to Mr. Leggett's withdrawing himself from his former connection; but we understand he was much beloved by a large and intelligent portion of the highly respectable congregation to whom he ministered in this city, and judging from the public notices which have appeared in our West India exchange papers, it would appear that there also be hed been highly appear. it would appear that there also he had been highly appreciated. Mr. Leggett, as a Pulpit Orator, is surpassed by very few of any denomination which we have heard in this Province."—Head Quarters.

We believe the above report is substantially correct and we are further informed that so much is he esteemed at Bathurst, where he has for sometime been stationed and so well convinced are his hearers there that he has good and sufficient reasons for the step he has taken, that several of the most influential of them are about also to unite with the Church of England.—Loyalist.

UNITED STATES.

[We lately noticed the circumstance of Mr. Smith's adhesion to the Church. The following notice from the Christian Witness, will afford some light.— Gospel Mes-

nger.]
"The Rev. Phineas Smith, who has been a Presbyte rian clergyman for the last eighteen years, has become a candidate for orders in the Diocese of Michigan."

The friend from whom we have received this intelligence writes thus:-"No one has quite so much influence in effecting this change as Dr. Potts, in his controversy with Dr. Wainwright. Mr. Smith always believed in the necessity of an apostolical succession in the ministry, and believed that Presbyterians both held to such a succession. cession and had it. The congregational and latitudinarian ground taken then by Dr. Potts, was surprising and shocking to Mr. Smith. He was led to a serious and prayerful examination of the subject; such an examina-tion has resulted in his becoming a most decided church-

Twelve Days later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. (From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 20.) The Steamer Britannia, Hewitt, arrived at Boston yester-

day morning, after a passage of fourteen and a-half days. The Britannia brought 92 passengers, among whom where the Hon. Edward Everett, late Minister at the Court o The Steamer Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of

August, making the passage in eleven and a-half days.

The Britannia passed the Caledonia on Thursday at 1 A. Mooff Liverpool, N. S. Since the departure of the Great Western, the weather has een much more favorable for the Harvest.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Her Majesty and the Prince arrived at Saxe Gotha on the

28th August. As the hour at which the Royal party were xpected came on, the population of Gotha and the neighb od began to throng the streets in multitudes. Every man, nood began to throng the streets in multitudes. Every means, and child came out to see the sight; and a most picturesque crowd they made. The reception at Gotha was as good as any the Queen has met with on her various journeys. Her arrival was commemorated on the 30th August by the celebration of a festival.—Correspondence of the London Ever ino Mail. ing Mail. The Empress of Russia was preparing for a visit to Italy, for

the purpose of recruiting her health.

The Colonists in Van Diomen's Land were complaining of the increase in the number of convicts; which colony, it appears, has been rendered for some time past the exclusive recep

the European Times publishes a rumour of Lord Lyndhurst's intended retirement from the post of Lord Chancell his Lordship has attained the mature age of seventy-three. The results of the late Assizes manifest a decrease in crime, ore particularly in the article of capital offences.

With reference to the late religious disturbances in Germany.

the German Universal Gazette announces, that on the 18th instant a proclamation was posted at Leipsic, informing the people that the King had appointed commissioners to inquire into the deplorable events of the 12th, who would soon arrive in that city. On the same day the Municipal Council published a document forbidding, under the severest penalties, all popular meetings without excited the severest penalties, all popular meetings without excited the severest penalties. popular meetings without a special permission of the authorities.

A serious affray has taken place at Madagascar, between the natives and the French and English ships.

SCOTLAND, which usually absorbs but little of the politician's attention, has been disturbed, during the last few days, by one or two emeutes, not very serious, but sufficient, in the absence of more stirring events, to fix the public gaze upon that part of the island. The scene of the principal outrage was Dunfermline, where the house of an employer was attacked, and his family maltreated, by his operatives, arising out of a dispute about wages. Troops were dispatched from Edinburgh-

The Repeal excitement seems to suffer no abatement. The object now aimed at is to secure "seventy Conciliation hall re-pealers for the next Parliament," and with these to "turn the bundredth time, that no ministry can be formed strong enough to nostpone the discussion of the terms on which to found the

to postpone the discussion of the terms on which to found the restoration of the Irish Parliament. In reference to a pending election at Cork, he declares that he would rather a Tory should be returned, than a Whig-non-repealer.

The repeal rent for the last two weeks was respectively £224. 13s. 4d., and £207 13s. 7d.

FRANCE. Marshal Bugeaud has lately made a successful expedition to

Marshal Bugeaud has lately made a successful expension Kelley, at the head of 5,000 men—the people made submission on the first appearance of the troops. Abd-el-Kader has retreated into the interior. Marshal Bugeaud is returning to France, and it is said will not return to Algiers, but succeed Marshal Soult as Minister of War. Despatches have arrived to Government from the Governor

of the French establishments in Oceania, dated the 23rd of April last. Down to that period no fresh act of hostility had taken place at Tahiti on the part of the native population portion of which still continued to reside in the intrenched amps of Punavia and Papenoo.

Our Paris correspondent says, "With respect to Tahiti, conquered so glorionsly and 'protected' so admirably, I have received an assurance for which, perhaps, you are not unprepared,—it will be abandoned."

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 25th ult. That capital continued tranquil, and most of the shops were open. A brilliant levee was held the evening before by the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, on the occasion of the fête of the Queen's sister, the Infanta Luisa Fernanda. A new list of senators, chosen from among the wealthy civilians and the members of the liberal professions, was to be published in a day or two. Iron mines, which appear to be very rich in ore, have just been discovered in the States of the Church.

The news we have just received regarding railways will diffuse much joy and satisfaction in Calcutta, and indeed all over India. The evident deep attention and consideration which has been given by the Conrt, and the earnest manner in which the subject is pressed on the attention of the Governor-General in Council, will be cheering to Sir Henry Hardinge, who has had this subject very deeply at heart ever since his arrival. It is only now to be hoped the tofficers will be sent out directly with ample credentials to the local governor, and that, aided by such engineer officers in India who have studied the subject of and engineer officers in India who have studied the subject of railways, works of survey and estimate may be put in progress directly. The work could be put in progress at the close of the rains, and I presume it would not require more than the cool season to survey and report upon the line first to be entered on, which I presume would be Mirzapoor.

Cholera, which has made frightful ravages at Lahore, has apparant for the first to the factions spirit of

apparently for the time effectually quieted the factious spirit of ops; as many as 500 persons a day died for some days, and the consternation was so great that the main desire of the soldiery appeared to be to get away on their periodical leave, and they took their departure in considerable numbers for their

homes. What remain are quiet.

The Nepaul matter appears to have passed over quietly.

Gwalior and Lucknow are quiet.

Scinde is tranquil, and Sir C. Napier says prosperous, with

a large surplus revenue.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE IN CHINA—6000 Lives Lost.—By the New-York Commercial Advertiser, of Friday, we are in possession of very late news from China, brought by the ship Rainbow. The dates are to the 5th of June. A terrible earthquake had occurred in the Province of Honan, near the centre of China, demolishing near ten thousand houses, and killing upwards of four thousand inhabitants; and on the 25th of May, (Sunday) a most disastrous fire broke out in a Theatre at Canton, which at the time was crammed to suffocation; near 2000 persons, including 50 performers, perished in the flames or were crushed to death in the attempt to escape. Several destructive fires had also taken place at the British settlement at Hong Kong, which it is feared were the work of incendiaries.—Cobourg Star.

COMMERCIAL The Corn markets generally exhibit the absence of that The Corn markets generally exhibit the absence of that feverish excitement that has been more or less manifest during the last mouth or six weeks. In despite, however, of all this, a considerable importation of foreign grain will be necessary, to mix with the soft and inferior qualities of the present year; and those who have speculated early will find a good account in their enterprise.

That no great amount of speculation has been going forward in the corn trade, with our more immediate neighbours in the Baltic, is evident from the unexcited state of the money market, which has hardly been ruffled of late. Whatever is brought from the Continent must be paid for in hard gold, as the demand is irregular, and confined to seasons of uncertainty like the present. This year the utility of the law which admits Canadian wheat and flour at a nominal duty, combined with the law of that province for the admission of United States flour at a low fixed duty, will be fairly tested.

The accounts of the crops are stated as extremely satisfactory. In Picardy, and the departments to the north of Paris, the produce of wheat promised to be most abundant, and its quality not inferior to that of last year. The rise in the price of that article, which commenced a month ago, was considered to have reached its utmost height.

Our correspondent, who traversed last week a considerable Portion of Normandy, observes, that the wheat harvest was proceeding favourably, but that the want of hands to make it up exposed it to signal dangers. Our courier who brought the late Indian mail from Marseilles states, however, that he had been made in the state of the signal dangers. been much impeded in his course by a deluge of rain.

Deferred Extracts from our English Liles.

MR. GREEN'S DESCENT IN THE ALBION BALLOON .- The veteran aeronaut effected a safe descent in a pea-field, at about a mile from Ponder's End, in the pari-h of Enfield, after his a mile from Ponder's End, in the pari-h of Enfield, after his nocturnal ascent with fire-works on Monday evening, from Vauxhall Gardens. Mr. Green appeared to be highly delighted with his trip—one of the finest he ever made. The view of the metropolis, he says, was truly splendid, London appearing one mass of light, resembling Vauxhall with its myriads of lamps, and to all appearance confined within the space of a square mile. He could distinguish the bridges from the dotted lines of lamps, and in his transit over the metropolis could dislines of lamps, and in his transit over the metropolis could distinctly hear the shouts of the assembled crowds. On leaving the Gardens, the balloon took a north-easterly direction, and he anticipated that he should descend in the neighbourhood of Highgate or Finchly, but in the earlier part of the day from the direction of the wind he considered that he should land either in the counties of Essex or Hertford, and at that period would be the counties of the second that the second that the second that the second that we would be the second that but subsequently he determined that no consideration whatever should induce him to have a companion in his aerial voyage, and consequently increased his ballast from between 2 and 3 cert, to nearer 6 cert. No difficulty occurred with the firemost, either in the ignition or otherwise. The balloon, Mr. The balloon of the bare the bare to caudidate who received nearly twice as compatitions, and the bare action to the working of the working of the working of the working of the Works, either in the ignition or otherwise. The balloon, Mr. The balloon or the bare the bare the fire or property.—Niagara Chronicle, Sept. 3.

His bare the forectived that the period does not be a site of covering the bare but he was anxious to ascertain first whether any difficulty oc-curred in the shape of trees, or whether he was over a field.—

PROGRESS OF LIVERPOOL. -It was stated at the last Counell meeting of this borough, on the authority of Mr. Thompson, one of the surveyors, that 7,000 buildings had been erected in the town within the last four years, and that there were 2,500 notices sent in for new erections, being 1,600 more than at the

MR. MARMADUKE CONSTABLE MAXWELL, a gentleman MR. MARMADURE CONSTABLE MAXWELL, a gentleman possessing, it is said, large estates both in Scotland and England, is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Murray in the representation of Kirkudbright. Mr. Maxwell is a Whig la politics, and a Roman Catholic in religion, "and" says the Northern Whig, "If elected, as we believe there is no doubt but he will, he will be the first Roman Catholic returned by a Scotch continuous does the time of the reformation." a Scotch constituency since the time of the reformation."—
The same paper mentions that Mr. Maxwell is a descendant of the noble border family of Maxwell, Earl of Nithedale, a name, familiar to all those who cherish the memory of heroic deeds, from the touching history of the last who bore that title, and whose escape from the Tower, the night before his intended extheme of many a border ballad. The Earl of Nithsdale was one of those who appeared in arms for the cause of the Pretender in 1715, and would have sealed it with his blood upon the scaffold but for the intrepid conduct of Lady Nithsdale.—John Bull.

now in bond 450,000 grs. of wheat and SIXTEEN MILLIONS and secure as anything human and political can be.—Montreal Even.—St. James's Chronicle.

Graette.

Graette. ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The following table shows the

Ostend 9,102 Havre 7,591

THE ROMISH CONFESSIONAL.—The following appears in some of the French papers as a private letter from Frankfort.
The subject is interesting to us who have so many Roman
Catholics among our fellow-citizens:—
Frankfort, August 1.—The Senate has just adopted a strong

Oution against a [Roman] Catholic priest of the name of Ose, who has recently created a sensation in this town. This priest had tried to persuade a [Roman] Catholic female, is married to a Protestant, to endeavour to convert her sband and children to [Roman] Catholicism. She refused, and M. Roose upon that refused to give her absolution when she went to confession, and added, that her marriage, being a mixed mixed one, was no marriage at all, and that she therefore lived, in fact in in fact, in a state of concubinage. The Senate, in the first place, requested the bishop to change the residence of the priest, but the bishop declared that he could not punish a priest for such an offence as that alledged, for that the advice given by M. D. ecrees M. Roose at the confessional was under the seal of which the Senate sent a body of police to his house, who with-

Is the obligation to secrecy in the confessional reciprocal? practically we believe it is so held, but ought it to be so? Is it for the honour of the Roman Catholic clergy that it should be so? We think not. The point is one deserving of serious consideration by Roman Catholics. The obligation to secrecy on the side of the priest is reasonably enough justified by those who think auricular confession a religious duty, on the ground that it is necessary to encourage the penitent to disburden his amost horrible occurrence, and we trust that the authorities will engaging fully and without reserve; but no such encouragethat it is necessary to encourage the penitent to disburden his conscience fully and without reserve; but no such encouragement is necessary to the priest, who, if he does his duty, and no more than his duty, in the confessional, may confidently challenge the observation of all the world "Cessante ratione cessat et lex." The reason for the obligation to secrecy imposed on the priest plainly does not apply to the penitent, and we are at a loss to conceive any other valid reasons. Meanwhile unexplained obligations to secreey always excite supply while, unexplained obligations to secrecy always excite suspi-ion; and we must think that the priest would be more comfortable, more independent, and enjoy a much higher legitimate influence, if his penitents considered themselves free to make known whatever passed at the confessional. Their own secrets ought to be the only secrets in such circumstances, and those secrets they might be safely trusted to keep.—St. James's Chronicle.

Colonial.

(Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.) QUEBEC, TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
The news by the Great Western has not produced any stir

n the Quebec flour market. I am told that the brick-making establishment on the Island of Orleans, conducted by Messrs. Aubin and Smolenski, and for which a sum of £500 was advanced by the Relief Com-

mittee, has turned out a failure.

Canadian bricks command a ready sale at Quebec. Four additional temporary buildings are to be erected out-side St. Louis Gate, of which two, if not three, will be up by Thursday next. They are much wanted, there being still a-bout sixty families remaining in the tents, whose condition, in this wretched weather, is truly pitiable. These five buildings will accommodate about sixty or seventy families. In all, I imagine about two hundred other families will have to be housed for the winter, and for whose reception extensive pre-

rrations are making.

The amount subscribed in aid of the sufferers is daily aug-

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET OFFICE, Toronto, 17th September, 1845.—The Royal Mail Steamers will hereafter leave Toronto, for Kingston, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.—Colonist. 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1845.—The Steamer America will, for the remainder of the season, leave Toronto for Rochester, via Windsor, Port Hope, Cobourg, &c., at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., instead of at noon, as heretofore, commencing on Saturday next, the 20th instant .- Ibid.

The Engineers are now examining the ground between the Chaudiere and Chats Lake, with a view to the improvement of the Portage, and we understand there is every prospect of its being completed this fall or early in the spring.—Bytown

Daniel McMartin, Esq., has been appointed to the Warden-ship of the Bathurst District.

oaks have no acorns, the birch and hazel no nuts, and the pine their, which was found in a state of petrification, has been re-moved to the New York Museum; it having been purchased

by that institution for £500. - Com. to the Aurore. We are glad to find that the loss of the Hon. James Kerby, of Fort Erie, by the act of incendiarism noticed in our last, was not so great as we then stated—the value of the property destroyed being estimated at 1200 dollars not 2000 dollars.

We understand that the millers at St. Catharines are now paying 4s. 8d. per bushel for wheat .- Ibid.

Council selected the names of Messrs. J. G. Stevenson, A. C. Hamilton, and the gentleman who has received the appointment, to be transmitted to the Governor General in order that His Excellency might appoint one of them to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Raymond. In exercising the discretion vested in him by the law, the Governor General has passed over the candidate who received nearly twice as passed over the candidate who received nearly twice as the passed over the candidate who received nearly twice as passed over the candidate who received nearly twice as the passed over the candidate who are often influenced in their decision by a desire of the vicinity of a School, where their children can be fitted for Mercantile pursuits or the learned Professions,—to such it may be proper to state, that, Peterborough, the Capital of the Colborne District, is a large and rapidly increasing of the

of sincere congratulation to the friends of British connection and constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional, whose principal that the purely French constitutions, which have elapsed since the last appeal was made to the constitutional government. Within the brief twelve months which have elapsed since the last appeal was made to the constitutional government. Within the brief twelve months which have elapsed since the last appeal was made to the constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional government in this Province. The election possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely French constitutional government in the french possesses this remarkable feature, that it is one by an almost purely french constitutional government. With tions, was in full force, that Lord Sydenham's system of governing rudely, and in despite or distrust of them, was the only alternative that would eventually be found to the abandonm of the country altogether. But the event has shown that their intelligence and appreciation of just government were underra-ted. That by the quiet process, not of forcing reforms, but by setting an example of justice and moderation, and constitution-

al forbearance and personal amenity, the convictions of the Canadian race can be reached, and their confidence in the Representative of their Sovereign can be obtained. The result is, as we have stated—that in a constituency almost purely Canadian race can be reached. nadian, in which twelve months ago no avowed supporter of the Government dared to show his face, and when any Canadian so doing would have been branded as a traitor,—a Canadian appointed to the onerous and honourable office of Solicitor Geappointed to the onerous and honourable office of Solicitor General, is elected by an overwhelming majority, and without a shadow of opposition from those of his own race and of the polities of the ex-Ministers, his only opponent being a gentleman of British descent, and he, not withstanding great commercial influence, and great personal respectability, and even popularity, not polling, so far as is known, one sixth of the whole number of votes polled.

This is indeed a triumph for constitutional government.—Like all others that of Canada must have disturbances, crises.

This is indeed a triumph for constitutional government.—
Like all others, that of Canada must have disturbances, crises, and contests of party. Those are of the nature—are the essential concomitants—of representative government; or, rather, is about to be placed in the general court-room at the East India house.

The glorious sun that is shining upon us makes us less anxier also consoled by knowing from Sir James Graham that and but 2,000,000 sterling of bullion in the Bank, there are how in bond 450,000 grs. of wheat and SIXTEEN MILLIONS

STERLING A very splendid marble statue of the late Marquis of Wellesand contests of party. Those are of the nature—are the essential concomitants—of representative government; or, rather, the common lot of everything human. But so long as the great bulk of the Canadian race in the Lower Province, and the great bulk of the British race in the Upper Province, can, coincide in the support of a government—no matter by whom administered—based on principles of moderation, equity, and a wise and progressive liberality,—then are the liberties and independence of the country based on a foundation as broad and secure as anything human and political can be,—Montreal

SINGULAR PHENOMENON ON LAKE ONTARIO. - On Saturappearance of a strong current or tide, as it were, setting directly out to sea. It seemed as if the whole Lake were going harbour, with a corresponding portion of the shore on either side, was left entirely bare, when suddenly the tide turned and came as rapidly back again, filling the harbour at least two feet higher than it was before. This extraordinary action of the Lake was continued at regular intervals of every eight or ten minutes till after dark,—the highest tide noticed being a little before six in the evening, when the water rose seven inches higher than it was last spring, and just two feet and an inch above its present level. We understand that the same occurrence was noticed at other places on the Lake, and hear that at Port Hope the effect was so great that the steamboat Princess Royal could not get into the harbour at all, running hard by seventy beautiful horses. aground when more than her length outside the entrance to the piers. The cause of so extraordinary a phenomenon is at present a matter of various conjecture, but the general opinion seems to be that it could only have been produced by a violent earthquake in some part of the continent, which we shall probably soon hear of.— Cobourg Star.

the authority of the Life at the Springs, is, we are sorry to say, too true. From a private individual, who came from the neightreey, and that to raise any question as to what passed in bourhood of Grenville, we learn that O'Rourke's body has been found about a mile and a half from his residence: it was dis-The Senate replied, very truly, that the seal of secrecy was binding upon the priest only, in as far as he was bound not to divulge what was confided to him at the confessional, but that there was no seek only in the confessional of the confessio there was no such obligation on the communicant, nor could the priest be exempted from punishment should he make an improper use of his office of confessor. It, therefore, persisted in its determination, and sent an order to the priest to quit the town within a straight of the priest to quit the within a stated time. M. Roose refused to obey, upon the Senate sent a body of police to his house, who withthe Senate sent a body of police to his house, who without further ceremony carried the refractory ecclesiastic beyond the boundaries of the Frankfort territory, giving him a parting hint that he might meet with a disagreeable reception if he ventured to return ? the wood drag carried it to the house of a man of the name of Admission 1s. 3d. Children under 10, half price.

take care that the murderer does not escape punishment.—Brady's residence was the next farm to Mr. O'Rourke's. Mr. O'Rourke, though a most powerful man, was very quiet and inoffensive in his manners, and lived quite a solitary life in his cottage at Grenville, having no other inmate but a little boy.

Brady, the individual suspected of being implicated in the murder of O'Rourke, was yesterday brought to Montreal, and odged in gaol on a warrant of committal signed by the Magistrates at Grenville. The prisoner was apprehended at his own house, and not at the Long Sault, as we had been informed. house, and not at the Long Sault, as we had been informed.—
Suspicion fell on Brady in consequence of a fine Newfoundland
dog, known to belong to O'Rourke, returning home, wounded
and howling at Brady's door, from which nothing would induce
it to depart. Suspicion being thus aroused, a search was made,
and in various parts of the premises a considerable amount of
the property of the murdered man—rings, money, clothes, &c.
—were found buried in the ground. The body, when found,
was so much disfigured that it could only be identified by his was so much disfigured that it could only be identified by his name which was marked on his arm. This mutilation is conjectured to have been caused by the body having been carried some distance up the river and thrown into the rapids.—O'Rourke's horse, after being killed, had been dragged three miles through the woods and then buried; he had two dogs with him when he left his house, the missing one is supposed to have been killed by the murderer. Ill feeling, in consecutive was the supposed to have been killed by the murderer. quence of legal proceedings, or a desire of possessing the property of the murdered man, are assigned as the supposed incentives to this dreadful crime — Montreal Gazette.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- An accident of the most distressing nature occurred on the afternoon of the 14th instant, on Lake St. Louis, near the village of Beauharnois. Three young gentlemen, Messrs. John Caverbill, Francis Cowan, and Charles Shard, extensively engaged in the trade of that place, left the quay in a pleasure yacht, and after sailing down stream, tacked and proceeded towards the Cascade Rapids, near the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa. Here, from a combination of adverse circumstances, the yacht was swamped, going down head foremost, when, melancholy to relate, the two last mentioned, Cowan and Shard, were drowned. Mr. Caver hill was most providentially saved, having got hold of two oars, and being an expert swimmer, he was able to sustain himself till assistance arrived from shore—rendered by several persons, who had seen the accident. Mr. Cowan was a partner in the large trading establishment of Wilson & Cowan, and had only attained his twenty-fifth year. In the sphere of life of the deceased it would be difficult to find one that possessed more mercantile ability, or a more truly amiable and excellent disposi-tion, while the consternation and grief depicted in every coun-tenance, when the sad news reached the village, shewed the high esteem in which he was held. Mr. Shard was clerk to Mr. Caverbill, the survivor, and a most respectable and deserving young man.— Montreal Herald.

AN INQUEST, we learn from the St. Thomas Standard of Daniel McMartin, Esq., has been appointed to the Wardenship of the Bathurst District.

New British Fort — The Port Huron Observer says that the recent visit of Lord Catheart to Port Sarnia was preliminary to the erection of a Fort in its vicinity, probably at Point Edward, almost directly opposite Fort Gratiot.

AN INQUEST, we learn from the St. Thomas Standard of the 4th, was recently held at Port Stanley, on the body of a man found drowned, apparently unknown. The deceased appeared to be about 50 years of age, and the body, which was much decomposed, exhibited no marks of violence. The following description is given, as a clue if possible to identity:

The Coulom Court of the the table of the table of the table of the standard of the table of the standard of the table of ta The Quebec Gazetre notices the singular fact that this season the forest trees have not produced the usual seed. The baks have no acorns, the birch and hazel no nuts, and the pine and fir are without their seed.

We are informed that the body of Mrs. Morrison, of Ber-We are informed that the body of Mrs. Morrison are informed that the body watch paper, is Hay, or Ray Mercer, Watch and Clock Maker, North (27) Street, Aberdeen; and on the back of the same paper is written 6th February, 1343.

The School House near the direction Post on the Lake Road from this town to St. Catherines was burned down on Road from this town to St. Catherines was burned down on Monday the 25th ult., at midnight; it is unnecessary to say no fire has been used on the premises for many months, and that it must have been the work of an incendiary. (A barn was lately burned at Crowland, belonging to a person by the name of Doane, supposed also to have been the work of an Incendiary, and we only shortly since announced the destruction of the Church at Cayma in a similar manner.) Early We understand that Charles Richardson, Esq. Clerk of the Peace, has received the appointment of Clerk of the Municipal Council of this District. It will be remembered that the Council selected the names of Messrs. J. G. Stevenson, A.

and the Clerkship of the Council being filled by the same individual.—Niagara Chronicle.

ELECTION FOR DORCHESTER.—The triumphant election
of the Solicitor General East for Dorchester, must be a matter
of sincere congratulation to the friends of British connection
and constitutional government in this Province. The election

MEXICO. "MARIANO ARISTA." IMPORTANT .- We have been favoured with the following xtract of a letter dated

"Pensacola, Aug. 31, 1845. The Saratoga has just come in from Vera Cruz, in 13 days, with intelligence that Mexico has marched an army into Texas, and her Congress has authorized a loan of 15,000,000 of dollars. The Montezuma is well armed, and transporting troops.—Norfolk Herald.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the United Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, October the 7th, at 3 T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, Sept. 17, 1845.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next Meeting of this Association will be held, D.V., on ednesday, the 8th of October, at the Parsonage ALEXR. SANSON, Secretary.

York Mills, 16th September, 1845. CHURCH SOCIETY.

The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church ociety of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's 144, King Street, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1845, at 3 o'clock, P.M. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

Parochial Meetings of the Newcastle and Colborne District Branches of the Church Society will be held at St. Paul's Church, Cavan, on Thursday, the 2d October next, at 3, P.M., and at St. John's Church, Cavan, on Friday, the 3d October, at 10, A.M. The Clergy of those Districts are particularly requested to attend, as well as all others who may find it con-

JONATHAN SHORTT, Port Hope, Sept. 10, 1845.

venient to be present.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of this Association are respectfully reminded, that the next Meeting will be held, D.V., at Bath on Wednesday the 8th, and Thursday the 9th of October next.

SALTERN GIVENS, Secretary.

Mohawk Parsonage, Tyendenaga, 15th Sept., 1845.

GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.

THE WHOLE RETINUE OF VILL visit COLBORNE on TUESDAY, the 7th, and

COBOURG, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of October, FOR ONE DAY ONLY. On the entrance to the respective Villages, the Great Four Elephant Team will appear, drawing the Music, followed in train by some twenty waggons filled with Animals, and drawn

HERR DRIESBACH.

the most extraordinary man of the age, also accompanies this Menagerie, with his carnivorous family of Lions, Leopards, &c. fondling, caressing, magnetizing, and even drives them in

The report of the murder of Mr. O'Rourke, the celebrated pugilist, published in the Courier the day before yesterday, on the Springs, is, we are sorry to say, the forcest and the Springs is we are sorry to say. various objects, everything than can invite the attention, or rewardthe inquiries of the natural philosopher, the student, or the casual wayfarer. It furnishes subjects for investigation, which have engaged the interest of the most gifted minds, during a period of more than four thousand years. It leads the mind down to the discoveries of the present day. In this inoffensive exhibition, the whole animal kingdom, in all the multiplicity and variety of its objects, possessing sufficient interest, is brought to the actual view of the spectator, in a perfection and hearty part has been to be found. beauty not elsewhere to be found.

Doors open from 1 to 4, p. m. Canvass to hold 5000 people. Seats elevated to accommodate 1500 Ladies.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, that all persons having business with the Commissioners, or information to give bearing upon the enquiry, may send their communications to this office,

addressed to the undersigned.

The several points of enquiry will embrace, among others, all subjects having reference to the issuing of notices, receiving of tenders, selection of parties for contracts, unsettled accounts, and generally the expenditure of money, and the mode in which each public work has been superintended and executed.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MOIR FERRES,
Socretar

Office of Board of Works, Montreal, Sept 18, 1845.

PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND

The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pronounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirons of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

Proofs, £1 0 0 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto September 10th, 1845. Upper Canada College

WILL RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, Wednesday, the 24th September. TERMS:

DAY SCHOLARS. Preparatory School £1 10 0 per quarter.

College Forms 2 5 0 " " BOARDERS, (Entering after 24th September, 1845.)

lo. do. do. 33 16 (OPTIONAL BRANCHES—(EXTRA):

Hebrew and German. The Toronto Patriot, Herald, British Canadian, British Colorist, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Courier, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, and London Inquirer, will please insert till the first of November.

Taronto, September, 1845.

126-8 J. P. DE LA HAYE,

COLBORNE DISTRICT

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL: THE REV. ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, M.A. SECOND MASTER:

HENRY BALDWIN, Esq., B.A. THE REV. ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, RECTOR OF PETERBOROUGH, on taking charge of the above Institution, which, under the name of the "Peterborough Government School," he for many years formerly conducted, informs the public, that he is now prepared to receive Pupils into his family, whose general Education he undertakes to superintend, and who, in common with his own children, shall have the benefit of his watchful and unremitting attention.

To those resident at a distance, or to recently arrived Emigrants, who have not yet decided on their ultimate destination and who are often influenced in their decision by a desire of

and is remarkable for its beautiful and healthy situation.

Mr. TAYLOR's qualifications for the office of Instruction are generally known; he can, however, if necessary, refer to many eminent individuals in the Province, including the Lord Bishops of Montreal and Toronto. His success as a Prizeman, Moderator, and College Tutor, he can establish by Testimonials from Fellows and Professors of his University, and his apritude for imparting the information he possesses is fully vouched for in Letters from two corrective Licutemant Governors of Upper Canada, Lord Seaton and Sir Francis Bond Head.

Mr. TAYLOR undertakes to read a course of Mathematics of Mr. TAYLOR undertakes to read a course of Mathematics or

Classics with any Pupil, desirous of acquiring a higher degree of proficiency in these branches of study than is usually attainble in Public Schools. Terms, for Board and Tuition, may be known on application.

A reduction will be made when two or more pupils are members of the same family. The School opens on Wednesday, the 17th inst. Peterborough, Canada West, 12th Sept., 1845.

EDUCATION. 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. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence 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.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

The Wellington District Grammar School WILL re open on Monday, the 1st of September. The subjects taught are the usual Branches of an English Education, together with the course of Classical and Mathematical instruction required for the obtaining Exhibitions at the Toronto College,—two successful candidates having been already sent there from this School.

Hours of ATTENDANCE, from 9 to 12 A.M., and from TERMS per quarter,..... ditto including Classics, &c. ... 1 5 0

French, Drawing, &c., if required, on equally reasonable ARTHUR C. VERNER, A. B.

Mr. V. has also accommodation for BOARDERS, to whose attainments and general improvement no attention will

August 21, 1845. EDUCATION.

RS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references.

In Toronto.—The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell.

In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq. A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as Boarders TERMS PER QUARTER—(in advance.)

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar,
History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental
Needle-work, &c. &c. £1 10
Drawing and Painting—each 1 10
Piano, Guitar, and Harp—each 1 10
Dancing 1 10 1 10 0 First Rudiments.

Board and Education in the above branches,— (Dancing extra) 12 0 0
Cornwall, April 7th, 1845. 405-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s

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 entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

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

Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!! BY direction of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by His Excellency the Governor General to inquire into the MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.—

ving supplied himself with new Instruments as well as heautiresume the practice of his profession as Dentist. Having supplied himself with new Instruments as well as beautiful Porcelain Teeth and Gold Foil, he is now prepared to wait

upon his friends at his office or at their dwellings. Cobourg, 8th Sept., 1845.

FOR OTHER PROPERTY.

FOR OTHER PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber proposes to sell, or let, or would give in exchange for other Property, the SAW-MILL on Lot No. 11, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Hamilton, (about 3½ miles from the Town of Cobourg).

The Mill has the advantage of a NEVER FAILING stream of water, and rents at Fifty Pounds per annum.

The Purchaser, or Lessee, can have, (at his option) in addition to the Mill, from 100 to 300 acres of LAND, as may be agreed upon, —40 to 50 acres of which are improved. The Land is well supplied with PINE TIMBER. There is also on the Premises a FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, with an ORCHARD of from 40 to 50 bearing Fruit-trees.

The Subscriber has also for sale about 30,000 CEDAR RAILS. For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM SOLOMON.

Sept. 3rd, 1845.

On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and exten-

sive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-

Possession given this Fall. Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq. ALSO: to be Let next SPRING, a FARM in the vicinity,

vith a good House and Out-Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845.

MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT, 122, King Street, Toronto, SOLE AGENTS of the celebrated Piano Fortes of Stod-

in band, as well as a large and choice assortment of every kind | England every fortnight. of Brass and STRINGED INSTRUMENTS. A very large and choice collection of the latest publications in Music just received. N.B.—Messrs. A. & S. N. beg to give notice that they have appointed Mr. CHARLES BOYER, STATIONER, in Cobourg. appointed Mr. CHARLES BOYER, STATIONER, in Cobourg, to act as their Agent, who has now a selection of choice pieces on hand, and will continue to receive the newest publications monthly. Any order in the line left with him, or sent direct to us, will meet with immediate attention.

Old Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new ones. August 22, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Apothecaries' and Confectioners' Ware: STONE MORTARS and PESTLES, O Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covered and uncovered, Water Closets, Bidet, Chair and Bed Pans, Breast Pipes, Breast Glasses, and Nipple-Shells, Visls and Co.

Painters' Materials. Venetian Red, and Spanish Brown, Green and Black Paints, ground in oil, Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Purple Brown,

Rose, English and Dutch Pinks, Prussian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue,

Tools; Swan-quill Pencils and Camel-bair Pencils; Win dow Glass, assorted sizes; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil of the very best quality; Spirits Turpentine and Camphine Oil. Dye Stuffs.

Toronto, August 13, 1845. CHINA, FINE EARTHEN AND STONE WARE. THE Subscribers have received and are opening a large and

In Table Ware,
" Dessert Ware,
" Tea and Breakfast Ware, " Toilet Ware,
" China Vases, Figures, &c. &c. Richly Gilt, Ornamented and Plain.

Wine Decanters; Claret and Water Jugs; Champagne, Ale, Claret, Hock and Wine Glasses and Tumblers, of richly Cut Flint; low priced Cut Glass, and best Plain Flint Glass. Looking Glasses, and Looking glass Plate.

Solar, Astral and Branch Lamp Covers and Chimneys, in every variety of size.

The Sobscribers will be regularly receiving considerable additions to their present Stock of Goods, during the remainder of the business season.

Orders received by Mail, accompanied by a remittance or a considerable will receive prompt and careful attention. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Teronto, August 13, 1845. 10, City Buildings. 423-15

SUITABLE to the COUNTRY TRADE, for sale, either by the package, or put up to suit purchasers, by JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, August 13, 1845. 10, City Buildings. 423-15

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; s 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.

SADDLERY.

continue the business in the same premises, and that he has a general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order every description of articles con-

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

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

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined and two days.

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

WOOL.

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

BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their Book and Stationery Store, a

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment,

and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description.

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

H. & W. ROWSELL. BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

A RE now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES of BOOKS and STATIONERY, from England. Their stock of Account Books, Writing Papers, AND ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY.

very extensive, and in great variety, and will be found to be t the lowest prices. They have also a large assortment of PRINTED BOOKS. Comprising Works in every department of Literature;

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

Catalogues of their Books can be had on application.

June 26, 1845.

415

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

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

tion of their orders,

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

The London Catalogue of New Publications received from All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior nanner, and at moderate prices.

Toronto, June 26, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED. A KEY TO GERMAN CONVERSATION.

CONSISTING of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, &c., calculated to facilitate the acquisition of that Language, By J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Tuter in Hebrew in the University of King's College, Toronto, and Teacher of Arabic, Syriac, and German.

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

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

A SELECTION OF PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS, For every Sunday and Principal Festival throughout the year.

For the use of Congregations in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto. Published under the sanction of the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

A new edition of the above is now ready and for sale, price
Two Shillings, bound in cloth, at the Depository of The
Church Society, Toronto; J. Walton's, Montreal; Messrs.
Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; and at the Publishers',
H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto.

Aug. 6, 1845. THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE,

Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto.

New Music. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of English Music, consisting of Songs, Duers, Glees, Quadralles, Waltzes, Marches, &c. &c., among which will be found many of the latest and most popular compositions. The above

will be sold at Currency for Sterling publishing price.
H. & W. ROWSELL,

LAND SCRIP

FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130. KING STREET, TORONTO. BANK STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-1f TRENT CHURCH.

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,

Treasurer to the Bailding Committee.

February 20, 1845. 397-16

BIRTHS. At Kingston, on the 7th instant, Mrs Trew, of a daughter.

a daughter. MARRIED. At St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, L. P. Ballachey, Esq., to Louisa M., second daughter of E. T. P. Gurney, Esq., of Grimsby.

On the 17th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, by

At Kingston, on the 10th instant, Mrs. J. W. Goodeve, of

At Ingersoll, Canada West, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Henry Revel, Charles Merritt, Esq., ot St. John, N. B., to Susan, third daughter of the late Chas. Ingersoll, Esq., M.P.P., and at the same time, Nebemiah Merritt, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to Sarah, second daughter of the late Charles Ingersoll, Esq. M.P.P.

At Brantford, on the 16th instant, at the residence of Robt.

At Biantford, on the 16th instant, at the residence of Robt.

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Bown, Esq., by the Rev. C. C. Brough, Secker Brough, Esq., Barrister at-Law, Toronto, to Mary Austwick, daughter of the late Samuel Bown, Esq., London, England.

In St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Cotage, in the Country of Haldimand, to Anne, second daughter of Col. Kingsmill, High Sheriff of that District.

At Christ Church, Nontreal, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Rector, Lawrence W. Mercer, Esq., of Waveney Cottage, in the Country of Haldimand, to Anne, second daughter of Col. Kingsmill, High Sheriff of that District.

At Christ Church, Montreal, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, the Rev. J. Ramsay, Chaplain to the Garrison at St. Helen's, and formerly of the Glebe House, Templemore, Ireland, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Richardson.

On the 10th instant, at St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Mr. Leach, Capt. F. Griffin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to Georgina Angusta, eldest daughter of Captain Charles Wetherall.

After a short illness, at Kemptville, on the 25th August, Constance, the belowed wife of Benjamin Dickenson Esq., aged At Kemptville, on Sunday morning the 14th instant, John Anderson, youngest son of Robert Leslie Esq., aged one year

On Wednesday last, the 17th instant, at Spring Cottage, Dundas Street, Etobicoke, deeply regretted by all who knew her, Ann, the beloved wife of John W. Partridge, and youngest sister of the Rev. Thos. Phillips, D.D., Rector of Etobicoke, vance.
VE.
416

416

after a long-continued and severe illness, borne with Christian fortitude. She resigned her spirit to God who gave it, "in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the yentrust prience in ablin, and entlemen.

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.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 25:

J. L. Hughes Esq.; A. B. Townley Esq.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; H. Rowsell Esq.; C. Brent Esq., rem.; R. Leslie Esq.; Rev. G. Milne, rem.; Mr. James Jones, Sen'r, rem.; Rev. A. Sanson; Rev. J. Wilson; Rev. S. Givins (next week); Rev. W. M. Shaw; T. Champion Esq.; A. Dixon Esq.; Hon. J. Crooks; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Hon. J. McGillivray; J. Holgate, Esq.

A SAW-MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET. OR GIVEN IN EXCHANGE

Sept. 3rd, 1845. TO LET,

WRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land-

A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S

dart & Co., New York, and Chickering, of Boston; also, a great variety of other Piano Fortes, of good makers, always

Vials and Stoppered Rounds, Pickle and Sauce Bottles, Confectioners and Covers, Fish Globes White Lead, several qualities,

Distemper Green, B. T. and Y. T.
Brunswick Greens, light and dark shades,
Litharge, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, &c.
Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes; Sash

Logwood, Camwood, Redwood, and Dye Stuffs generally. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings. 243-15

varied assortment of the latest and best styles

GLASSWARE:

250 CRATES CROCKERY,

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of Mr. Henry Davies, respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and public generally, that he will Rosebank, near Newmarket. with the business.

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

District.

THE FORGED PATENT. (From the Louisville Advertiser.)

Remember you a case like this? Or if Your memory none records is such a one So much at odds with probability

pervades every corner of the State had not been awa- told him that the patent of his farm was a forged one, the reward. kened. The bluffs of the beautiful Illinois river had and that he, Crosby, knew the real owner of the land never sent back the echo of the steam engine. With- -had written to purchase it-and expected a deed out a market for their produce, the farmers confined in a few days. Davis immediately went home for his their labor to the wants of their own families. Corn patent, and during his long absence had visited the was nearly the only crop raised, and from the time it land office. Crosby was right. The patent beyond a pedlar, who had the character of being possessed of was nearly the only crop raised, and from the time it was "laid by," near the end of June, till "pulling all dispute, was a forged one, and the claim of Davis a large sum of money, which he always carried about time" in November, was a holiday, and the intervening period was passed in idleness except the Saturdays. when the tin cup had passed freely round, in fighting.

This is by no means a picture of all the settlements of that early period, but that it is graphically true of the cld settlers will deny. But to my where your mother has gone before me, and where I many, none of the cld settlers will deny. But to my

On Saturday afternoon in the year 1819, a young man was seen approaching with slow and weary steps, the house, or rather distillery of Squire Crosby, of Brent's Prairie, an obscure settlement on the Military Tract. As usual on that day, a large collection of and can easily support us both." people were amusing themselves at Crosby's, who owned the only distillery in that region-was a magistrate, and regarded by the settlers as a rich, and consequently, a great man.

The youth who now came up to the group was apparently about twenty-one years of age, and of slender form, fair and delicate complexion, with the air of one accustomed to good society, and it was evident at a glance that he was not inured to the hardships of a frontier life, or labor of any kind. But his dress bore a strange contrast with his appearance and manners. He wore a hunting coat of the coarsest linsy woolsey, a common straw hat, and a pair of deerskin moccasins. A large pack completed his equipment.

Every one gazed with curiosity upon the new comer. In their eagerness to learn who he was, whence he came, and what was his business, the horse swap was left unfinished—the rifle was laid aside, and even the busy tin cup had a temporary respite.

The young man approached Squire Crosby, whom even a stranger could distinguish as the principal person among them, and anxiously inquired for a house where he could be accommodated, saying that he was extremely ill, and felt all the symptoms of an approaching fever.

Crosby eyed him keenly and suspiciously for a moment without uttering a word. Knaves and swindlers had been recently abroad, and the language of the youth betrayed that he was a "Yankee," a name at that time associated in the minds of the "ignorant" with every thing that is base. Mistaking the silence of Crosby, for a fear of his inability to pay, the stranger smiled and said, "I am not without money," and putting his hand to his pocket to give ocular proof of the assertion, he was horror-struck to find that his pocket book was gone. It contained every cent of his money, besides papers of great value to him.

Without a farthing-without even a single letter or paper to attest that his character was even honourable-in a strange land and sickness coming rapidly upon him-these feelings nearly drove him to despair. The Souire who prided himself on his sagacity in detecting villains, now found the use of his tongue .-With a loud and sneering voice, he said-"Stranger, you are barking up the wrong tree if you think for to 'cotch' me with 'that ar' Yankee trick of yourn."-He proceeded in that inhuman strain, seconded by nearly every one present, for the "Squarr" was powerful, and few dared displease him. The youth felt keenly his desolate situation, and casting his eye around over the group, in a tone of deep anxiety, inquired "is there none who will receive me?" "Yes I will," cried a man among the crowd; "yes, poor sick stranger, I will shelter you." Then in a lower tone he added, "I know not whether you are deserving, but I know that you are a fellow being, and in sickness and in want, and for the sake of Him who died for the guilty, if not for your own sake, will I be kind to you, poor young

stranger." The man who stepped forth and proffered a home to the youth in the hour of suffering, was Simon Davis, an elderly man who resided near Crosby, and to the latter was a deadly enemy. Uncle Simon, as he was called, never retaliated, and bore the many persecutions of his vindictive neighbour, without complaint. His family consisted of himself and daughter, his only child, an affectionate girl of seventeen.

The youth heard the offer of Mr. Davis, but heard no more, for overcome by his feelings and extreme illness, he fell insensible to the earth. He was conveyed to the house of his benefactor and a physician called. Long was the struggle between life and death .-Though unconscious, he called upon his mother and sister, almost incessantly to aid him. When the youth was laid upon her bed, and she heard him calling for his sister, Lucy Davis wept and said to him, "poor sick young man, your sister is far distant, but I will be to you a sister." Well did this dark eyed maiden keep her promise. Day and night did she purchase, the identical farm of Davis. watch over him, except during the short intervals when she yielded her post at his side to her father.

At length the crisis of his disorder arrived—the day that was to decide the question of life or death. Lucy bent over him with intense anxiety, watching every expression of his features, hardly daring to breathe, so fearful was she of awakening him from the only sound sleep he had enjoyed for nine long days and nights. At length he awoke and gazed up in the face of Lucy Davis, and faintly inquired "where am I?" There was intelligence in that look. Youth and a good constitution had obtained the mastery .-Lucy felt that he was spared, and bursting into a flood of irrepressible, grateful tears, rushed out of the room.

It was two weeks more before he could sit up even for a short time. He had already acquainted them with his name and residence, but they had no curiosity to learn any thing further, and forbid his giving he had made? The answer was, "Not a cent!" his story till he became stronger. His name was Charles Wilson, and his parental home, Boston.

A few days afterwards, when Mr. Davis was absent from home, and Lucy engaged about her household affairs, Wilson saw at the head of his bed, his pack, and recollecting something that he wanted, opened it. The first thing he saw was the identical book whose loss had excited so many regrets. He recollected having placed it there the morning before he reached Brent's Prairie, but in the confusion of the moment that circumstance was forgotten. He examined and found every thing as he left it.

This discovery nearly restored him to bealth, but he resolved at present to confine the secret to his own bosom. It was gratifying to him to witness the entire confidence they reposed in the honor and integrity of a stranger, and the pleasure with which they bestowed favours on one whom they supposed could make no return but thanks.

Night came, and Mr. Davis did not return. Lucy passed a sleepless night. In the morning she watched hour after hour for his coming, and when sunset approached and he was still absent, terrified at his long and unusual stay, she was setting out to procure a neighbour to go in search of him, when her parent hove in sight. She ran to meet him, and was bestowing a thousand endearing expressions of affection, when his

haggard woe-begone countenance startled her. He uttered not a word, and went into his house -he arose, and took his daughter by the hand, and who were in want.

for the farm, not worth a farthing.

On that day, duly as it arrived, the settlers far and soldier's patents was a regular business in some of he had been accustomed to call. From that hour he grieve at this misfortune. I am advanced in life, and home when the pedlar called; and, as she and her her father, and poured her tears upon his bosom .- from a churn-staff; and after taking the purse out of "We can be happy still," said she, "for I am young his pocket, threw him into a deep well in the yard.-

Lord; I will joy in the God of my salvation."

he could not dismiss from his mind-that Crosby had home with it, and that she might get rid of it altogewritten to the real owner of the land, and obtained ther, she smothered it in the cradle. There was no the promise of a deed.

It is now for the reader to become more fully acquainted with the history of the young stranger. from the Government their bounty of 160 acres of almost clean past herself. She was always at the the Military Tract came into his possession.

him a deed of the principal part of this land in Illinois, awful sort of shrick, which rolks who knew her and insisted that he should go out and see it, and if he liked the country, scale there. Wishing him to bairn cry in the same way that it did when she was with the people, he recommended broadcloth, and dress like a backwoodsman.

In compliance with this suggestion, the young man his appearance and manners, as to excite some sus- has been many years; and whatever may be her punpicion that he had some motives for concealing his real character.

On the morning of his son's departure, Mr. Wilson received a letter from a man in Illinois who had frequently written. He wished to purchase a certain quarter section at Government price, which Mr. Wilson promised he should have on those terms, provided he forwarded a certificate from the judge of the Circuit Court that the land was worth no more. The letter just received enclosed the certificate in question. Mr. Wilson had given this tract to Charles, and putting the letter and certificate into his hand enjoined upon him to deed it to the writer, agreeable to promise, on his arrival in Illinois.

The remarks of Mr. Davis forcibly reminded young Wilson of this incident, and on the next morning after he became acquainted with the design of Crosby, with a trembling hand examined the letter and certificate. It was written by Crosby, and the land he wished to

Astonished that his friend the judge should certify that the land was worth no more, Mr. Davis asked to see the certificate; and after a moment's examination, unhesitatingly pronounced the signature a forgery.

An explanation from the young man now became necessary, and calling Lucy into the room, told them his story, and laid before them a pile of patents and bank notes, one after another, till the amount reached ousands.

It was a day of thankful happiness to Simon Davis and his daughter, and not less so to young Wilson. Not long after this scene, Crosby entered. His air was that of a man who has an enemy in his power, and intends to trample upon him. He scarcely noticed Wilson, except with a look of contempt. After pouring out all his maledictions upon the family, he advised them to leave immediately. The old man inquired if he would give nothing for the impovements 'You certainly would not," said Wilson, "drive out this old man and his daughter penniless into the

world ?" "What's that to you?" replied Crosby, with a look

of malice and contempt. "I will answer you that question," said Wilson, and acquainted him with what the reader has already learned. Crosby was at first stupified with astonishment, but when he saw that all his schemes of villainy were defeated, and proof of his having committed forgery could be established, his assurance forsook him, and he threw himself upon his knees and begged-first the old man, then Lucy and Wilson, to spare him.

Much as they pitied him, it was impossible for them not to despise the meanness of his supplications. Wilson told him that he deserved no mercy. That | CHIER, R.N. moment since he would have driven the family of Davis from their home, without even the means of temporary support. He would pay Crosby a fair price comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in temporary support. He would pay Crosby a fair price dition of his instantly quitting the country.

Crosby accepted the offer. The writings were made out that day, and before morning he and his walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove Crosby accepted the offer. The writings were family were on their way to Texas.

Why should I spin out the narrative. Lucy and Charles were married, and though a splendid mansion soon rose up on the farm of Mr. Davis, both love far and seated himself in silence. It was in vain that she attempted to cheer him. After a long pause, during which a powerful struggle was going on in his feelings which a powerful struggle was going on in his feelings.

Soon rose up on the farm of Mr. Davis, both love far be pointed and anx of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brien, the mediant of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

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led her into the room where Wilson was seated .- Cheered by the kind and affectionate attention of "You shall know all," he said, "I am ruined-I am his children, old Simon Davis almost seemed to have a beggar. In a few days I must quit this house—the renewed his existence. He lived many years, and farm which I have so highly improved and thought my long enough to tell the the bright-eyed son of Charles Johnstown ... South Crosby own." He proceeded to state that a few days before, and Lucy, the story of the FORGED DEED. And when Crosby, in a moment of ungovernable malice, taunted he told the listening boy how his father, when poor The changes which the last twenty years have him with being a beggar, and told him that he was and friendless, was taken home and kindly treated. wrought in Illinois, would be incredible to any who wrought in Illinois, would be incredible to any who has not witnessed them. At that period the settle- feet. When Mr. Davis smiled at what he regarded upon the mind of his grandchild, that even a cup of mas not witnessed them. At that period the settlements were few and the spirit of enterprise which now only as an impotent threat—Crosby to convince him, cold water, given from a good motive, shall not lose

THE UPBRAIDINGS OF CONSCIENCE.

About eighty years ago, according to popular report with him, entered a farm-house above Rothbury, at It may be proper to observe, that counterfeiting which, in his regular visits to that part of the country, near, collected at the distillery, and amused themselves with shooting at a mark, "trading nags," and too often "It is not for myself," said the old man, "that I to the farmer's wife. She was the only personal tradition ascribes his murder to the farmer's wife. it matters not how or where I pass the remaining days husband had before spoken of killing him for the sake would have long since joined her had I not lived to was sitting in the kitchen, with his back to the door, protect her child, my own, my affectionate Lucy." - eating some food she had set out, she came suddenly The weeping girl flung her arms around the neck of behind him, and felled him to the ground with a blow On her husband's return from the field she informed A new scene followed, in which another individual him of what she had done; and the next day when was a principal actor. I shall leave the reader to the servants were absent, they drew the body from the form his own opinion of ft, and barely remark, that | well and buried it. Though their neighbours noticed at the close, the old man took the hand of Lucy and that their worldly circumstances were much improved, young Wilson, and then joining them, said, "my and that they had much more money at command than children, I cheerfully consent to your union. Though formerly, yet they were never suspected of having poor, with a good conscience you can be happy. I murdered the pedlar. Their ill-got gain, however know, Charles, that you will be kind to my daughter, brought them not happiness. The husband, a few for a few nights ago, when you thought that no human years afterwards, fell from his horse and broke his ear could hear you, I heard you fervently implore the neck; and at times the widow was seized with fits of blessings of heaven upon my grey hairs, and that God terrror, which appeared to deprive her of reason.would reward my child for all her kindness to you." She survived her husband several years; and on her Taking down his family Bible, the venerable old man death-bed communicated to a person who attended added, "it is a season of affliction, but we are not her the circumstances of the pedlar's murder, and the forsaken, let us look for support to Him who has cause of her terrors. Frequently, when she entered promised to sustain us." He opened the book and the kitchen where the deed was done, she fancied that read-"Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, she saw the pedlar sitting at the table; and after she neither shall fruit be in the vines, the labor of the had removed to another house, he used sometimes to olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; seat himself opposite to her, with his hair wet and the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there hanging down over his face, as he appeared when she shall be no herd in the stalls, yet I will rejoice in the and her husband drew him from the well. In passing a cottage, in which I remembered that an old woman Charles and Lucy knelt beside the venerable old had dwelt who was suspected of having caused the letter, post-paid.) man, and while he prayed, they wept tears of grateful death of one of her children, I inquired of a person, a native of the village, who was with me, if he knew It was a sleepless but not an unhappy night to three inhabitants of the neat and cheerful dwelling they were about to lower and go they knew not where they were about to leave and go they knew not where.

It was then that young Wilson learned the real value wife of a day-tale* man, and they had more small registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbier.

True they were about to leave and go they knew not where.

It was then that young Wilson learned the real value wife of a day-tale* man, and they had more small recognised or payments upon mortrages acknowledged, that of money. By means of it he could give a shelter to those who had kindly received him when every other door was closed against him.

All pight long he thought of the formal Price of the All night long he thought of the forged Patent. which she thought was one too many; and that she There were a few words dropped by Mr. Davis, which might not be hindered of the shearing by staying at ther, she smothered it in the cradle. There was no public inquiry made, nor inquest held, but all her neighbours, especially the women-folk, believed that the bairn was wilfully made away with, for she had the character of being a cold-hearted mother. She never did well, though she lived for nearly forty years afterwards. She fell into a low way, and was at times His father, Charles Wilson, Sr., was a merchant of the character of being a cold-hearted mother. She Boston, who had acquired an immense fortune. At never did well, though she lived for nearly forty years the close of the late war, when the soldiers received afterwards. She fell into a low way, and was at times land, many of them offered their patents to Mr. Wilson worst about the time of the harvest moon; and would for sale. Finding that they were resolved to sell then often walk about the house, and sometimes go them, he concluded to save them from sacrifice of out and wander about the common, all night, moaning their hard earnings and purchased at a fair price all and greeting in a fearful way. I have many a time that were offered. In three years no small portion of seen her holding her head between her hands, rocking the premises, herself backwards and forwards on a low chair, groan-On the day that Charles became of age, he gave ing and sighing, and every now and then giving an smooring it. About the harvest time, she often used his son on his arrival in the State, to lay aside his to see the spirit of the innocent that she had put to death; and her neighbours often heard her talking to it, bidding it to be gone, and not to torment her longer Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as had assumed a rude and rustic dress so inappropriate to with its cries. She is now dead and in her grave, and isment in the next world for taking away the life of a harmless bairn of her own flesh and blood, she certainly dreed a heavy penance in this."-Rambles in Nor-

> * A day tale man is a labourer not engaged by a master for a cer ain time, but working for any person who will employ him by the day or by the week

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. fd., first insertion, and 74d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount in lade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruu wick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Irelar as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to widely and generally diffused.

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

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrar-ud) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

ALSO. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchme

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

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

any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

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

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

FOR SALE,

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

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

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander

April, 1844.

LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Lot. Con. Acres.

12 ... 7 ... 200

Township.

r	Victoria Hungerford
	Newcastle Clarke 19 10 83 Cartwright 14 5 200
i	Cartwright 14 5 200
f	Do 6 4 200
30)	Seymour
9	Do. E. half 4 8 100 Colborne Mariposa 8 10 200
	Colborne Mariposa
	Fencion 1 200
	Belmont
	Home Brock
	Do
,	Uxbridge
f	Do. 8 5 200 Mara 14 A 200
t	Mara
t	Do
	Do. S. half 26 8 100 Tecumseth S. half 1 12 100
,	DoS. half 212 100
3	Do
•	Do S helf 1 14 100
	Do. 612200 Do. S. half 114100 Do. S. half 214100
	Orillia South
	Do 15 2 200
1	Do. North
-	TinyS. half 715 100
	Tay 97 & 98 2 200
	Do 17 & 18 6 103
	Do 17 3 200
	Do. 18 3 200
	DoE. half 810 100
	Oro
	Nottawasaga
1	Gore Nelson (New Survey) W. half 13 2 100
1	Puslinch 14 3 200
	WellingtonGarrafraxa 16 1 200
	Do 17 1 200
	DoE. half 6 5 100
1	DoE. half 7 5 100
	Amaranth
	Do. 14 8 200 Eramosa E. half 32 6 100
1	
1	TalbotTownsend S. balf 20 5 100 Western Moore 15 6 200
	Western Moore
1	Dawn E. half 29 4 100
	Raleigh 19 A 150
1	Raleigh
	Sarnia 17 4 88
1	Harwich
1	Brooke E half 11 11 100
	Do E. half 13 4 100
1	Do. E. half 13 4 100 Sombra
1	
-	Dover 44 & 45 \ 200 \ 200
1	Str Str
1	Warwick E. half 20 1 100
-	For further particulars, application may be made to
1	THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society
	of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by

NOTICE

the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

BUILDING LOTS.

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber or

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. FOR SALE,

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

TORONTO. rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

January, 1844.

1845. Mew Summer Goods. J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

N tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for their continued patronage and support, would respectfully beg leave to invite their attention, as well as that of the generally, to his new Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he has just received. They consist of the best

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES. Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c.

A very Superior Assortment of Vestings, CONSISTING OF

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

Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c. J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada,—and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, for CASH, or short approved credit.

Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845.

RICHARD SCORE. FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

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

N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which for well in the present and coming seasons, which for well in the present and coming seasons, which for well in the present in the p which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from Adam & Edes, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, tting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind supporthe has

received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occubied by Mr. Popplewell, 30. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and rusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuous of only in the above business. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN.

GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Wotary Public. CHURCH STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET,

TORONTO:

332-tf

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND IN UPPER CANADA

To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of ..S. W. \frac{1}{4} 5 ... 7 ... 50 L this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1,000 cres in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huron Tract—90 miles South of Owen's South These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description:

by may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with interest—or

way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO NIONEY REING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st February

each year—being equal to about the Interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under

by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st February in each year—being equal to about the Interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under them the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed the right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Deed for the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land now selling at 10s. per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, 'fl he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he may find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

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

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

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

The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained free of expense, at the Company's Office, St. Helen's Place, London. The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, free of charge, upon application, (if by letter pest-paid) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at Frederick Street, Toronto, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. THE ROYAL MARL Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired.
Mattresses and Pulliasses always on hand; Curtains and Cart

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON. WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT,

DOWNWARDS. From Toonto to Kingston. SOVEREIGN, CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Monday and Thursday,—At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,—At Noon.

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

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

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

and paid for as freight.

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

Royal Mail Steam-packet Office,

Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK! THE STEAMER AMERICA,

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

The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday norning, at Nine o'clock. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless

ooked and paid for as freight. N.B.—No freight received on board after the second bell TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. nas rung for starting.
The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning

Toronto, April 14, 1845. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

TYTILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto ning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845.

RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. THE STEAMERS

AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN and LEAVE KINGSTON. The Aid,Every Monday, at 7 A. M. t, Wednesday, at 7 A. M. Prince Albert, " Beaver,....

" Friday, at 7 A. M. LEAVE BYTOWN. The Aid, Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

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

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

The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montrea Kingston, 1st May, 1845. 407-26 Mr. W. SCOTT BURN.

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

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG.

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET. At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April. 1844. 353-tf

DR. PRHIARGEN, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DURE STREBT.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

Wellington Buildings,

A. MICHORPHI. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, AT Mr. ELLIOT'S, KING STREET, COBOURG.

pets cut and made to order. OWEN, MHLLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

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

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

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

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

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

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

John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid.

July 5, 1843.

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK. The country was all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

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

Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restore the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixir and Nervi Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co.

PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Linmenr, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

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

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will tall out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Puts LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the dimuted principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors ^{al} ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the ge^t 364

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

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general state of the storage in most perfect order, the bowels regular determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pairs bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it. CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin-

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find superior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

A positive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all interprints in the surface by friction with this Balm;—so coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Bapplied on a finance will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds old sores are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a rertain quite astonishing. It quite astonishing. It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York.

Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Constant & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York.

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