Poetry.

PARAPHRASE OF THE HYMN OF PRUDENTIUS,

[This hymn is the thirteenth of those de Coronis. The translation loss not pretend to be literal. I believe, however, it expresses stronghout, with now and then an addition warranted by fact or fair afterence, the meaning of Prudentius. I am too conscious that much fix spirit of the original, has evaporated in the process of version. Some I would hope is retained; and it may be more than if the translation were more literal.]

The Punic land gave birth to him, who gives it wide renown; There was his dwelling, but his home, where'er the sun looks the angels of the other Churches.

She in his birth the Martyr claims, but we in love and speech, Her sands received his blood in death, but where his words can

To whom as to the prophets old, God's gracious spirit came,

Man needed one to open wide the Apostolic page,
And with its sacred eloquence, to teach each coming age,
What heavenly wisdom holy Paul, in burning words did write,
What magic, rough, dark hussan souls, can polish and make And thus God's greatest stysteries, bring reverently to light.

One youth there was but trained alas! in Satan's ways of

To whom no holy thing was good, no evil deed was vile;*
In his hard heart, but hate and scorn, and lust most foul did Yet lo, bright streams do thither flow, from out the living well,

And love, and chastity, and faith, sin's ministers dispel. Changed then was all that walk and way, the worldling held so

Graced with such meed that in his life, each day more brightly

God brought the Church's Doctor, to the Bishop's awful (Acts xx. 17)

What time two faithless infidels, ruled o'er imperial Rome, And all who owned the triune God, to death of woe did doom, And bade earth's foulest things of sin, the nation's gods be-

The spirits of his timerous flock, roused then the dauntless That in the path of suffering, they should waver not, nor faint; Nor to God's gracious promises give back a coward's lie, Which tell how light afflictions here, on pinions swift that fly, Work out a weight exceeding far, of glory ne'er to die.

Forth then in presence of his flock, the Martyr-Bishop stood, And solemnly before them all, did consecrate his blood, In witness for Christ's holy Faith; so many another son, Should follow on the glorious race ordained for them to run, That race of conquering through death, on Calvary begun.

Alone within a caverned rock, where daylight never came, Where lizards crawled, with clammy touch, and eyes of lurid flame, Bound with a felou's manacles,§ the Bishop on his knee,

Prayed that in likeness unto Him, who hung upon the tree, He, with his Lord's dread Baptism, baptized might also be. In all the souls that wreathed the crown, for Christ he held

The flock o'er which the Holy Ghost had made him Overseer.

Still prayed the Saint with earnest love, a love that could not

And knew that souls in brighter guise, rose on triumphal hymn.

On, on, he went with eager step, and eye with courage bright, Till at the proud proconsul's throne, he stood in robes of white; And telling how he ministered, the mysteries of the Lord, And save the Bloodless Sacrifice, all sacrifice abhorred, Bowed, singing gloriously the while, his head beneath the

Died not that holy Bishop then, when Afric mourned his

Still in his words he liveth, while he liveth unto God! Briton and Gaul, and they to whom the sunset land gives The Church's Doctor teacheth still, as once he taught on earth,

While the Martyr's prayer in Paradise, is boon of priceless

In the book addressed to Donatus after his conversion, which did to occur till he was advanced in years, Cyprian describes in words att fully warrant these expressions, his former life, and the strug-les of his repentance. See the Apostles' declaration, 1 Cor. xi. 14. Is that obsolete now?

I These were Valerian,—who succeeded Gallus after a short and for the Empire troubled interval, during which the Church had rest,—and Gallienus his son. After the death of Valerian, Gallienus is

St. Cyprian. He was banished indeed to Curubis. but that is clearly another matter. Prudentius distinctly speaks of a prison and mentions expressly the manacles; calena nexus utraque manu.

1 Thess. ii. 19.

Thess. ii. 19.

These were the Martyrs of Utica. St. Austin gives their number as a hundred and fifty-three; Prudentius as in the text. They had their choice between idol sacrifice, and casting themselves into a huge pit of burning lime. Their ashes were taken up, and being cemented with the lime, formed a white glittering mass. Hence they are named. Cantida casses.

th One can scarcely avoid considering the words of the poet, prophetic. Præsidet Hesperiæ, Christum ferit ultimis Hiberis.

There are now regions and people farther west, than old Hesperia, and the Iberi.

REASONS

FOR BECOMING AN EPISCOPALIAN: CANADA WEST.

(Concluded from our last.)

I would now make a few observations on the go-

Our inquiries have hitherto been confined to the formation of the Christian Church during the life of now turn to another line of argument, viz., the admisman to doubt this affirmation, and five minutes investhe apostle Paul. But the sacred history carries us sion of our opponents, and the dilemma into which it tigation would convince him of its fallacy. We most and endeavouring to cause the belief that our doctrine farther, and exhibits the government of the Church at | brings them.

throw further light on the subject. apostles, and the Churches to which he wrote seem to do themselves confess it.

the Scriptures in their most obvious meaning.

By the term angel must then be meant, either presbyters as well as over the flock. In order that writers. formity to the Scripture history, let us consider be says he, "came from God."

The labours of St. Paul had been abundanced H all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the That, seeing episcopal government is confessedly so and of much higher origin. And touched thy heart with love Divine, thy lips with living Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks. So that not ancient, and so universal, it cannot with reason be

Changed then was all that walk and way, the worlding held so dear, was all that walk and way, the worlding held so dear, was all that walk and way, the worlding held so dear, was all that walk and way, the worlding held so dear, was all that walk and way, the worlding held so dear, was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the worlding held so the was all that walk and way, the world in the was all that walk and way, the world in the was all that walk and way, the world in the was all that walk and way, the world in the was all that walk and way, the world in the was all that walk and way all the walk and ways are the case. I can only assure you, or the was the case. I can only assure you, or the walk in the same, we find to have been one and the same was and walk in the form the was all that such was the case. I can only assure you, or the walk in the first such was the case. I can only assure you, or the walk in the first such was the case. I can only assure you, or the walk in the first such was the case. I can only assure you, or the walk in the first such was the case. I can only assure you, or the walk

at Ephesus. The angel of the Church must, of con- General Councils, to make a law for a general change, you have come by that, when the fact unhappily is, is guiding us, though it may be by a way we know not, Oswald's Schools.

for some time in the Church of Ephesus, as I have force was equal to the courage of the Christians of that his bishop can do nothing to him.

shows, that the same authority which St. Paul had strange pretended alteration? Can it enter into our xii. 13; 1 Cor. i. 2; 2 Cor. i. 1, xiii. 13; Phil. i. 1, delegated to Timothy was possessed by the angel of hearts to think, that all the presbyters and other iv. 22; Ephes. i. 1; Col. i. 2; Jude, 3. Was then lypse was written.

He prayed that He whose healing Grace, shed on his soul within, Had closed the gaping wounds, and cleansed the leprosy of sin, when St. Paul appointed Timothy and Titus to be superintendents, or bishops, over other presbyters, he was the world of the regulation of their superintendents, or bishops, over other presbyters, he was the world of their superintendents of the superintendents of the superintendents of the superintendents of their superintendents of the super Would give the martyr-spirit power to vanquish doubt and fear, gave them minute directions for the regulation of their all the world over, as, against knowledge and conconduct in that important office. It was not neces- science, to conspire against that government? If we been less than all the faithful people of God, not only sary that such directions should be given to the angels imagine that the spirit of Diotrephes (John iii. 9) had under the Christian dispensation, but also less than of the seven Churches in Asia, as they were already entered into some, or a great many of the presbyters, those under the Jewish economy, for David, and His prayer that they whom God bad given, I might all be kept, settled officers in the Christian Church, and were in and possessed them with an ambitious desire of a forwas heard:

was heard:

was heard:

was heard:

was desire of a lorthe actual exercise of those powers which St. Paul

bidden superiority, yet, was it possible that they should

Thus, Psalms xxx. 4, xxxi. 23, xxxiv. 9, xxxvii. 28, The Martyr's laud to win, and keep unmarred the holy Faith.

Of the seven Churches, as this had been already with power, by many attempts and contributions, and executed in the Epistles to Timothy and Titus. St. in a long time, to gain upon the liberty of any one in the execution of that office. But the incidental taken of it, through all the churches in the world; all the "Mother of God," as this is but equivalent to mention of the peculiar functions of the office, affords the watchmen in the meantime being so fast asleep, Elizabeth's salutation, "The Mother of my Lord;" He blessed the Lord of Grace that now, the hour had come for as clear a proof that it was held by the persons ad- and all the dogs so dumb, that not so much as one our Lord is our Saviour, and our Saviour is God. dressed, as is afforded by the more minute descriptions should open his mouth against it? But let us sup- There need, therefore, be no offence taken on that contained in the Epistles to Timothy and Titus.

> the Church of Ephesus was the superintendent of other the Presbyterians are now; that they were generally in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. As you ministers, than the notice which is taken of his autho- negligent to retain the government of Christ's Church mention but one, that of transubstantiation, I must rity to try the pretensions of those who laid a claim commanded by Christ, which we are now so zealous confine myself to it. Now the transubstantiation of to the highest office in the Christian Church: "Thou to restore; yet certainly we must not forget nor deny, the Romanist, the consubstantiation of the Lutheran, hast tried them which say that they are apostles, and that they were men as we are. And, if we look upon and the bare commemoration of the Calvinist or are not; and hast found them liars." (Rev. ii. 2.) them as mere natural men, undoubtedly we shall never Zwinglian, are, according to our creed, equally wrong. The angel of this Church had exercised his superin-entertain so wild an imagination, as that, among all tending authority with zeal and discretion, and now the Christian presbyters in the world, neither con-

angel of the Church at Thyatira, but in a way of re- this pretended universal invasion of the kingdom of proof, instead of commendation. For after the apostle Jesus Christ, and of the liberty of Christians. had expressed our Lord's approbation of his faith and patience, &c., it is added, "Nevertheless, I have a few ever been written, proved to be true stories, when I things against thee, because thou sufferest that woman shall see all the governments in the world changed Jezebel, who called herself a prophetess, to teach," from one form to another without any resistance or &c. Now it could not have been the subject of blame difficulty; then will I begin to believe that presbyte- not that the elements are transubstantiated or consubto have ceased persecution.

I do not find any circumstance like this mentioned in any life of Cyprian. He was banished indeed to Curubis, but that is clearly the presently after, the presently after that the countries and the presently after the the pretended prophetess to exercise her talents among during the Apostles' times, might presently after, substance, they become to those that worthily receive the Christians in that city or district, unless he had against the Apostles' doctrine and the will of Christ, possessed the authority of examining the pretensions be whirled about like a scene in a play, and transof those who laid claim to the extraordinary gifts of formed into Episcopacy. In the meantime, while all the Holy Spirit, and of silencing improper teachers; these things remain thus incredible, and, according to blood of our Lord, and do eat and drink damnation to which, as hath been already shown, were the functions human reason, impossible, I hope I shall have leave themselves. This, I grant, presents an insuperable of a superintendent, that is, of a minister in the Christo conclude thus: tian Church, who, ever since the apostolic age, has exclusively received the title of Bishop.

From these passages of Scripture I am convinced | Apostles' times. that Episcopacy was established by Divine authority of the Apostle John; and I can find no reason from great an alteration. IN A LETTER FROM A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AT ST. Scripture to think that the government of the Churches PETERSBURG, IN RUSSIA, TO HIS FATHER IN in Asia differed from that of other Christian Churches. pretended. And, therefore, Episcopacy, being con-They were all under the care of the same persons, (2 Cor. xi. 28); matters of great concern, respecting also to be apostolic. them universally, were determined by a synod of the Such is the outline of our argument, by which, I lation, so now, when cases are brought before the triapostles and presbyters at Jerusalem, (Acts xv. 6); trust, it will be seen that we have both Scripture and bunal of sense and reason too difficult for them to vernment of the Christian Church during the last pe- and the decrees made for the government of the antiquity on our side. For we do not, as some slan- solve, they must be carried higher, to the court of went about preaching the gospel, (Acts xvi. 4).

government. Our information will chiefly arise from written in defence of the Presbyterian government, tion." Article vi. considering what kind of minister was designed by the acknowledgeth, that presently after the apostles' times, The foregoing will, I trust, show you that I have fore, originating in the man of sin, are at heart papists. term "angels of the Churches." I take for granted, or even in their time, (as ecclesiastical history witconsisted, point out this so clearly, that no doubt can sion which ofttimes ariseth out of equality; and that direction who leadeth Joseph like a flock. And I feel between us in things that are good, they argue there

an individual person. He is always addressed as such became Calvin's assistant in the university and church have come, and that I may not do, for the cloud still what hollow. by the inspired writers. And as it is expressly said, of Geneva) confesseth in effect the same thing. For moves onward. But what I can I most willingly do— All this, however, is nothing to them, they have that there were seven angels, and one in each Church, having distinguished episcopacy into three kinds, and I can shew you that your fears are misplaced, in regard succeeded in their aim, which was to rouse up all the there can be no ground for contest on this subject.

I shall not dwell, therefore, on the absurdity of a conductive of the maintain and conceive to be apostolical, not in the confusion and excitement, prejudices of our countrymen against us, and respectable, and among them were not a few of the protestant prejudices of our countrymen against us, attributed to the second, which he calls human, but to many points in my creed. Let us banish the vull-protestant prejudices of our countrymen against us, attributed to the second, which he calls human, but to many points in my creed. Let us banish the vull-protestant prejudices of our countrymen against us, and respectable, and among them were not a few of the many points in my creed. The improved things are spectable, and among them were not a few of the many points in my creed. The improved things are spectable, and among them were not a few of the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the many points in my creed at the many points in my creed. The many points in my creed at the trary supposition, though that is manifest from the only a priority of order, but a superiority of power and with our own naked eyes and give them their proper dice would overthrow what argument had been unable

clearly professeth, that of this kind of episcopacy is to trine from heaven, and, if indeed he did, we should be men's minds being pre-occupied. But we are content sole presbyter presiding over the congregation of be understood whatsoever we read concerning the the first to condemn him.—(Gal. i. 8.) Why then to bear this for a while, assured that when these sub-Christians at Ephesus, Smyrna, &c. respectively, or authority of bishops (or presidents, as Justin Martyr call us by men's names? A practice which St. Jerome, terfuges shall have been detected, the reaction in our

sequence, have been the superintendent presiding over the presbyters, as well as over the flock.

This establishment was not new. It had subsisted

Think not of me, dear Father, as one willingly disconnected by that, when the lact dunapply of that our bishops have so little power that the very least one of the clergy can put his bishop to open defiance, nor dread the consequence, knowing full well

Think not of me, dear Father, as one willingly disconnected by that, when the lact dunapply of that our bishops have so little power that the very least one of the clergy can put his bishop to open defiance, nor dread the consequence, knowing full well

Think not of me, dear Father, as one willingly disconnected by that, when the lact dunapply of the content of the lact dunapply of the content of the lact dunapply of that our bishops have so little power that the very least one of the clergy can put his bishop to open defiance, nor dread the consequence, knowing full well

Think not of me, dear Father, as one willingly disconnected by that, when the lact dunapply of the content of the lact dunapply of the la This establishment was not new. It had subsisted enforce it; or, if there had been any, we know no defiance, nor dread the consequence, knowing full well Think not of me, dear Father, as one willingly disthe authority which St. Paul had delegated to Timo- the law of Christ was not to be commanded, for they (St. Luke i. 43,) a saint. True, our Lord in no in- to resist your slightest wish. Prove me, in aught else, thy. He had been left by the apostle at Ephesus to had learned to prefer death to such obedience.— stance on record called his mother a saint. Yet the and if God and duty direct not otherwise, it will, I

could be generally ignorant of the will of Christ, in the churches to whom St. Paul addressed his epis-When St. Paul appointed Timothy and Titus to be touching the necessity of a presbyterial government? thes, and whom he called saints? If so, how are we pose (though it be a horrible untruth) that the pres- score. Nothing can prove more clearly that the angel of byters and people then were not so good Christians as

You object to the many absurdities practised by us

When, therefore, I shall see all the fables that have

universally received in the Church, presently after the

And, therefore, there was no such alteration as is

riod of the Sacred History contained in the New Tes- Churches were distributed by Paul and Silas as they derously affirm, set aside the Holy Scriptures, following, as they say, cunningly devised fables and the tra-So much for the argument from Scripture, let us ditions of men. One grain of charity would lead a must not leave unobserved. They set out by calling joyfully echo the Apostle's words, "All Scripture is is of man. This they boldly assume without proofa later period. The epistles which St. John was commanded to write to the seven Churches in Asia, will universally in the Church, either in the apostles' times trine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in well that if they can but induce this belief our conor presently after, is so unquestionable, that the most righteousness;" and our Church has added this gloss, demnation will be speedy). This done, they go one side St. John is supposed to have outlived the rest of the learned adversaries of this form of Church government "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to step farther, and attribute it to the "man of sin;" for, salvation, so that whatsoever is not read therein, or say they plausibly, Scripture leads us to expect all have been for some time in a settled state. We have Petrus Molinæus, (an ancient French Protestant may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any false and corrupt doctrine from him. therefore a good opportunity of learning from these divine, who flourished at the beginning of the 17th man, that it should be believed as an article of the And, on this rotten scaffolding, they build a third

arise in the mind of any one who is content to take truly this form of government all churches every where that mental assurance that He has led me. Can I must be a like resemblance in things that are bad. then turn back? No; I am convinced you would This is a very sound argument, to say nothing of It seems also sufficiently plain, that the angel was Theodore Beza (the celebrated French divine, who have me return by no other way than that by which I minute description which is given of each of the anauthority, over other presbyters, (bounded, however, names. It is urgenerous to nickname any one. Dr. to cope with. And thus it has now become, generally by laws and canons provided against tyranny), he Pusey does not pretend to have received any new doc- speaking, impossible for us to obtain a fair hearing, Devizes Gazette.

sented it; but a doctrine much older, much purer, Thorndike, &c. &c.

the Church might require.

The Epistle of St. John to the Church of Ephesus

been put forth in vain.

What device then shall we study, to account for the in the sacred volume, e.g., Acts ix. 32; Rom. i. 7, neighbourhood, the Church who resided at Ephesus when the Apoca- Christians of those days, being the apostles' scholars, Mary less favoured of God than all the believing women

in a long time, to gain upon the liberty of any one given wherefore we should not, if such be our wish,

This sacrament was very piously called in the ancient Church, and now in the Greek Church, the "Holy receives the approbation of his conduct from the great science of duty, nor love of liberty, nor averseness from Mysteries." Remembering the angel's reproof to Head of the Church through the hands of the apostle. pride and from the usurpation of others over them, Manoah, we must ever be cautious how we inquire The same authority is recognised with respect to the should prevail so much with any one, as to oppose into that which is hidden. In such matters faith sees into that which is hidden. In such matters faith sees much farther than reason. Our Church, therefore, teaches us to receive meekly the announcement, that the bread which we eat is the body and the wine which we drink is the blood of our Lord, (St Matthew xxvi. 26, 28, 1 Cor. x. 16), which, unless a man eat, he hath no life in him, (St. John vi. 50, 59). We say them the lifegiving body and blood of our Saviour the Lord Jesus Christ; while those that partake unworthily (without faith) become guilty of the body and paradox to sense and reason. But they must be con-Episcopal government is acknowledged to have been tent to yield to faith. To them many things in religion are equally paradoxical, e.g., how God could become man, and die as a man, and yet all along re-Between the Apostles' times and this presently after, main God; and again, how Jesus Christ, the brightin the Christian Churches in Asia, before the death there was not time enough for, nor possibility of, so ness of his Father's glory, and the perfection of the godhead, could learn "obedience by the things which he suffered," (Hebrews v. 8), and so forth.

And as when in ancient Israel there arose questions fessed to be so ancient and catholic, must be granted too hard for the elders to decide they brought them to Moses, who settled them according to divine reve-

that the term implies a minister of some description. nesseth), it was ordained, that in every city one of the that I have done has arisen from conviction of duty. blances that exist between us and him; not scrupling has been swung in a manner which will enable it to be has been swung in a manner which will enable it to be has been swung in a manner which will enable it to be have done has arisen from conviction of duty. The strain of the Epistles, and the distinction made presbytery should be called a bishop, who should have I have embraced these ideas after much and painful to compare our good with the good that may be in between the angel and the people of which the Church pre-eminence over his colleagues, to avoid the confuinvestigation and frequent and earnest prayer for His him, and, from the fact that there is this resemblance

the superintendent in each Church, presiding over the calls them,) in St. Ignatius and other more ancient seeing how it marred the beauty of the Church in his favour will more than repay our temporary suffering, days, says emphatically, "is of the devil." We are not of Puscy or Newman, for neither Newman nor that more than repay our temporary statering, and greatly advance the cause of truth. I would, in the meantime, put but one question to them. You that we was it then that we may form our idea on this subject in exact con- Calvin's testimony is equally strong: "Episcopacy," not of Pusey or Newman, for neither Newman nor the meantime, put but one question to them. You Pusey have died for us; nor were we baptized into say that we are of Rome, whence comes it then that state of the first of these Churches addressed by the And many others might be adduced to the same their name. Christ is not divided, of whom we all our greatest champions have ever been the most deterapostle St. John, concerning which we have the most effect. Now we should never have had this free ac- are, and of his Church, which is the fulness of Him that mined of Rome's foes? Is there not herein a contraample information, and apply our conclusions to the knowledgment, so prejudicial to their own cause, and filleth all in all. It is also unkind towards any indirest of the Churches; in doing which we shall find so advantageous to that of their adversaries, had not vidual to make such use of his name, while he all the The student of English ecclesiastical literature will address and the evidence of clear and undeniable truth forced them the evidence of clear and undeniable truth forced them the evidence of clear and undeniable truth forced them to it. It will not, therefore, be necessary to spend any time in confuting the assertion of those who affirm, that the disparity between bishops and presbyters are the evidence of clear and undeniable truth forced them time is deprecating it. It is also evil, inasmuch as it fills our language with unmeaning words, which, from any time in confuting the assertion of those who affirm, that the disparity between bishops and presbyters are the evidence of clear and undeniable truth forced them time is deprecating it. It is also evil, inasmuch as it fills our language with unmeaning words, which, from the very fact of their having no meaning, are made by unprincipled men to bear any and everything were good enough for God, while in our own homes not one of these things would be borne for a single day. It was different with our forefathers. Their churches were great and good, and the evidence of clear and undeniable truth forced them to it. It will not, therefore, be necessary to spend any time in confuting the assertion of those who affirm, that the disparity between bishops and presbyters are the evidence of clear and undeniable truth forced them to it. It will not, therefore, be necessary to spend our forefathers. Their churches were great and good, which, from the evidence of clear and undeniable truth forced them to it. It will not, therefore, be necessary to spend our forefathers. Their dead the following list of some of them.—

The student of English ecclesiastical literature will recognise among them nearly all the protestant champion or a single day. It was different with our foreign day. It was different ourselves supported by the instructions address and underlable truth forced them time is deprecating it. It is also evil, inasmuch as it recognise among them nearly all the protestant cham-Lesser Asia. He had at one time preached firm, that the disparity between bishops and presbyters unprincipled men to bear any and every signification.

Lewish synagogue at Ephesus for the special part and special times, but we may be a postles' times, but we may be a postles' times. Their churches, I say, Her sands received his blood in death, but where his words can fract,

There doth he live, and where he lives, God's blessed truth doth teach.

And while the Lord our race permits upon this earth to dwell, And while the Lord our race permits upon this earth to dwell, and believed not, but spake evil of that way before the multitude, he departed from them, and separated the disappear use of the terms while written characters remain, the things of heaven to tell, who have the lives and whose piety was of the doctrine thus most seraphic ardour:—Poynet, Jewell, Bilson, And while the Lord our race permits upon this earth to dwell, And while the Lord our race permits upon this earth to dwell, And while the Lord our race permits upon this earth to dwell, And while written characters remain, the things of heaven to tell, who have a way from God to spend and waste upon ourselves, we too often now that large the project that almost the instance of many more, have represent the design of some, and the ignorance of many more, have represent the design of some, and the ignorance of many more, have represent the design of some, and the ignorance of many more, have represent the design of some, and the ignorance of many more, have represent the design of some, and the ignorance of many more, have represent the dearth of the wing are to the design of some, and the ignorance of many more, have represent the design of some, and the ignorance of many more, have represent the design of some, and the ignorance of many more, have represent the design of some, and the ignorance of many more, have represent the design of some, and the ignorance of many more heartening.

There doth the wise and whose piety was of the terms arise the bug-bear use of the terms arise the doctrine thus most project that which these learned adverses are often now the dearth the design of the doctrine thus most project the multident the doctrine thus a

Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks. So that not along and Greeks. So that not along at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia, this Paul' (in the language of Demetrius) had "persuaded and turned away-much people" (Acts, xix. 8, 10, 26).

It is probable, therefore, that by the "Church of Ephesus" was meant, not only the Christians in that a number of own must have been converted to truth during this long residence of the apostle. If number of whom must have been converted to truth during this long residence of the apostle. If a minister presiding over a considerable district. But only the Church at Ephesus" must have been a minister presiding over a considerable district. But only the number of Christians residing at Ephesus was so the meaning of the term used by St. John, the "angel of the Church at Ephesus" must have been a minister presiding over a considerable district. But only the number of Christians residing at Ephesus was so the meaning of the term used by finish pauly in the party, moreover, who defied party in our Church; a party, moreover, who denied to be apostolic. (Calvin professes it is from Gol.) We thus considered party in our Church; a party, moreover, who are, their enemies themselves being judges, the most self-denying.

Calvin professes it is from Gol.) We thus considered party in our Church; a party, moreover, who denied to be apostolic. (Calvin professes it is from Gol.) We thus considered party in our Church; a party, moreover, who denied the plainness of my speck. That the party is not the party moreover, who are, their enemies themselves being judges, the most self-denying.

For my own part, I am of no party. I deprecate all party names, and wish ever to be known by that fluid party names, and wish ever to be known by that it would have been all party names, and wish ever to be known by that it would have been one and the party names, and wish ever to be known by that it would have been one and the party names, and wish ever to be known by that fluid party names, and wish ever to be kno to meet him at Miletus. "From Miletus he sent to Ephesus and called the presbyters of the Church"—

Ephesus and called the presbyters of the Church"—

(Acts xx. 17)

It is certain, therefore, by the term "angel of the Church of Ephesus," could not be meant the sole presbyter, or minister of the congregation of Christians at Ephesus. The angel of the Ephesus. The angel of the Church must, of constitution of the Church must, of constitution of the Church must, of constitution and so universal as to be received in all the presbyter, or minister of the congregation of Christians at Ephesus. The angel of the Church must, of constitution meet him at Miletus. "From Miletus he sent to the Church, a thing always in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have been a change in use and practice, there should have already spun out your letter to so enormous a length, and as Mother has a letter unanswered, I shall cast the rest of my remarks into hers. Oh, you can have no idea of the pain that the whole of this business gives! Yet I firmly believe that God's hand is in the matter. He intends to try and purify us. He to make any justification.

The Dean and Charpers of the church "A charpers of meet on make any justification. But, and a subject of the church "A charpers of the Church" of the Church "A church is a charper of the council and the church "A church "A church "A church "A church "A church "A church

for some time in the Church of Ephesus, as I have already shown, when describing from the Scriptures those times. Their obedience to any thing against that his bishop can do nothing to him.

You object to us that we call the Lord's mother to him the church of Ephesus, as I have obedient. I may not change, from the reasons I have intellectual vigour. The Right Rev. Prelate, in addition to his visitation, has consecrated several new churcher. superintend the teaching and the conduct of the pres-byters in that part; and to ordain others, as the state of the Church might require women. There are more than two instances of this also kindest remembrances to all friends in your minster.

Believe me ever, My dearest Father, Your loving and dutiful Son,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

Broseley.—The new church at this place was conserated on the 22nd ult. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop are confidently introduced; but it is all mere conjecture, added to the wishes of various parties. And forming and kindling, through each heart, was poured the Spirit's breath,

And they would seek, so help them Heaven come life, or welford death!

Thus, Psalms xxx. 4, xxxi. 23, xxxiv. 9, xxxvii. 28, of Hereford, who preached upon the occasion. The attendance of the Clergy was very numerous, and they displayed in these short Epistles to the Angels insufficient for the attendance. A collection amounting and windless of the seven Churches as this had been already to the attendance. A collection amounting and windless of the seven Churches as this had been already to the seven commended to Timothy and Titus. We must not, therefore, expect to find the duties of a superintendent attendance of the celestration of the celestration of the seven commended to Timothy and Titus. We must not, therefore, expect to find the duties of a superintendent attendance of the Clergy was very numerous parties.

The Rev. John Murk, the last survivor of the celestration of the seven commended to the wishes of various parties.

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The Rev. John Murk, the last survivor of the celestration of the seven commended to the survivor of the celestration Still prayed the Saint with earnest love, a love that could not tire,

While thrice an hundred sons** received, the Baptism dread of first or reproof according to their respective conduct

We also, following to the sons or reproof according to their respective conduct

The ntings up of the church, the chancel roots, the Blessed Virgin a Saint, even although our incidentally, as the persons who now held it required gion of this ambition spread itself and prevailed without any noise or notice

The ntings up of the church, the chancel roots, the Blessed Virgin a Saint, even although our incidentally, as the persons who now held it required gion of this ambition spread itself and prevailed without any noise or notice the decision of the third Conneil of Ephesus, call her the decision of the church the decision of the church the containt tower. The ntings up of the church the containt t has been about £8,000.

THE CHURCH OF KIRMOND is about to be re built on the former site, at the expense of Christopher Turnor, Esq., the patron of the living, the Rev. Thomas Hamilton Langton, vicar, and a few of the parishioners. The foundation stone has been duly levelled at the north-east corner of the chancel. The style of architecture is to be the early English, from the designs of Messrs. Nicholson and Goddard, of Lincoln.

CHURCHES IN LIVERPOOL. There are between forty and fifty Churches in Liverpool; scarcely one of which, however, deserves the name. None of them date before the reformation, and consequently they have all been built at a time when Christian architecture was at its lowest ebb. With one or two exceptions, therefore, they are all of a very debased style, and are cram full of galleries, pews, preaching towers, and all the other kindred abominations of an unecclesiastical and tasteless age. There is only one church with anything like pretensions rally no chancel-or if there be, the pulpit is placed against the eastern wall; underneath this is an immense reading pew, with a clerk's box at one side and a stair few unmeaning ornaments, forms a reredos, against which is placed a small table, and the whole is railed off. Just outside is the font, and thus the whole sacred apparatus (so to speak) is made to take up as little room as possible. metimes (as at St. Jude's, where the celebrated Rev. Hugh Mac Neile preaches) the organ is placed in a gallery in the chancel, behind the pile thus described. Indeed the arrangement of the Liverpool churches, as a friend once observed to us, is very similar to that of a half guinea dressing-case. While, however, we were wandering near Abercrombie Square, we stumbled upon a building, that formed quite a "refreshing contrast" (as very inferior newspaper-writers say) to the absurd-looking places we had just been gazing at. It was in the decorated gothic style, and was only half built. The choir, however, was quite finished, and consisted of a an eastern apse; the arch was temporarily bricked up, and the rest of the edifice has only advanced a few feet The Teacher-Governor will exert his entire energies to the afternoon, we entered and found the inside no less correct than the exterior—the choir was screened off, there was a fald stool, an eagle, stalls, &c. Presently in walked two men dressed in albs, with crimson velvet stoles, one of whom went to the north and the other to the south side of the choir. The scryice was then comthe south side of the choir. The service was then com-menced; it was in English, and consisted of selections menced; it was in English, and consisted of selections from the Anglican ritual; but the prayers were so transposed as to render it evident that we were not in an English church. On making inquiries we found it was an Irvingite meeting.—Nottingham Journal.

Derry.—The church of All Saints is now closed for

Epistles what was the true apostolic form of Church century), in his book, on the Pastoral Office, purposely faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salva-assertion, viz., that history proves that the "man of by the present rector."

YORK MINSTER GREAT BELL.—The "Great Peter," of York, has been raised to the chamber in the north-west rung whenever it may be required. At present the chip-ping process is going on, in order to bring the bell to the

character of the building, both as to its appearance and the four hundred free sittings that it now contains, are not the least valuable alteration that the Church presents. The collections after both sermons amounted to £70.—

Devizes Gazette.

had been there; indeed, we saw the ocus, which, though very good, were not large enough for two; and in addition to this, a priest told us that if such a thing was done it would be punished by expulsion. Surely the testimony of two on the spot may be taken, and almost proves

RESTORATION OF NETHER WALLOP CHURCH, NEAR Andover.—The restoration of this church having been completed, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Colombo preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion, in the course of which he said—" Well have you done to make many a village church, the patched exterior, the broken pavements, the irregular and unsightly pews, the stopped up windows and discoloured walls, the spoiled and hidden roof, as if anything and everything were good enough ented it; but a doctrine much older, much purer, and of much higher origin.

Thorndike, &c. &c. &c.

I have, dear Father, adverted to all the theological and inspiring to those who go forth for the service and topics contained in your letter, and I am sure you will leave behind both faithful hearts to plan, and faithful

anction, is in the enjoyment of good health and unabated atellectual vigour. The Right Rev. Prelate, in addition and held many confirmations FUNERAL OF THE VERY REV. DR. GORDON, DEAN OF

coin, and Rector of Seagebrook, took place in Lincoln minster.

On Saturday evening, the bells of the cathedral rung a half-muffled peal, in memory of the dean.

On Sunday forenoon, there was a very full congregation at the cathedral, when Archdeacon Bonney preached from Job vii. 21, "For now shall I sleep in the dust, and thou shalt seek me in the morning, but I shall not be." In the afternoon, a funeral anthem, "Lord I call unto Thee" (Handel) was sung by the choir.

With the decease of Dr. Gordon, the great revenues of the deanery come under the control of the ecclesiastical commissioners; it is said that the future salary of the Dean of Lincoln will be £2,000 a-year; it is to be hoped that a better house of residence will be provided. In the mean time, persons are very busy in guessing who will be the next Dean, and the names of various clergymen are confidently introduced; but it is all mere conjecture,

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER'S CONFIRMATIONS. following is the number of persons confirmed by the Lord Bishop of this diocese on his tour just completed:—Worcester, 922; Droitwich, 271; Belbroughton, 135; Redditch, 171; Stourbridge, 322; Dudley, 128; Halesowen, 268; Hartlebury, 437; Broomsgrove, 428; Studley, 163; Alcester, 356; Stratford, 421; Smitterfield, 237; Shipston-on-Stour, 455; Broadway, 95; Evesham, 260; Fladbury, 139; Pershore, 432; Upton-on-Severn, 311; Chaceley, 223; Malvern, 334. Total, 6,578.

OLD HUNDREDTH.—The music in harmony of four parts, of this venerable church tune, was composed by Claude Goudinel, about the year 1544. The composer, who was chapel-master at Lyons, France, died in 1572, a who was chaper-master at Lyons, France, died in 1972, a victim to religious opinion. The harmony of this hymn has since been altered, as may be seen by comparing the same as arranged in the present collections of church music with the original. It is a popular musico-historical error that Luther was the composer of this choral.-

THE CHURCH THE PEARL OF PRICE.- I may say, without any imputation of vanity, that I have now seen and made myself acquainted with all the branches of the Catholic Church, and with all the sects existing on earth and I have not shunned to sit at the feet of the Bishops in the Roman Catholic Church, in the Armenian Church, in the Roman Cathone Church, in the Armenian Church, in the Greek Church, in the Chaldean and Abyssinian Church, with Wesleyans, Independents, and learned Baptists: and the result of my investigation is, that the Church of England is the Pearl of Price and jewel of the earth, and the mightiest masterpiece of Bible illustration which the world has witnessed since it fell under the yoke

SCOTLAND.

PRESBYTERIANISM.—A COLLISION OF TEACHERS. another school is springing up. The Established Church protects the one, the Free Church the other. Every distinct sect will, bye and bye, have its distinct sel We shall have teachers Episcopal; teachers Established; teachers Free; teachers United Associate; teachers Unitarian. Infinite subdivision will be arrested only by the derestory of six bays, with aisles, and terminated with want of infinite funds.—Then what hot bombardments! STATE OF MAYNOOTH. -- An eye witness says of this

repairs. Extensive alterations and embellishments are being actively carried on. The pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, which blocked up the centre aisle, will be removed, and a larger space devoted to free sittings. A new pulpit and reading-desk will be erected on either side of the aisle, near to the altar; some old oak carvings of great beauty and value have been presented to the per deady and value have been presented to the rector for the upper panelling of the former, by the Rev. Dr. Symons, of Hereford. The stone altar-piece which used to command so much admiration, until some minister or churchwarden barbarously daubed it over with paint of goody and incomparation. that each student has a room to himself, the building must be very extensive. After having heard so much of their poverty and wretchedness, we were all surprised with what we saw. The students are all dressed in black with long black gaiters. They are all the whole sear at Maynooth, with the exception of six weeks at Midsummer. We were told that the students had every thing they wanted (indeed we went into the kitchen and sawthe best PRESTON.—A new church is being built at Preston, fare preparing), that they had as much beer to drink as they liked, (we saw the brewery, a good-sized building, by the fund for erecting which is being raised by penny-aitself) and as much to eat as they wished; and on Fridays
week subscriptions. £600 has thus been raised.

the food is altered in quality (that is fish instead of meat), MELKSHAM CHURCH.—The re-opening of this venerable structure on Tuesday, the 22nd of July, took place under circumstances of a deeply interesting kind. The weather was propitious; the company present was large and respectable, and among them were not a few of the neighbourhood. The improved thing as even two sleeping in one bed all the time he authority. I believe that many who are in favour of the grant, if they went to the college and witnessed the mummery we did in the chapel, and really the seeming comfort there was there, would come to a different conclusion; but in these lukewarm days of Protestantism we are as much betrayed by the anathy of friends as the we are as much betrayed by the apathy of friends as the treachery of foes.

ITALY.

Rome, inspires serious alarm in the minds of the architects of this city. For a long time past the cupola has been cracked in many places, and ten arches of iron, weighing 60,000 killogrames, have been placed so as to prevent its fall. It has just been discovered that the laternino, above which rises the cross which crowns the edifice is cracked through and through. The numerous lightning conductors, which had been erected by Pope Pius VII. for the protection of the edifice, remove all idea of this mischief having been the effect of a thunder idea of this mischief having been the effect of a thunder storm. The laternino is being surrounded by heavy iron chains, to prevent the cracks from extending. The restoration of the ancient Basillea of St. Paul, on the Ostia road, which was destroyed by fire some years since, is almost completed. An English company has just made a proposition to the Papal Government for deepening the Tiber. It demands neither payment nor indemnity, hoping to repay itself by the monuments of antiquity which it expects to find in the bed of the river. If the Pontifical Government accede to this offer, it is thought CHINA.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—It will be noticed that the Emperor of China is to tolerate Christianity at the five ports open to foreign commerce. This is so far good; but we trust the toleration will be extended to the whole empire, so much requiring benefits of revelation. We earnestly desire that the conduct of foreigners from Christian countries will convey to the Chinese a favoration. His Lordship then enters into an historical statement of the causes which have induced the laxity of

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Poetry.—Paraphrase of the Hymn of Prudentius, on Cyprian, the Martyr Bishop of Carthage.
Reasons for becoming an Episco-fidel Son.
The late Ven. H. V. Bayley.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in correspondence phans of deceased Clergyman,-begs to recommend that the Collection, in behalf of this important object,

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the TWENTY-SIXTH OF OCTOBER next. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are reoffer themselves, and are required to be present for examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, on the Wednesday preceding the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, a. m., furnished with the usual Testimonials and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

Strong for some of the treatment encountered by him.—
The same vital doctrines of justification by faith only, and its kindred truths, which being now universally, God be praised, received, do at this day indispose men towards the reception of Church observances; those very doctrines were resisted when brought forward by Wesley and his followers. Many of us may remember when to propound them in the pulpit was sure to bring upon the preacher a charge of methodism, a term which even yet has scarcely ceased to be one of undeserved reproach." quested to intimate, without delay, their intention to

the directions of the Church which many of the Clergy be overlooked, the Bishop of Chichester proceeds to ling a Church in which the unprovided and the poor proceedings have been more painfully manifested in "These doctrines being true, proveable from Scripture, the dioceses of London and Exeter than in other largely insisted upon by our Saviour himself, and pervaquarters, and perhaps the obloquy with which indi- ding the epistles, nay, in trnth, the Old Testament also, viduals anxious for the restoration of our services in their fulness and purity have there been treated, was, in some degree, owing to the impression upon the popular mind that the Bishops of those sees respectively were embued with the extreme of what is termed High Church principles. We find, however, table with inclinations, which really are not justly imputathat the difficulties which have been permitted to ble, excepting to very few among them. And I will now grow out of these questions, have not been confined been confined which the views of the confined with the views of the conf to the dioceses we have named, and that the views expressed in condemnation of the turbulent and irreexpressed in condemnation of the turbulent and irreligious character which such proceedings have been made to assume, are not limited to prelates whose opinions are usually regarded as exclusive or illiberal. We perceive, by our recent exchange papers from the mother country, that an effort has been made in a parish in the diocese of Chichester to coerce the Investment of the Church from the attacks of the civil power; or, should that endeavour prove unsuccessful, the secundary, that steadfastness, which would be endangered in such a crisis, and being at that time scarcely any of them (at least of those who now survive) very well read in theology, naturally directed themselves to the works of those among our theology. And to revert to the particular channel into which such a crisis, and being gently and widely pursued into the Church, and the responsibility of its members. And to revert to the particular channel into which such a crisis, and being gently and widely pursued into the Church, and the responsibility of its members. And to revert to the particular channel into which such a crisis, and being gently and widely pursued into the Church, and the responsibility of its members. And to revert to the particular channel into which such a crisis, and being gently and widely pursued into the construction of the Church in that steadfastness, which would be endangered in such a crisis, and being gently and widely pursued into the Church, and the responsibility of its members. And to revert to the particular channel into which would be endangered in the object that time scarcely any of them (at least of those who in the inquirity which has been so dili
gently and vice it in the country which has been so dili
gently and the responsibility of its members to the construction of the Church in that steadfastness, which would be endangered in such a crisis, and being gently and widely pursued into the construction of the church in that steadfastness, which would be endangered in such a crisis, and being gently and w cumbent into a compliance with the popular whim, as assistance, in their works and arguments, towards their ascribe it, in part, to the effect produced in the own immediate objects." we may correctly term it, on the mode of conducting the Services of the Church.

a better respect felt for such an expression of popular fallible; and men of ardent minds and excitable tem- ship's pastoral visitations, which have been widely opinion, if it proved to be the result of sound prin- pers, even with truth in view, will sometimes, from circulated in the United Kingdom, through the instruciple or of a purely religious feeling. But when the inward infirmity or outward temptation, swerve from mentality of the excellent Society for the Propagation facts of the case are notoriously the reverse, -when the path of rectitude and adopt the road of error. of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. the individuals who get up this charge of novelty, or His Lordship, with what accuracy of judgment we who indulge in the more grave accusation of Popery, are not prepared to say, ascribes these wanderings of are manifestly uninfluenced by a solitary religious the eccentric few to too implicit an adoption of the consideration,—when perversity and pride, passion sentiments of the non-juring Divines,—a small body, and prejudice, are the chief stimulants of the concern he affirms, "unhappily of Popish inclinations." But upon this subject that is evinced, and of the excite- without pledging ourselves to an adoption of his Lordment that is provoked, -and when to all this there is ship's views in assigning such a cause to these extraadded the most supreme ignorance of what is meant vagancies of some of the authors of the present by the teaching of the Church, and, what is worse, Church movement, we can coincide very heartily in the most supreme contempt for her authority as a the accompanying reflections which he makes :-Divine institution, we cannot wonder that there should "Our present misfortunes seem, in a good degree not be an abandonment of principle in order to meet owing to this original mistake. Imbued with the princithese ebullitions of passion, or that conscientious men should not be content to suppress the truth because should not be content to suppress the truth because the careless are disturbed in their lethargy, and the But as there is a wide difference between the divines of

To prove how very groundless are the objections often made to the "novelties," as they are termed, which many of the clergy are charged with, we are advocate what are distinctively termed Church principal to the clergy are charged with the clergy not forced to confine ourselves to what will be deemed the partial authority of the Bishops of London and Exeter but we have what we have a property of the Bishops of London and Exeter but we have what we have a property of the Bishops of London and Exeter but we have what will be deemed who are justly chargeable with that approach towards Romanism which chiefly is meant to be implied by the no blessing from above rest upon it, and there is too Exeter, but we have what such objectors would ante-epithet Tractarian. cedently have regarded as the friendly opinion of the Bishop of Chichester himself. This prelate, in reply to the memorial from the churchwarden and certain dormant; I have shown how they have come to be revived, and how error has, by some, been added on to to the memorial from the churchwarden and certain of the parishioners of Shoreham, -a reply not framed | them in haste, but where the long delay employed in consideration of the merits of the case awakened no few signs of impatience,—not only does not condemn the Vicar of Shoreham, but enters generally into a defence of the principles by which he had been guided, between the two, and deem all alike erroneous?' in a letter addressed pro forma to Colonel Charles Wyndham. There is so much useful information as well as valuable counsel contained in this address, that we shall quote largely from it. His Lordship, Lordship, roceeds to a defence of the use of the largely from it. Lordship proceeds to a defence of the use of the largely from it. after a few preliminary observations, accounts in the Prayer for the Church Militant; and while we affirm

Whig administrations. The mode adopted for this purpose was the re-promulgation, by the means of tracts and other periodical publications, among the clergy and laity, of what are termed Church principles, i.e. the doctrine that the Church is a divine institution for divine purposes; subsisting, of necessity, upon earth and among men, but in no way dependent upon man for the right and power of enjoying, preserving, and diffusing the truths of the Gospel. The Church, composed of clergy and laity, has, and ever must have, these privileges, and

that Ministers must have quoted from some suspicious is bound at all times to exercise them. At first they

constitution and privileges of the Church, a subject which, it is to be feared, is too little studied; but it is one, nevertheless, which, if better understood, would DANGER TO ST. PETER'S AT ROME.—A letter from Rome contains the following:—"One of the most splendid monuments of Catholic art, the dome of St. Peter's at perceive, and promote at the same time a closer attention to the practical duties of Christianity :-

"The Church, then, is a body taken out of the world, but for that which is to come. It is a spiritual body, composed of spiritual members, lay and clerical, having each his spiritual life in the spiritual head, who has purchased all and united them to himself in his blood; by which union with him they are also united with each

This doctrine runs through the whole of the New Testament, is expressly inculcated by our blessed Saviour on many occasions, especially in the parable of the vine and the branches, and in his prayer just before his betrayal, recorded in the 17th chapter of St. John (where the 21st verse demands particular attention).

"At the time of the formation of the association of the original writers in the *Tracts for the Times*, and for a which it expects to find in the bed of the river. If the Pontifical Government accede to this offer, it is thought at Rome that the company will have an excellent bargain.

—Galignan's Messenger. those writers, that the revival of it would assist towards their object of protecting the Church in her outward privileges; and, should that object fail, towards the pre-servation of the Church in that which is most important;

ble impression of the doctrines and morality of the Christian system. We are happy further to notice, that the British Government at Ceylon has withdrawn all countenance from the Buddhist idolatries of that island. We observances; and though the error is unquestionably great and fatal of keeping out of sight any leading doctrine of the cross because some of its advocates stated lately what the East India Company had done in the case of the murderous rites of Juggernaut. Nothing can be more inconsistent and un-British-like than for us to bestow the slightest patronage on the vicious practices of polytheism.—Scottish Record. the suppression of any truth, from a similar cause, which tends to the consolidation and edification of the Christian body :-

" After the great rebellion, the current of feeling and opinion ran strongly against the Puritans. The doctrines on which they had most insisted; viz., faith and grace, were shunned and withholden; men acting then, as the infirmity of our nature leads us too generally to do, on a sort of feeling that because error lies in one ex-

treme, truth must rest in the opposite.
"With this feeling another consideration conspired, unhappily, to assist in putting out of sight the vital doctrines of salvation by faith only, and sanctification by the grace of the Holy Spirit. This was the fact—that the cavalier party, their adherents and successors for some generations, not content with denouncing and abstaining from the rigidity and moroseness of the Puritans, abanciety,—that a collection should be made annually in aid of the Fund for the support of Widows and Oras theirs. In many ways has England suffered from the licentiousness of the period which ensued. Let us all candidly admit that it was the sin, not more of individube made in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, on Sunday the Nineteenth day of October Next.

canning admit that it was the sin, not more or marked a latin of the whole nation. However, fearing the imputation of Puritanism, if they attempted to stem the torrent by preaching the essential doctrines—the true purifying doctrines of the Gospel—the clergy set them selves to oppose the stream, by means of moral discourses, which of course proved of no avail, unsupported by the life-giving and cleansing truths of the Gospel. At length John Wesley arose to bring these latter once more prominently and universally forward. But the old leaven was not yet worked out. He was ill-received—nay persecuted. At least that expression is scarcely too strong for some of the treatment encountered by him.—

We have occasionally referred in this journal to That it was important, while the essential tenets of may always be relied upon, secure for it the permanent the irreverent and factious proceedings adopted by the faith were kept in their due prominence, that the services of a resident Clergyman. It is, as we think, certain Churchwardens and others of the laity in duty of allegiance to the Church as the receptacle justly felt that the intentions of this benevolent indi-

There would, we may take occasion to observe, be for some manifestations of extravagance. Man is our revered Diocesan, as in the journals of his Lord-

indolent and worldly-minded are roused to action and the Reformation of the Church of England-compre-hending in that term those who have followed them in doctrine as well as in time, and these non-juring divines—so is there a wide difference between the very great

"I have shown, by an appeal to Scripture, that there than the first.

"What more likely, or rather more certain, than that

After dilating, as the following extract will shew, upon the principle of a visible Church, and the Divine following manner for the origin of the religious movement in England:—

Trayer for the control and an advances, we cannot but again express our wonder that any period to usage, cried the first, 'Prince John forever,' (Vive "The association of about seven clergymen, out of sons should be so infatuated as to feel an objection to le Prin whose proceedings has gradually arisen the present commotion in the Church, was formed originally for the purpose a portion of our ritual,—if its introduction were whose proceedings has gradually arisen the present commotion in the Church, was formed originally for the purpose of protecting the Church, and especially the Church in Ireland, against the measures apprehended from the Whig administrations. The mode adopted for this purpose was the re-promulgation, by the means of tracts

position in the established order of Prayer, would be hailed with congratulation and welcome:-

"I have spoken of a doctrine referring especially to "I have spoken of a doctrine referring especially to the Church, viz., that the Church is a society founded by Christ, in his blood, composed of all those who will be saved thereby. Who these are is known only to the Supreme Judge. But there is also a visible Church, composed of all those living persons, who have been rightly admitted into it, according to the will of Him who founded it. Among these living persons, we have reason moreover to fear that there are at all times some who do not so observe their next of the covenant of bantism. do not so observe their part of the covenant of baptism as that they will be finally saved; i.e., the wicked, though baptised, will be condemned; and so the visible Church comprehends some who will be found not to be members

his betrayal, and in compliance with the direction of the apostle, our Church—also following herein the example of Christians in all ages—teaches us to pray for this visible Church—this Church militant upon earth, the warfare of whose individual members is not yet accomplished, and who are, therefore, more or less in danger until it is completed in the last trial, even death—teaches us to unite in praying for one another for all the spiritual blessings which are necessary to sustain us in and throughout the conflict. I confess I should rejoice if every congregation in my diocese might have the privilege of the weekly use of that beautiful prayer. It is intended by the Church that they should, and I feel it my duty to strive for it for

that they should, and I feel it my duty to strive for it for them, as far as prudently I may.

"Now, wherever that prayer is read, either the preacher, if there be but one officiating minister, must go into the pulpit in his surplice, in order that he may afterwards return in it to read that prayer at the communion-table; or he must change from surplice to gown and from gown to surplice, giving to the garment an importance which none would wish to confer upon it.

"In truth, then, the main question, with respect to ob-

"In truth, then, the main question, with respect to observances, is everywhere about the use of that prayer.—Looking to the doctrine on which it rests, as given to us at such an awful bour by Christ, when he was about to Caurch Catholic, who, in fulfilment of her maternal duty, has given it to us likewise,—I dare not, where the observance of it has been faithfully, and for a long time peaceably introduced—I dare not take upon myself the responsibility of sanctioning its abrogation, without an overwhelming case of necessity. I trust I shall nowhere be put under that painful obligation. I will endeavour, by God's help, rather to encounter any personal trouble, or even obloquy; but I trust and I believe the latter vill in charity not be laid upon me."

We have learned, with a gratification in which our readers generally, will, we know, warmly participate, that some benevolent individual in England, wholly unknown, has placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Toronto the sum of £5000 sterling, to be expended in the erection of a Church in this Diocese, the sittings in which shall be entirely free. This communication was made through the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in whose hands the money has been deposited, and who is equally unconscious of the source from which it has

The Bishop of Toronto, we understand, has resolved upon applying this sum to the building and endowing of a Church in the City of Toronto, -the seats of which, according to the intimation of the benevolent donor, shall be entirely free. His Lordship, we believe, is already actively engaged in the effort to procure a proper site, -one which shall be contiguous to the largest and most unprovided portion of the population; and we should be rejoiced to hear that some generous individual in Toronto, in the spirit of that Christian and liberal person whose munificent donation will lay this growing diocese and that rising city under so vast a debt of obligation, will contribute gratuitously an appropriate site for that holy and charitable purpose

It is his Lordship's intention, we believe, out of this handsome sum, to attach to a handsome and capacious Church a commodious Parsonage, and such an endowment as will, with the contingent aid that may worship, but by securing uninterruptedly and for-ever there the administration of the Word and Sacraments, and that spiritual counsel and comfort which a pastor resident amongst them, and beyond the chance of removal from popular caprice or national indifference, may always, with God's blessing, provide

We have understood that it is proposed by the same benevolent person to furnish the communionplate and appropriate vestments, so soon as the contemplated Church shall be ready for their reception.

While we look at the practical blessings which this rations to come to the end of time, we cannot but mother country by the faithful and explicit narrative In presenting such a theme, we must be prepared of our local wants contained as well in the Charges of

> We have occasionally noticed in this journal the progress of a new Reformation in Germany, at the head of which is M. Ronge, and which appears to have grown out of the superstitions of the Coat of Treves. We should have the sincerest sympathy with this movement, if it appeared to be conducted on proper principles,-with a solemn and religious determination to exclude the innovations by which the first Reformation in that country was, unhappily, too widely characterized:-the abandonment of the Divinely constituted polity of the Church, and the introduction, as a consequence, of gross and destructive errors in

doctrine. Should M. Ronge's attempted Reformation become, as was the case in England, the work of the Church itself; if it should be pursued, without sub-Church itself; if it should be pursued, without subverting its ancient and Apostolic constitution, and substituting man's authority for the Divine commission, then might we wish it God speed. But if it is to be prosecuted, as appears to be the case, on a prin-ciple of private passion and prejudice only, then can Do. for endowment of Nicolet Church 100 2 6 much ground to fear that the last error will be worse

Our latest advices from England furnish details of serious riots in Germany growing out of this excitement. We give below a short extract upon the subject, the concluding sentence of which will indicate with tolerable clearness the spirit by which the whole

"His Royal Highness Duke John, only brother of the King of Saxony, Commandant General of the Rural Guards of the Kingdom, arrived at Leipsic on the 12th instant, to inspect this militia. The Prince is, it is said, a zealous Catholic, and passes for having contributed, in been prohibited to open churches or to celebrate publicly divine service. When the Prince presented himself

forced back by the mass of the population that invaded all the adjacent streets. The Prince then gave orders to a battalion of infantry of the line to take up their position before his hotel. During this time the population continued their turbulent manifestations, and sang first the celebrated chorus of Luther, 'Eine festeburg ist unser

good effect of leading the thoughtful and religious to inquiry, and that a foundation is thus being laid of a Reformation indeed. Inauspicious as appearances are, we are not without hope as to the final result of the invisible Church; i.e., not saved. are, we are not without hope as to the final result of this movement; but it must take a different turn from any thing at present exhibited to justify the expectation that it will be salutary to the great cause of Christian truth and Church order.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE

Read at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, the 2nd July, 1845. [CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The Rev. L. Doolittle, from ill health, has been induc to resign the office of Secretary to this Association, and the Rev. C. P. Reid has been appointed in his stead. The amounts contributed during the past year follow:

3	The second secon							d on	
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	AND PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	Subs	cript	ions.		Su	nda	y . 1	
	od consceptive and once hos-	£	S.	d.		£	S.	d.	
	Sherbrooke	16	15	0		0	0	0	
	Lennoxville	13	0	0		0	13	1	
	Hatley	18	10	0					
	Kingsey and Durham			0		1	0	0	
	Eaton			0		1	0	4	
	Compton	0	0					0	
	Melbourne	11	12	6		1	11	3	
S	Bury	0	0	0		0	5	6	
į	Danville and Shipton	0	0	0		0	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
ı		1525	-	No.	100	1000	200	March St.	

In Compton there has been an annual subscription entered into, amounting to £20 15s., appropriated toward the income of the Clergyman; also, the sum of £14 2s. 6d.

has been raised for the purpose of newly painting and otherwise repairing the Church.

In Melbourne, besides the annual subscription for the general purposes of the Society, there is a special subscription of £10 7s. 6d., applied by the contributors to-ward the erection of another Church in the same mission. In Hatley the sum of £28 has been raised for the pur-

pose of repairing and painting the Church. With respect to works contemplated or in progress in the St. Francis District, the Secretary writes: "I am not ville, in Compton, and another in Bury. The site for the Church at Waterville was given by Hollis Smith, Esq., of Sherbrooke, and is very valuable. At Hatley the congregation has painted the outside of the Church and completed other repairs. At Compton the inside of the Church has been recently painted. I believe (he adds) there is also a Church contemplated at Windsor and another at Gallaps, in Melbourne."

Amount contributed for the Society £78 9 6½

Do. raised for local Church purposes and wholly appropriated by the donors..... 73 5 0 Total.....

THE OTTAWA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The Rev. Wm. Abbott has retired from the office of

Secretary to this District Association, and the Rev. Jas. Pyke has been elected in his place.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at St. Andrews on the 28th May.

The report exhibits an increase of subscriptions over

Diotrophos (dolin iii: 9) madest compress the presbyters.	Annual Subscriptions.			Collected on Quinquagesim Sunday.			
and with a strain or and or an an	£	S.	d.			S.	
St. Andrews	6	2	6		1	5	7
The Gore	. 9	10	0	***	1	0	0
Aylmer	. 4	17	6		3	0	0
Vaudreuil	11	16	51	1	1	15	3
Grenville	0	0	0		1	7	3
Clarendon	0	0	0	***	0	0	0
	coo	-	-1	2000	-		TO THE

At St. Andrews the sum of £96 has lately been subscribed by the members of the congregation for the purchase of an organ.

The Missionary at Grenville writes, "Contributed for Church purposes in that part of the mission of Grenville which is within the limits of this Diocese, during the last two years, of which no report had heretofore been made, two years, of which no report had herectofore been made, £31 10s. The Missionary at this place begs to be permitted to state, to save himself from the imputation of negligence, that a considerable portion of his charge is in the Diocese of Toronto, from which he has been enabled to report to the Church Society, in that Diocese, ontributions for Church purposes to the amount of £400 aring the last year."

The Church at St. Andrews it is intended to enlarge.

The church in the Gore Mission is still unmission; it is intended this summer to pew it.

At Aylmer the only public work in progress is the Church, which has not yet been plaistered.

At Vaudreuil the Church is still incomplete; the tower

s to be finished during the summer. Amount contributed for the Society £40 14 63 b. raised for local Church purposes and wholly appropriated by the donors..... 127 10 0

Total..... £168 4 61 THREE RIVERS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. Amounts collected during the past year:

tine and the will of Christ,	Annual Subscriptions.			Quinquagesima Sunday.					
	£	S.	d.		£	S.	d.		
Three Rivers	17	16	3		3	7	0		
Nicolet	. 0	0	0		1	10	0		
Nicolet Rivière du Loup	3	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Portneuf	0	0	0				71		
Sorel		0	0		7	10	0		
Drummondville	3	10	0		2	10	0		
	001	TO	5100	997	CITA	619	THE PARTY NAMED IN		

At Nicolet the sum of £100 2s. 6d. has been contributed during the past year toward the creation of an en-dowment fund for the Church. As this is believed to be the first instance in the Diocese in which the inhabitants of a parish have voluntarily contributed toward a perpenal endowment for it, it merits especial notice

At Sorel no subscription list exists. The Rector has considered it preferable not as yet to commence, because

Total..... £143 2 4½ THE MEGANTIC DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The amounts raised the past year in the several mis sions of the district are as follow:

of, and is anothable for die-	Annual Subscriptions.			Collected on Quinquagesima Sunday.				-
	£	S.	d.		£	8.	d.	
Frampton, Standon and Cran-								
borne	8	10	6		2	15	9	
New Liverpool	0	0	0		1	5	0	
route Levi	10	1	3		1	15	0	
opper merand	×	12	6	***	0	15	2	
First Inverness Church	6	3	9		0	4	1	
Second Inverness Church	8	6	0		0	6	8	
St. Giles	1	10	0		2	1	3	
Val Cartier and Stoneham	0	0	0		2	18	10	
Leeds	0	0	0		0	10	0	
Rivière du Loup	0	0	0		1	1	3	

£43 4 0 £13 13 0

Amount contributed for the Society Do. raised for local purposes and wholly appropriated by the donors, reported... 10 10 1

THE GASPE DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. We have received from this Association the statement f the amount contributed at Gaspé Basin only:

£2533 19 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Together with the sum of £25 1s. 6d. sterling subscribed

in England to the Society. This statement exhibits a gratifying increase on this year compared with those which have preceded it. On comparing the amount received by the Treasurers of the Society, it will be seen that there is an increase of £110 1s. 6d.; and upwards of £500 more has been re-

ported as contributed for Church purposes generally than we had to announce the previous year.

It should be remarked, with reference to the sum above It should be remarked, with reference to the sum above mentioned, raised for local Church purposes, as distinct from the amount contributed to the Society, that it has been necessary to preserve this distinction because of the 8th general By-Law of the Society. It is therein provided, that "Contributors may limit and direct any portion, not exceeding one-half of their contributions, to be applied to special objects within the designs and purposes of the Society." But as that sum has been wholly applied

by the contributors, though for Church purposes, which the Society contemplates, it could not be regarded strictly as subscribed to the Society, and therefore it is named On a review of the whole of the proceedings for the

past year, though the amount contributed cannot be deemed equal to the ability of the Diocese, or corresponddeemed equal to the ability of the Diocese, or corresponding with its great necessities, yet must it be considered satisfactory and encouraging. The alterations in the working of the Society, consequent upon the adoption of certain new rules under the Act of Incorporation, will, in some measure, account for the little that has been announced from some parishes and missions; in many other places we see a steady maintenance of their original receipts, and in others an increased amount contributed. The position of the Society is at present favourable, to seek the accomplishment of those objects essential to the stability and growth of the Church in the Diocese, referred to in the introductory remarks. By its Incorporation it will be greatly facilitated in the management of permanent stock-funds; and the creation of such funds is

permanent stock-funds; and the creation of such funds is favoured by existing regulations of the Society. May they be steadily kept in view by all! and, according to our several abilities and opportunities, may all labour theorfully and zealously in this righteous cause, following the godly admonitions of our revered and beloved Diocesan, to-day delivered to the Clergy in his Triennial Charge, respecting the Society, which owes so much to him; and co-operating in unity of spirit, in the bond of Christian love and peace, we cannot fail, under the smile of a gracious Providence, to behold hereafter realized the reat mission of our Society, and thus advance the kinglom of God on earth.

ST. JAMES' CHAPEL, PETITE COTE.—Friday being the day fixed upon for laying the foundation-stone of this structure, the Rector of the Parish, attended by several of the Clergy and their friends, repaired to the site to assist in the performance of the solemn rite. On arriving upon the ground, the Rev. W. Thompson proceeded to read the beautiful Service of the Church of England appointed for this purpose; at the conclusion of which, and after the inspection of the drawings, a glass cylinder, hermetically sealed, and secured by a metal cover, (containing the latest Province and city papers, current coins of the realm, and a parchment roll) having been presented, and by the Rev. gentleman deposited in the cavity prepared to receive it the cover stone was lowered to its prepared to receive it, the cover stone was lowered to its bed, firmly set, and the ceremony was concluded. The following is a copy of the roll, as read by the Architect, William Footner, Esquire:— 1845.

In the ninth year of the reign of
Queen Victoria,
The Right Hon. Charles Theophilus Lord Metcalfe,
Being Governor of Canada:
On Friday, the Twelfth day of September, This Foundation Stone

of a New Episcopal Church Was laid at the North-East corner of the intended Building; The ground being presented to the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese by
George Smart, of this place,
Containing 80 feet front on the Road and 145 feet depth.
This stone was loid by the Rev. W. Thompson,

Assisted by the Rector and several of the Clergy of the Diocese.

Architect. The Chapel will be of the early English style of the of the most admired examples of English village churches, and will be entirely of stone—the use of a stone quarry having been liberally placed at the disposal of the Com-mittee, by Mr. G. Smart. The design reflects the greatest credit on the architect, who is already well know the public as the successful competitor for the market; and that beautiful little building, St. George's Chapel of Ease, is also from his design. There were a great many persons present—several of them ladies.—Mont. Times.

[The Times, in a subsequent article, notices the circu-The Church at St. Andrews it is intended to enlarge.

The pew-rents and weekly collections, together with such contributions as can be raised in the parish, are to be applied to this purpose. On these accounts, the Rector writes, he has been unwilling to solicit more generally from his congregation further subscriptions to his Parochial Association, but will do so as soon as possible.

The Church in the Gore Mission is still unfinished; it intended this summer to pow it.

The Treasurer of the Church Society, for the Diocese of Quebec, begs to acknowledge the receipt of twenty-six pounds five shillings from an unknown friend.—Montreal

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of did not last long, and we had one continued successi this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the promoting the cause of Missions in this Diocese under the direction of the Church Society, in conformity with the Circular of the Lord Bishop, dated 15th April. 1845:-

Previously announced, in number 117, in am't 316 3 21 5th Concession Metcalf..... £0 13 8 Per Rev. A. Mortimer £1 15 0 120 Collections..... £317 18 2\frac{1}{2} T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, Sept. 17th, 1845.

St. James's Church, STUARTVILLE, KINGSTON.—We learn from the Kingston News that the proceeds of the Bazaar recently held in aid of this sacred edifice, amounted to 2173, and that it is expected that, from the articles undisposed of, the amount will be raised in all to

Four Days later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

(From the Montreal Gazette) By the arrival of the Great Western, we have news to the

position, with a tendency to fall.

Canadian Flour, sweet, is quoted 31s. @ 32s.; sour 28s. @ 28s. 6d. Canadian Red Wheat, 7s. 8d. @ 8s.; White, 8s. 1d. @ 8s. 7d. Canadian White Peas, 33s. 6d. @ 34s. 6d.— Ashes, Pots, new, 22s. 9d.; Pearls, 23s. 9d. @ 24s.

In Iron a decided improvement. In Oils and Provisions

(From the Liverpool Chronicle Aug. 23.) This week the elements have exhibited the same fickleness At Leeds the sum of £10 10s. 1d. is annually subscribed and appropriated toward the income of the Clergyman. The necessities of this district are much the same as were detailed in the last year's report.

The only additional work engaged in is the erection of a parsonage-house at Val Cartier.

One of the Travelling Missionaries of the Society has been labouring during the past winter chiefly in this district, and the value of his services has been acknowledged.

This week the elements have exhibited the same fickleness which has been apparent during the season. On Sunday, Monsteas, the weather was most unpromising for the harvest. During the whole of the last named day the rain poured down incessantly, and falls of rain were numerous on the previous days. Thursday and yesterday were, however, more auspicious. Yesterday, in particular, it was fine throughout the sun possessed considerable power. The weather was presented to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, by Dwarkkanauth Tagore, and most graciously contained the same been labouring during the past winter chiefly in this district, and the value of his services has been acknowledged.

tolerably buoyant. Yesterday, the reapers were at work on the oats in this district, and with a few days of fine weather the sickle will be in general operation. The prevailing belief is, that the damage done to the crops has not been irreparable, and that much of it would be repaired if we were favored with a few such days as yesterday.

liamentary document showing the quantity of wheat in bond on the 1st July during the last eight years. The paper shows that, on the 1st ult there were 430,394 quarters of wheat in bond. The following is the account rendered from 1838 to 1845:—In 1838 there were of wheat and flour in bond, 618, 500 quarters; 1839, 51,217; 1840, 569.952; 1841, 579,872; 1842, 1,253,436; 1843, 297,416; 1844, 604,122, and in 1845, 443,394.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

The duty on Foreign Wheat is reduced to 18s., on Rye to 9s. 6d. per qr., and on Flour to 10s. 10d. per barrel. We continue to receive a good supply of Wheat and Flour from Ireland, but of other articles thence or coastwise, the arrivals are small, and we have none so far this week from abroad. The small, and we have none so far this week from abroad. The alarming heavy rains noticed in our last circular, continued with little intermission, accompanied by violent gusts of wind, until the early part of yesterday morning, which appears to have been general throughout the country, and especially in the castern counties, where the crops are reputed to have sustained considerable injury; our market, in consequence, became much excited, and on Wednesday, a more than usually extensive speculative business was transacted in all descriptions of free Whear, at an advance of fully 2d, per 70 lbs, upon Tuesday's rates; while any large operations in bonded Wheats and Flour were only prevented by the high prices demanded for few parcels offering,—Canadian and Irish Flour at the same time participating in the improvement. Yesterday, however, the weather becoming more favourable, the trade was less active at the advance mentioned. the advance mentioned.

The weather this morning being exceedingly fine, with s more settled aspect and a much higher temperature, resping in many situations around us has re-commenced, completely reversing the excitement which hitherto prevailed, and rendering versing the excitement which hitherto prevailed, and rendering our market to-day as dull and uninteresting as it was lively and animated before; in free Wheats of every description, scarcely any business was apparent, and without inquiry for those in bond, prices generally reverted to the current rate of Tuesday. Flour also, being difficult of sale, lost the amendment previously obtained, with a tendency to recede farther in value. Barley, rained our last quotations; and a parcel of new Irish Beans realized 3s. 9d. per 60 lbs. Oats, being taken off moderate ly by consumers, supported former prices; but old Oatmeal, upon a very limited demand, was the turn cheaper; and new, the production of this year's crop, of which a few more parcel red, was not saleable without submitting to 33 @ 348.
0 lbs. ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

From our English Files.

Mummy.—A natural mummy has been discovered at Possession Island, in Saldanha Bay, near to Ichaboe, on the southern Coast of Africa, and has been brought to Hull in the ship Toronto. The mummy is that of a negro, apparently about 25 years of age, length 5 feet 10 inches. In cutting down an old street, near Scilly, Kinsale, for the

purpose of levelling the way, more than a hundred skeletons were discovered, supposed to be those of Spaniards, killed there during the wars in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The speed of the quick train from London to Liverpool, in-

lependent of stoppages, is 46 miles an hour. The students of Cologne, in imitation of those of several German Universities, have abolished duelling, and replaced it by a tribunal of honour, whose decisions are to be without ap-

OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.—The official Navy List, just published, contains the following numbers of officers of each rank:—161 admirals; 766 captains, two on retired half-pay, and 60 on the retired list of 1840; 1145 commanders, 98 of them on the retired half-pay list of 1816, and 200 on the retired list of 1830; 2534 lieutenants; 492 masters, four of them superannuated, and 21 unfit for active service; 215 mates; 117 second masters; 90 chapleins, seven of them retired, and four of these naval instructors as well as chaplains; 42 naval instructors; 559 medical officers for service—viz., director general, five inspectors of hospitals, 13 deputy inspectors, 379 surgeons, and 261 assistant surgeons; 323 medical officers, retired, and unfit for further service at sea; 491 pay. masters and pursers, 30 of them on the retired list: and 207 clerks qualified. Total number of officers on the list, 7142. of the Royal Marines there are on the list 733, of whom 321 are on full pay. I major general, 23 colonels and lieutenant colonels, 101 captains, 135 first lieutenants, and 61 second lieutenants; 85 are on retired full pay and 327 on reserved

dockyards, coast guard, and Greenwich Hospital, are 19 admirals, 87 post captains, 168 commanders, 946 lieutenants, 159 masters, 192 mates, 95 second masters, 38 chaplains and naval instructors, 31 naval instructors, 437 medical officers (including acting assistant surgeons), 127 paymasters and pursers, and 41 qualified clerks, 15 acting as pursers. Total number of 65 ber of officers employed 2340.

THE COAST GUARD COURT-MARTIAL. The Court-mare tial on Inspecting Commander Gayton, that occupied so much time, and about which such caution and secrecy was observed. ted to the Board of Customs, by it to be published, has resulted in the Board acquitting Commander Gayton of the charges eferred against him .- Globe. The Calliope, 26, Captain Stanley, will be ready in a few

days to proceed to New Zealand, to convey thither Lieutenant-Governor Grey, as successor to Captain Fitzroy.

The steam-vessel Avon is under orders for the west coast of Africa, having been commissioned by Captain H. M. Denham

for surveying service.

Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, late Chairman of the Harbour of Refuge Commission, has lately been engaged in personally surveying the barbours of the Isle of Man. The Admiralty, for this purpose, a fortnight since, placed at his disposal the Medina, steam-packet, Master Commander William Science iam Smithett.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION .- Every particular co with this expedition will be read with great interest. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Erebush begun on the 1st of July, lat. 68 N., and finished at Whale Fish Islands, 10th of July, 1845:—
"The fair wind which blew us from our friends the steamers."

westerly and north westerly winds (relieved now and then by a fair wind), till the 21st of June, when we found ourselve miles due east of Cape Farewell. Here we had a calm with a most tremendous heavy swell in which we did roll. "During our journey thus far we went within 60 or 70 miles of Iceland, but it was too cloudy to see Mount Hecla-We did not go within 70 miles of Cape Farewell, but rounded it with a gale right aft, which followed us in our course with a heavy sea. We kept close-reefed topsails and reefed foresail, and made the old craft go eight knots through it. The only difficulty we had was to get our gallant chief Sir John Franklin to shorten sail when it was wanted. He is full of life and energy, and of all men the most fitted for the command of an enterprise requiring sound sense and great perseverance; and he is full of benevolence and kindness withal.

"On the 22d we were due north of Farewell. The ther-

mometer had scarcely ever varied three degrees for three weeks, being at about 43. On the 25th we saw our first iceberg in-shore, and the

beautiful sharp, craggy, snowy coast of Greenland in sight, an immense distance off. Since we have had delightful smooth seas; sometimes a calm, sometimes a foul wind, light and much fair wind. For the last few days we have been nearer the land and vestorlaw as a sometimes. land, and yesterday we were catching cod near the most glorious assemblage of ice, rock, snow, and clouds, being about 30 miles from the coast about Lichtenfels. To-day we have had a splendid breeze right aft, with a strong current in our favour.

A most splendid semicircle of ice-bergs appear a-head and under the land-we count 65 from the crow's nest; I have just been on deck looking at one above 200 feet high, which car down with a crash and raised a mist like an avalanche. now twelve o'clock, though the sun is up, so I shall go to bed

The only important intelligence is that a religious riot had occurred at Leipsic, when fourteen persons were killed; and that the cholera was making great ravages in the East Indies.

The weather, immediately after the sailing of the packet, was bad, and prices of flour went up considerably. But, a day or two before the sailing of the Great Western, it cleared up, and, in the Friday's corn market, prices receded to their former nosition, with a tendency to fall.

Inow twelve o'clock, though the sun is up, so I shall go to be and finish this to-morrow, though it is a pity to sleep on such a fine, clear, sun-shining night.

"Disco, July 2.

"The seenery of Disco is grand in the extreme, and the beautiful ice-bergs in bold relief against the dark, almost black-looking coast, present a curious appearance. We have had the most heavenly weather here, clear calm, with a hot sun, and ice-bergs glistening in all directions. I counted 280 ice-bergs

"We shall sail for Lancaster Sound on the 12th, with three years' provisions. You have no conception how happy and comfortable we all are; in fact there is incessant mirth from

We hear that this is supposed to be a remarkably clear

ness. While the corn market was animated, and the price of wheat rose fully 2d. per 70 lbs., the cotton and share markets portrait by Winterhalter. He had the further honour of joint the well-known portrait by Winterhalter.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY. (From The Times.)

Public interest has already, on several former occasions, been excited by those progresses of our gracious Sovereign, and of her foreign allies, which have not only diversified the amusements of the Court, and strengthened the feelings of personal amity which happily exist between the greatest potentates of Europe, but have powerfully contributed to promote national sympathies and political relations most favourable to the peace and welfare of the civilized world. But although the novelty of these meetings of the greatest Sovereigns of the earth has now in some degree worn off, since they may be said to form a part of the social relations of Royalty, no longer restricted as of old to moments of great political excitement, but forming a characteristic portion of the habitual intercourse of a peaceful and refined age, yet they have lost none of their importance in the eyes of the world. On the contrary, if the occasional oc-currence of Royal visits was ever regarded as an auspicious event, fit to be recorded amongst the proudest and most splen-did passages of history, their frequent repetition gives to them a significance beyond the formality of eviquette or the mutual display of opulence and power. The King of Prussia was the display of opulence and power. The King of Prussia was the first of the great European Princes who appeared at the Court of Queen Victoria, upon an occasion which connected him by the ties of religion and regard with the youthful heir to the Crown of England. But this circumstance was hardly needed to give a peculiar interest to the Royal visit to Germany. The Queen of England has ever viewed with predilection a country and a people from which her august race traces its descent, and which has subsequently been more closely endeared to her own sympathies by the ties which are nearest and dearest to ber person. The journey, therefore, upon which her Majesty will embark to day, has long been anticipated by the Court of England with peculiar interest, and has gradually assumed a more public character and a more marked importance than any of the Preceding excursions of the Royal party. It is not, indeed, that any three there are the superior of the Royal party. any threatening apparition or latent danger in the public affairs of Europe convokes to the Rhine this conference of statesmen, and this conclave of Kings; but rather that in the absence of all such perils, and in the general prosperity of the empires confided to those illustrious personages by the Supreme Ruler of events, they may find the noble reward of their political wisdom, and the best guarantee of their future union.

But if we may be allowed to swell upon one of the political ideas which this energy translated the same of the political deas which this

ideas which this meeting is calculated to suggest, we should single out that of the nationality of the German people, which is here so strikingly represented in the person of the Monarch who acts the dignified part of the host of England, surrounded by the c by the first men of his country and his time, and attended at the same time by the sage and experienced minister of the House of Austria. It has been remarked that the personal communications which took place between the Sovereigns of Russia. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, during the latter years of war, put an end, as we trust for ever, to those dissensions which had so long and so fatally divided the northern powers, and even the German empire, and laid the basis of that alliance which restored, and has ever since maintained, the peace of the world.

Out of that neege the nationality of Germany has surging up: Out of that peace the nationality of Germany has sprung up; and the concord of the people has given a strength to the German name far beyond the mere influence of her federal institutions. Germany is henceforward one; and a conflict between her soveral states like these states and the second of her several states, like those which raged throughout the last century, would now be regarded as the unnatural outbreak of a civil war. It is needless to retrace the important part which Prussia has taken in the development of this spirit of concord and of peace. The commercial interests of all Germany have grown with amazing vigour under the happy auspices of commercial union; but these are perhaps the least of the great results which may be traced to the diffusion of a common nationality and the abatement of local jealousies and animosities

tionality and the abatement of local jealousies and animosities among the various states of the German people.

It is then to Germany itself, not only to the German soil but to the German nation, that the Queen of England bends her progress. On the banks of that great river which it associated in every German heart with the warmest emotions of national enthusiasm, and which forms a broad and living pathway between her inland provinces and the ocean, the Queen will trace the meanmental remains of the religion, the chivalry, will trace the monumental remains of the religion, the chivalry, and the taste of former ages; she will find those ancient cities and animated by the modern enterprise of an industrious and in-telligent people; she will be surrounded by the disciplined bands of a numerous, but a popular army; she will be received by a Sovereign who has tempered the exercise of arbitrary power by well-meant solicitude for the welfare of his subjects; but, above all, we believe she will be hailed by the general salutation. of a loyal and affectionate people, eager to do honour to the guest of their King and to Queen Victoria of England. For without doubt, in spite of the meaner passions and more yulgar prejudices which occasionally obtrude themselves between us Something that speaks of freedom and of greatness, to which the hearts of men respond; and for the first time in the history hations the representative of that constitutional majesty and imperial power, whose influence is enhanced by the per-graces of youth and womanhood, is about to appear in art of continental Europe. She goes there, we repeat, only as the representative of one of the most illustrious ong tradition and universal respect, connected with the estabsome, where habit sometimes makes us forget the position of ign in the silent and equable me dition of the public mind of Germany, and more especially in the province through which her Majesty's progress lies, these considerations will not be unfelt; and when the pageants and ceremonies of the Royal hospitality are over, and the mere excitement of the spectacle which at this moment holds Germany in eager expectation is forgotten, we rely upon it, that Prove those amicable relations which have taken deep root in

our cognate origin, our congenial character, and our common interests in the affairs of the world. THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL. Bonn, August 12. The Minster was crowded in every niche and corner, although a very large proportion of the visitors were without, and had already taken their places on the scaffolding erected round the statue on the Munster-platz, where they were joined at the clusion of the service by the members of the procesalbert, arrived, and alighted at the mansion of Count Furst-theret, situate at the extremity of Munster-platz, where the balcony, hung with crimson velvet, fringed with gold, had been their reception. After a few minutes their Mawise might have been passed over in silent contempt calls has robbed his incapacity of the obscurity which should natu-to a happy sheltered it. This unhappy exhibition having come to a happy conclusion, an oration was delivered by Dr. Breid-enstein at veiling of the statue. In as instant the surrounding canvass concluding words of which were the cue to the uno the ground, and the state crose as it were into view, amidst e bravees of the multitude, and the booming of artillery.—
he effect was thrilling, the immediate impression of the statue
ing most striking. The features are boldly sculptured, and expression of profound and earnest thought, mingled and the classical robe, and the attitude, which represents him with a pencil and note-book in either hand in an interval of rethe statue is that its vigour approaches too much to coarseness, and that its appearance is somewhat squatty. The pecetal, which, as well as the statue, is of bronze, bears four bas-telest tenral. is easy and natural. The only fault to be found with senting four allegorical figures of fancy, symphony, sacred c, and dramatic music, the designs of which are chaste and simple elegance. The sculptor of the statue is M. el, one of several competitors for the undertaking, and it is by M. Burgschmiet, whose work was so effectually one that it is said not to have required re-touching with the auguration, and attested by the signatures of the King Prussia and the Queen of England, having been soldered up in a lead of the Dasement, and the aper-A parchment, recording the facts and date of the inin a leaden case, was placed under the basement, and the aperure closed and cemented. With this ceremony the inaugu tion terminated, and the committee and visitors returned to their respective hotels for the purpose of refection previous to the concert, which commenced at four o'clock.

Colonial.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CATHCART, Commander of the Forces arrived in this town (Cobourg) on Saturday last, the 3th instant, accompanied by the members of his suite. His ordship to the secretary of the secretary ordship occupied rooms in the Globe Hotel, where he received we understand, the most satisfactory accommodation; and, after spending the Sunday in Cobourg, proceeded on Monday morning, at an early hour, on his route for Kingston. His Lordship, we have been informed, was precluded from attending Divine S. Service in St. Peter's Church by indisposition. - [ED.

(Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.) the wind took some northing, and it is now rather cool.

Quebec sufferers have on hand, according to the latest statement, after the deduction of expenditure and investments, a

DORCHESTER ELECTION .- This election closed on Tuesday night. Mr. Taschereau is triumphant, with a large majority We subjoin the number of the votes taken at the several polling places so far as they have been received in town; they are

t, however, as yet complete:-	Taschereau.	Patton.
Ste. Marie	339	16
St. Elzear		2
St. Bernard	105	0
St. Isidore	97	24
St. Joseph	242	0 00
St. Henry	242	9
Frampton	101	12
Cranbourne	15	12
Ste. Marguerite	113	8
Ste. Claire	256	2
Ste. Claire	110	16
St. Nicolas	114	52
Pointe Levi	250	135
Majority	2154	288
Quebec Mercury.		

JACQUES CARTIER TREE, QUEBEC-On Sunday evenng, about 6 o'clock, one of the three trunks of this interesting

thrown down, but fortunately without doing any damage, as it fell in the English Church yard, in which it stands.

It was under this tree that Jacques Cartier first took his abode, and it has always been from that time regarded by the Canadians and others with a feeling amounting almost to veneration, as might be plainly seen by the excitement manifested on Sunday evening after the fall occurred. The Indians also made it their principal place of resort in their intercourse with the first settlers.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. J. G. Hooper, a genueman of first-rate experience in matters connected with the growth of timber, accompanied by the Lord Bishop, the Churchwardens, and several of our most influential merchants, proceeded to examine that portion of the tree remaining, and we are happy examine that portion is that although that portion of the to say that his opinion is, that although that portion of the tree which fell was completely decayed, the greater part of the remainder was perfectly sound, and that there was not the slightest danger to the inhabitants of the adjacent houses, in allowing it to stand. It will be necessary, from the fact of there being a defect in the northern stock, to take some part of the branches off, yet, as the two remaining tranks have united in their growth, the greater part will remain to be an ornament

The girt of the tree was taken this morning by Mr. Hooper, assisted by the Lord Bishop, and was found to be 14 feet 1 inch.

It was suggested by Mr. Hooper that there should be a tablet affixed to the stock of the fallen stem, commemorative of the events which have taken place beneath the shade of this Father

Although Shakspeare's description of Hotspur "amongst a grove the very straightest plant" could not be applied to it, yet its noble proportions and symmetry, in addition to its historical associations, have never failed to attract the attention and admiration of visitors, and unanimous satisfaction is felt with the sult of the investigation. A BYSTANDER. - Quebec Mercury

In the Cornwall Observer of the 4th we find a very interesting account of a grand dinner given by the Saint Regis Indians to their newly appointed agent, Mr. Sutherland Colquhoun, and to Mr. Macdonell and Mr. Macdonald, of Cornwall, the members for Dundas and Cornwall. The Indian village of St. Regis is situated half in Canada and half in the United States, and contains about 850 inhabitants. Some serious dissensions have lately occurred between the inhabitants, but on this occaa magnificent pipe, ornamented in the usual Indian style, and the production of some native artist in the North-West, having been brought by Mr. George Macdonell especially for this purpose. The council lasted for four hours, during which time

pose. The council lasted for four hours, during which time several speeches were made, and the ceremony of installing several gentlemen as chiefs of the tribe was performed with great solemnity. We subjoin the speech of Mr. George Macdonell, made in the Indian style:—

Mr. Macdonell, of Dundas, said, "that he was somewhat accustomed to address large meetings of their pale-faced brethren—he did so without embarrassment—but in this instance

uses and of the vastest empire in the world, but of the freest marchy. The person of the Sovereign of England is, by the gradition and universal respect, connected with the establed liberties of this realm. Abroad, even more than at me, where habit sometimes makes us forget the position of nt of the Conthe first place, he was proud to meet the chiefs whose heads stitution—abroad, even more than at home, the Queen of England is the chief representative of temperate freedom and constitutional monarchy; for whilst on the one hand she is surrounded by all the pomp of State and the dignity of prerogative, on the other she holds her crown upon a compact of sative, on the other she holds her crown upon a compact of allegiance to the liberties of the country. In the present condition of the public mind of Germany, and more especially in had brought the calumet of peace among them which had come from the far west, towards the setting sun, where the red man is still to be seen in his native dignity, and possessing the attri butes which command the respect of the pale-faces. The remen there, and their forefathers, who had gone to those hun ing grounds prepared by the great spirit, alike for the warriors and other races, looked upon this ceremony of smoking the pipe of peace as sacred. He hoped they would so regard it. was by being united that they could sustain themselves i the estimation of others. He trusted they would so continue. Their great father, the Governor, would rejoice to hear of the amity which now existed among them. They owed him much. He had given them an agent of their own choice, and they might rest assured they would receive from the government, in all cases, the same consideration which was extended to others.—

the conclusion of the service by the members of the procession and the choruses. Proceedings were then suspended until about 12 o'clock, when the rattle of carriages was heard, accompanied by the shouts of the crowd, and the King and Queen of Prussia, accompanied by the Queen of England and Prince Albert arrived and alighted at the mansion of Count Fursi necessary to restore order and obedience to to the laws, the expenses of this force to be defrayed from the Treasury. It is stated that the inhabitants generally are pleased with this spirited proceeding of Governor Wright's and that the citizens who s appeared in their places, and were welcomed with hearty so of gratulation. The ceremony of inauguration then an a for male voices, composed by Dr. Breidenstein, to words as Will also Composed by Dr. Breidenstein, to words as William for male voices, composed by Dr. Breiden-tein, to words Wilhelm Gruets. The production of such a composist this proved to be would, under any circumstances, be murder of a Sheriff in open day, while in the execution of his murder of a Sheriff in open day, while in the execution of his ful, but on an occasion like the present, when the mu-ius of Germany is in question, and the object is to do them with food. It is well that these men have at last assumman in whom it reached its highest point, what ed the grace to fly before the terrors of the law; but we con fess that we have our apprehensions that this contempt calls for an open expression of censure, though, perhaps, not so much of Dr. Breidenstein as of his friends, whose ill-judged indulgence has robbed to the country of Delaware, easily to be broken up. The law has robbed to the country of Delaware, easily to be broken up. has been violated with impunity too long, to have its authority restored without great trouble, and, we fear, loss of life. A lesson may be learnt from these proceedings in the United States of value to all civil authorities; it must teach them that to be set at naught, and the law to fall into contempt in their persons, then there is no resource but in the military power, an alternative, which, however necessary, cannot be contemplated without horror by every homens passed. if they, by timidity, or carelessness once suffer their authority to be set at naught, and the law to fall into contempt in their an atternative, which, nowever necessary, cannot be contempla-ted without horror by every humane person, because it is a well established fact that troops hardly ever fire upon or classical troops to cope with the Mexiwith the wildness of inspiration, which is seized to its full exwhich is an effective compromise between the distance of the seized to its full exwhich is an effective compromise between the distance of the seized to its full exwhich is an effective compromise between the distance of the seized to its full exwhich is an effective compromise between the distance of the seized to its full exnocent person. — Montreal Courier.

The figure is clothed in a costume
nocent person. — Montreal Courier.

and New York.

Grain crops in Canada have come in well. In Lower Canada, the crop of wheat is abundant, and much of it is in the barn, well saved.

Farmers in the District of Montreal declare

Lu some places however. that they never had a better crop. In some places, however, the fly and rust have done damage.—Montreal Herald.

But it may be added.

But it may be added.

NOVA SCOTIA.

part of the British Government to deprive this Province of the cured upon such security. part of the British Government to deprive this Province of the hencit of its own resources, by granting to the Americans a full participation in the fisheries of the coast, have been prevalent during the past fortnight. They unfortunately assume an air of probability, from the circumstance of the impolitic and in the Bay of Fundy, which their government has desired with an eagerness that proves its great importance, and which alone should have inspired distruct of the ostensible motives upon.

They are coveted by the general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order every description of articles connected with the business.

The Subscriber proposes to sell, or let, or would give in exchange for other Property, the SAW-MILL on Lot to English capitalists, who doubts her ability to procure what money she may desire? Mexico is poor only because she has been badly governed, not because she does not contain within the same principles will be adhered to which have characterized his establishment.

The Mill has the advantage of a NEVER FALLING stream of his establishment. should have inspired distrust of the ostensible motives upon which it has been alleged such a concession has been sought.— The policy of the American Government grasps not only at present but prospective advantage. Its negotiations, based upon immediate benefit, are never without a far-seeing development of immense advantage in the future, separate and distinct.

Here elements of wealth.

From her mines she can procure money, and with money she can procure men. In this important particular, therefore, she should not be despised.

But she has another external source of power. The formiment of immense advantage in the future, separate and distinct from the original pretence. Thus it may be safely inferred that the anxiety to acquire an interest in British territory, a participation in its resources, a free communication with its inhabitants, are but means to an end—and that end, the addinable and t

In London the subscription in favour of our sufferers had amounted to about £13,000. An additional, and the third, £3,000, is announced from Manchester.

Some other subscriptions from places in Canada West were also announced to the President of the Committee, the Hon.

R. E. Caron, by this morning's mail.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have sent out in the Zealous and — 6,000 blankets, 13,000 pairs of shoes, and 8,000 jackets: a handsome donation, and most acceptable; the blankets especially, of which the poorer class of those burnt out are much in need.

The Committee of the General Relief Fund in behalf of the The Committee to the the Admirate the the the the Amor patrice in the Mother Country, and inducing the attachment only by the profit far more formidable; but they are the field. Thus in numbers they are formidable; but they are the field. Thus in numbers they are formidable; but they are the field. Thus in numb their affections by depriving them of their rights, and, by placing those advantages in the hands of a foreign power, to give to that power such a character, by holding their resources in its possession, as would lead them to seek its protection and assistance upon the first disagreement with the Parent Country. In such an event they could not become, or could not long

PRINCE HENRY OF HOLLAND IN NEWFOUNDLAND .-The reception which this royal stranger has met with in New-foundland may appropriately enough come under the designa-tion "bored to death." At the latest advices the Newfoundlanders were yet not tired of viewing him as a public spectac The Prince, we have no doubt, anticipating a repetition of the Newfoundland ordeal, has come to the conclusion of not visiting any more of the British dependencies. He will thus have to make up his mind of the rest, from his experience of the poorest specimen, (always excepting the vast importance of the fishery), and will not thereby add much to his stock of general knowledge or acquaintance with the Colonial resources of Great Britain. Had his Royal Highness come this way, with the exception of the usual courtesy due to his rank, he might have observed at his leisure; and we think it very probable the igate would have been a much greater lion than the Prince

UNITED STATES.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The fire in Broad street on Sunday morning, was most disastrous in its consequences, and the most extended, in regard to space, of any that our city has been visited with for a considerable length of time. It originated, doubtless, from incen-diarism, between one and two o'clock, in a large stable used by Mr. John Clark, at the rear of Broad street above Arch.— There were in at the time a number of horses; twelve of them were got out uninjured, and saved. These animals were used to draw cars to and from the inclined plane. The wind, which blew pretty strongly from the south-west, carried the mass of flame from the stable immediately to the back end of the large flame from the stable immediately to the back end of the large storehouse of Messrs. Siter, Janes & Co. In an incredible space of time that large building caught, and the fire spread through it in every part. It was entirely destroyed, and but a small portion of its contents, which consisted of cotton, flour, grain, &c., was saved. The adjoining premises were used by Mr. Kershow, of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, as a receptacle for his waggons. These were all saved, but the furniture of Mr. Clark's family, occupying the upper stories, was entirely consumed, and the inmates compelled to leave the premises precipitately to save themselves from the awful speed and fury of the flames. The next adjoining building, called the Penn. of the flames. The next adjoining building, called the Penn-sylvania and Ohio Depot, was occupied as an extensive for warding and commission warchouse, by James Steel & Co., also with the most of its contents, of various kinds of produce, fire crossed Cherry street and communicated to the Citizens Portable Boat Line Depot of Craige, Bellas & Co. This building extended from the north side of Cherry street to that known as the "Central Block." Here the whole establishment shared

The amount of property in the different store houses, has been estimated as follows:—Craige, Bellas & Co., from 10 to 15,000 dollars; James Steele & Co., about 10,000 dollars, and Siter, James & Co., about 10,000 dollars. Each firm are insured for amounts which more than cover their respective losses.

The fire stopped with Craige & Bellas's store, on account of the existence of a space between the upper part of the main ouilding, and from the fact of the impossibility of its being communicated to the "Central Block," which extends a considerable distance to the northward, and is covered with a zinc

The entire loss by the above fire has been roughly estimated at about 80,000 dollars.

By the falling of the walls while the buildings were in flames, several persons were severely injured. — N. Y. Herald, Sept. 9.

PRESENTMENT OF THE BEACON COURSE.—The grand may of Hudson county have presented as a nuisance the Beacon Race Course at Hoboken, and we give the document entire,

from the Newark Daily, as one revealing scenes of outrage and infamy which imperatively call for reform.

"The grand inquest of the county of Hudson would beg leave to present—That numerous complaints have been made before them of riotous and disorderly conduct at the Beacon Race Course, in the township of North Bergen, in said county; that at the races there had, large numbers of people have from time to time been assembled; that gamblers, with their various devices to allure the young and unwary, have there practised their arts; that violent and riotous men who have there con-gregated, have given way to their passions and committed nu-merous assaults and batteries; that the lowest and most des-York, who by their conduct have brought discredit upon the haracter of our county, and have been guilty of practice rimental to the peace and morals of the public; and we have been informed that the proprietor has employed gangs of bullies who have there assembled, to intimidate and overawe the freuenters of the race course; that there is scarcely a session of the grand jury but that the scenes there practised have given rise to numerous complaints; and that in consequence of the above named evils, the said race-course has become a nuisance

JOHN LOVETT, Foreman. E. RANDALL, Secretary."

The Chief Justice (Hornblower) congratulates the grand quest upon the firmness they have displayed in making this esentment, but adds-

"It is true, gentlemen, that your presentment is in its present form of but little weight; the proprietors and frequenters of the course will not notice it—it will be defied. But if the magistrates and constables of the county will go forward and arrest the violators of the law, on all occasions, the public peace Let then endeavour, by retaining the best characteristics of the red man, receiving the blessings and rejecting the ills of civilization, to deserve this. He would conclude by wishing them every prosperity."—Montreal Courier.

The Strength of Mexico.

(From the Albany Citizen.)

If Mexico actually declares War against us, we shall not find it a mere pastime or boy's play to cope with her. The ultimate result of such a struggle as that between the U. States and Mexico, it is not at all difficult to predict. Mexico would of course, in the long run, and after the expenditure of millions of money and hundreds of lives, be thoroughly beaten. She cannot successfully struggle against us, even if she calls in foreign aid. But nevertheless, neither her strength nor her resources are by any means contemptible, nor should they be treated contemptuously. Too many of our people have so long talked themselves, and heard others talk, of the weakness and the utter imbecility of Mexico, that they have to a great extent imbibed the idea that Uncle Sam may easily flog that proud Republic long before sunrise any fine morning, and cook the "spoils of victory" for breakfast. This is a sad mistake, as a perusal of the following extract from an article from the Ro-chester Democrat of Wednesday will show:

Mexico, notwithstanding the abundant evidences of weakness and imbecility which she has given the world, has within herself resources by no means to be despised. There is pretty conclusive evidence that she has at this moment, an army of 20,000 in the field well equipped and furnished. And an army of 20,000 men, even though these men are degenerate Mexicans

nocent person.—Montreal Courier.

The rot in the potatoes, we regret to learn, is destroying the crop in the Towships almost entirely. In some places on this island the potatoes have escaped as yet, in others they shew evidence of being diseased.

We observe by American papers, that the same disease is We observe by American papers, that the same disease is common in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and New York.

it will be because a stronger power, (to be brought into the same disease is sition either in the form of men or money) stands at her back. If that power is to supply men, directly its influence will be felt. If money is to be furnished, men can easily be procured. We half

the fly and rust have done damage.—Montreal Herald.

Incendiarism is, unhappily, still rife in different parts of the Province. The last Niagara Chronicle mentions two instances in that locality. One of the sufferers is that loyal man ces in that locality. The last Fight of Fort Eric.—Toronto were even more depreciated than those of Mexico, obtain milparchment, recording the facts and date of the inand attested by the signatures of the King of
the Queen of England, having been soldered up
the Queen of England, having been soldered up
the Angler

Trovince. The mass recognition of the sufferers is that loyal man sury chest? In reply, we ask, how did Spain, when her can man and good subject, the Hon. J. Kirby, of Fort Erie.—Toronto
were even more depreciated than those of Mexico, obtain millions to carry on her wars? The answer is familiar to all,—
Havald she contracted her quicksilver mines to the Rothschilds. They proved a very present help in her time of trouble, and the go THE FISHERIES.—Painful rumours of a disposition on the vernment could have commanded millions more than it pro-

From her mines she can procure money, and with money

But she has another external source of power. The formi-Quebec, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The weather at Quebec continues very fine. The sun this inhabitants, are but means to an end—and that end, the addition to the Union of these valuable outskirts, which British war our knowledge, been numbered. But they have been rulers treat so lightly. The colonies are too far from the variously estimated, at from five to twenty thousand—able, at

To these resources of Mexico, may be added the chimate of that region—the difficulty of procuring food and water for an army—the mountain passes which hedge up all practicable ac-cess to the interior of Mexico, upon the only accessible route between Vera Cruz and the Capitol—and last, though not least, the doubt that the Almighty has any attribute which would In such an event they could not become, or could not loss continue independent, though Great Britain were to consent to a separation and they to desire it; and hence it will be only a question of time, after our fisheries are made over to American enterprise, when Nova Scotia shall become a State of the Union. wise, therefore, to entirely despise her threatened attempt t resist what she deems the invasion and spoliation of her soil.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of this Association are respectfully reminded, hat 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.

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

The stated MONTHLY MEETING of the STANDING COMMITTEE of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toront will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toront on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

THOS. CHAMPION, Asst. Secretary. Committee Room, 17th Sept., 1845.

CHURCH SOCIETY. Parochial Meetings of the Newcastle and Colborne District 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-

enient to be present. JONATHAN SHORTT. Pert Hope, Sept. 10, 1845.

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 Insti-tution, which, under the name of the "Peterborough Govern-ment 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 Emi-

grant, who have not yet decided on their ultimate destination and who are often influenced in their decision by a desire o living in the vicinity of a School, where their children can be fitted for Mercantile pursuits or the learned Professions,—to such itmay be proper to state, that, Peterborough, the Capital of the Colborne District, is a large and rapidly increasing County Town, easy of access, either by Stage or Steamboat, and is emarkable 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 eminentindividuals in the Province, including the Lord Bishops f Moniteal and Toronto. His success as a Prizeman, Modeator, and College Tutor, he can establish by Testimonials from Fellows and Professors of his University, and his aptitude for imparting the information he possesses is fully vouched for in Letters from two successive Lieutenant Governors of Upper Canada, Lord Seaton and Sir Francis Bond Head. Mr. JAYLOR undertakes to read a course of Mathematics or Classics with any Pupil, desirous of acquiring a higher degree of proficency in these branches of study than is usually attainable in Public Schools.

Term, 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. Peterboroigh, Canada West, 12th Sept., 1845. EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER. to whom Mis. 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 per n who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 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 pro nounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirous 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, of 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.)

Tuition Fees. { Preparatory School...£1 10 0 per quarter College Forms ... 2 5 0 " "

Board and Lodging ... 6 0 0 " "

Seat in respective places of worship ... 0 2 6 " "

Mending ... 0 1 6 " " Minimum for Boarders (per annum) ... 30 16 0 " Maximum do. do. do. 33 16 0 " OPTIONAL BRANCHES-(EXTRA); Hebrew and German. J. P. DE LA HAYE,

The Toronto Patriot, Herald, British Canadian, British Colonist. Quebec Mercury, Montreal Courier, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, and London Inquirer, will please insert till the First of November Toronto, September, 1845.

Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!! . COWLES has again returned to Cobourg and will resume the practice of his profession as Dentist. Ha-ring supplied himself with new Instruments as well as beauticelain Teeth and Gold Foil, he is now prepared to wai upon his friends at his office or at their dwellings.
Cobourg, 8th Sept., 1845.

A SAW-MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET,

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 Land is well supplied with PINE TIMBER. There is also on the Premises a FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, with

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-WRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall.

ALSO: to be Let next Sprind, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out-Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845,

N.B.—Messrs. A. & S. N. beg to give notice that they have popointed Mr. CHARLES BOYER, STATIONER, in Cohourg,

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.

BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. OODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their

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, is very extensive, and in great variety, and will be found to be at the lowest prices. They have also a large assortment of

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

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,

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 ties they possess for executing orders in Great Britain, having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the husiness, and who personally attends to the execution of their orders.

Books procured from New-York every week by the Express.

The London Catalogue of New Publications received from

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

A KEY TO GERMAN CONVERSATION, CONSISTING of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, &c., calculated to facilitate the acquisition of that Language, By J. M. HIRSCHFELDER.

and Teacher of Arabic, Syriac, and German. For sale, price Five Shillings Currency, by Armour & Ram say, 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 Queb and Toronto. Published under the sanction of the

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

King Street, Toronto.

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

e latest and best styles In Table Ware, " Tea and Breakfast Ware, "Toilet Ware,
"China Vases, Figures, &c. &c.
Richly Gilt, Ornamented and Plain.

every variety of size. The Sabscribers 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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, August 13, 1845.

BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf SADDLERY.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of Mr. HENRY DAVIES, respectfully begs leave to inform Mr. HENRY DAVIES, respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and public generally, that he will continue the business in the same premises, and that he has a general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared

his establishment.

WILLIAM PEARSON. Cobourg, August 5, 1845.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. Apothecaries' and Confectioners' Wares

STONE MORTARS and PESTLES, Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covered and uncovered, Water Closets, Bidet, Chair and Bed Pans, Breast Pipes, Breast Glasses, and Nipple-Shells,

Vials and Stoppered Rounds,
Pickle and Sauce Bottles, Confectioners and Covers, Fish Globes, Painters' Materials. White Lead, several qualities, Venetian Red, and Spanish Brown, Green and Black Paints, ground in oil, Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Furple Brown, Rose, English and Dutch Pinks, Prussian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue,

Prussian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue,
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
Tools; Swan-quill Pencils and Camel-hair Pencils; Win
dow Glass, assorted sizes; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil of
the very best quality; Spirits Turpentine and Camphine Oil.

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

Toronto, August 13, 1845. 250 CRATES CROCKERY, SUITABLE to the COUNTRY TRADE, for sale, either by

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, August 13, 1845. 10, City Buildings. 423-15 JOHN C. BETTRIDGE.

the package, or put up to suit purchasers, by

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES;

Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishest GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS. AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KETT 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.

LAND SCRIP

FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY. Land and House Agent,

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

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

413-tf

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS. A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with fur-nished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in To-

ronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. FRANCIS EVANS, RECTOR OF WOOD+ THE REV. FRANCIS EVANS, RECTOR OF WOODROUSE, TALBOT DISTRICT, has, during the last year,
received into his family a limited number of young gentlemen,
whom (with the aid of an Assistant) he instructs in all the
elements of a Liberall Education, and prepares for the higher
forms of Upper Canada College. Mr. Evans is making
arrangements whereby he will be enabled to increase the number of his Pupils to Ten, and he will therefore, on re-opening
on the 22nd of September, have three vacancies, which he is
desirous to fill.

on the 22nd of September, have three vacancies, which he is desirous to fill.

No Pupils will be admitted who are more than twelve years of age. Satisfactory references will be given and required.

Mr. E.'s residence is situated on the high road from Simcod to Port Dover, within an easy day's journey from Toronto, and only six hours' drive from Hamilton by the plank road, and in a pleasant and most healthy part of the country. Address (if by letter pre-paid) to the REV. F. EVANS, St.

John's Rectory, Woodhouse, Simcoe.

August 28, 1845.

424-4 The Wellington District Grammar School WILL re open on Monday, the 1st of September. The v subjects taught are the usual Branches of an English Education, together with the course of Classical and Mathe-

matical 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,..... £0 15 0

ditto including Classics, &c. ... 1 5 0 French, Drawing, &c., if required, on equally reasonable ARTHUR C. VERNER, A. B. PRINCIPAL Mr. V. has also accommodation for BOARDERS, to

whose attainments and general improvement no attention will 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. Vankonghnet, Esq.

A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as Roarders.

Aug. 6, 1845.

New Music.

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

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

Boarders.

TERMS PER QUARTER—(in advance.)

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

Drawing and Painting—each.

1 10 0
1 10 0 First Rudiments.

Board and Education in the above branches,-BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-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 commence to the commence of 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 ?

Adelaide Street) March, 1845. BIRTHS. At Cavanville, on the 17th inst., the lady of T. V. Tupper,

On the 12th inst., at Cobourg, Mrs. Simons of a daughter In this town, on the 11th inst., the lady of Professor Kings-DIED.

On the 10th inst., after a short illness, William Henry, the nfant son of B. H. Parker, Esq., of Guelph. In Toronto, at the residence of her brother-in-law (Mr. G. A. Barber), on Saturday morning last, 13th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mary Shortis, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Shortis, formerly of Bristol, England, aged 31 years.

Letters reseived during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 18: n the Fremises a FRAME DWEDDIAS.

NORCHARD 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.

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 Building Committee.

February 20, 1845.

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 Building Committee.

397-if Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.

TO LET, On Reasonable Terms,

Apply to F. M. HILL Eso.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT, 122, King Street, Toronto,

SOLE AGENTS of the celebrated Piano Fortes of Stod-dart & Co., New York, and Chickering, of Boston; also, a great variety of other Piano Fortes, of good makers, always on hand, as well as a large and choice assortment of every kind of Brass and STRINGED INSTRUMENTS. A very large and boice collection of the latest publications in Music just received.



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,

Book-sellers and Printers UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, AVE, always on hand an extensive assortment of Books,

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.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Tutor in Hebrew in the University of King's College, Toronto

June 26, 1845.

Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; and at the Publisher H. & W. ROWSELL,

GLASSWARE: 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 Iralian.

satisfactory reference, will receive prompt and careful attention.

Land and House Agent, &c.

TRENT CHURCH.

SON.

"O, if there be within the human heart A feeling holier than all else besides, It is the love that warms the mother's breast, Even for a sinning child—the only tie That death alone can sever, and is felt Till the last throb of feeling is at rest."

mother was in the last stages of consumption, if alive. seems fast receding, and eternity is fast opening with and general erudition, he was distinguished by a pro-My mother was the only being on earth who had a all its solemn realities to my view. What I do, must found acquaintance with ecclesiastical law, and with hold on my conscience. She had made an impression be done quickly. The grave is ready for me. My all that various lore which relates to the rights, the on my heart which infidelity itself could not eradicate. house is set in order, all my work on earth is done, privileges, and the duties of the clergy. In all cases The idea of seeing her no more was agony. I there- except a few parting words to you, my first-born son. of difficulty or doubt, it was impossible for his brethfore, hastened up the North river as far as Kinder- Let me first ask you one question which I wish you ren to resort to a more friendly or more accomplished hook, took a seat in the earliest stage, and hurried on to answer to God and your own conscience. Do you adviser.

ward and listened. She replied:-

"Hark! they whisper, angels say,

religion of the Lible."

Alarmed at my own thoughts, I drew the curtain nity and immortal life open upon my soul's delighted close and walked to the window. An awe came over vision-unutterable thoughts of God and heaven fill me. I felt for once how awful goodness was; I seem- my already expanding capacities. I feel the assued to be in the presence of some all-pervading spirit. rance that God is my father, Christ my Saviour, and I looked out, the san was climbing up the blue horizon, the Holy Spirit my Comforter; that I shall scon have and nouring his beams over the face of nature. Who an unclouded vision of the glories of God's palaces: made that san? seemed to whisper in my ear. "He that all that is now dark, or deep, or high, to my premaketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good," sent limited capacity, will be unfolded and understood. busy memory replied. I twirled my watch-key with Nature, providence, and grace, will furnish themes for trembling fingers. I caught up a book, and turned eternal research; the perfections and attributes of over the leaves with a trepidation and haste that God, an endless intellectual feast; and redemption, an showed how deeply I was agitated, and how absent everlasting song. my busy mind; for I had not the most foreign idea her repeat-

"Then shall I see, and hear, and know,

"Lorenzo, dost thou feel these arguments? Or is there naught but vengence can be felt?

gathering strength from the assertion. "You must," he continued, "arm yourself with I saw myself as a lost sinner. I saw my remedy; fortitude, and be careful to keep a perfect control of wss the Saviour of sinners revealed in that long ne your feelings in her presence. In her wild moments glected and despised book, the Bible. she is eloquent, and touching in many of her appeals; but we know she is not herself." My sister with surprising firmness, said that whatever her father might think of her mother, she had the clearest evidence that she had the most perfect use of her reason; and that while her body was fast wasting away, " Her inward man was renewed day by day." I turned a look of inquiry on my sister; her features were lighted up with the same glow of feeling which I had seen in the face of my mother. My father rose, muttered something about enthusiasm and the priest-ridden craft, and left the room.

A private talk with my sister convinced me that a surprising change had taken place in her own feelings on the subject of religion, since I had seen her .-Conscience again reiterated, "Dost thou feel these arguments, or is there naught but vengeance can be

After breakfast I hastened again to the sick room. My mother was awake, had been informed that I was a century, has left upon my mind, is one which there, and received me with great composure. "One almost despair of communicating to others. H thing have I desired of the Lord, and he has given superb scholarship, his exquisite taste, his keen sens me the desire of my heart," said she, with a smile, giving me a maternal kiss. The solemn query of Dr. Young still sounded in my ears, "Dost thou feel these

My mother said that day was to be a solemn day with her, she was "at the eleventh hour," about to unite with the Church militant, and very possibly with the Church triumphant; and added, that it would be a pleasant exchange to go from communion on earth, to fruition in heaven. In the afternoon the Clergyman and several others came, and preparations were made for the Lord's supper. The family were all desired to be present. My father took his seat in a window in a remote corner of the room, and sat motionless during the exercises, as if he had no power to move. The children were arranged near the bed. My mother was raised on pillows to as comfortable a position as possible: still her friends expressed a fear one who knew him intimately chanced to be in troub that the exercises would be too fatiguing for her in her weak state. "Fear nothing but sin," said she sweetly; "I feel strengthened for the scenes before me, and expect that this work will be my last work-

After these solemn and impressive scenes were ended my mother addressed my father in the language of an affectionate warning; then began with the youngest child, and ascended in her addresses or admonitions, till she had spoken to the whole of them but me She bade them farewell-gave her hand to each of her Christian friends, and they departed.

My mother, thought I, feels that my case is hopeless, and desires to leave me to pursue my own chosen With young people, he was always a prime favourite. path to ruin. Tears rushed to my eyes; but I sup- The prospect of a meeting with him was looked forward pressed them and strove hard to escape from the inward to as a holiday, and when the holiday came, it was all voice which continued to repeat, "Dost thou feel these sunshine. His genuine benevolence, however, manbeckoned to my sister to leave the room. "Alone have had a passion for that very disagreeable task. with God," said she, and raising her hands to heaven, (as many people find it,) of "teaching the young idea plead for strength to do her duty, her last duty to her how to shoot." He knew scarcely any delight equal first-born son-lamented that she had, through fear to that of examining youngsters, of all sorts, condiof man, acted with so little decision-had done so tions, sizes, and ages; and what is more, the younglittle to save her children-appealed to Him who sters always delighted in being examined by him. seeth in secret, for well she knew her life had been Had it been so fated, the headship of a college one of stifled hopes, slavish fear, and bitter repentance, would have been, of all others, the position best suited but thanked God that he had at last given her victory to his character. In such a post, his happiness and through the Lord Jesus Christ. Then turning to me usefulness would probably have been unspeakable.she alluded to my infidelity, and presented me a vol- The encouragement of youthful ability and worth ume of the Scriptures, with Watson's Apology for the would then have been the pride, the delight, and the Bible, and Young's Night Thoughts—"Dost thou feel main object of his life. But, Providence had other these arguments?" was again repeated to my soul.— work for him to do. "My son," said she, taking my hand in hers, "I know As a writer, Dr. Bayley is known to the world

THE DYING MOTHER AND HER INFIDEL watched the progress of scepticism in your young this is a precious relique which cannot be contemplamind. I know the art and sophistry with which it ted without exciting the deepest regret that he should was mingled with your earliest moral perceptions. I have failed to appear frequently before the world, and know the arguments by which it has been defended openly to take his due rank among the foremost di--how soothing its doctrines are to guilt. I have vines of our church. It is a composition of such rare felt its influence, and I feel for you all that a mother eloquence, learning, and research, as to satisfy the in my circumstances can feel. The icy chill of death public that his modesty and self-distrust must have is now creeping over my frame. This is the last effort deprived them of much inestimable guidance and in-On my arrival at New York, I learned that my of my maternal love. Life is fast ebbing away—time struction. In addition to his stores of sound theology towards home, agitated with a thousand fearful ap- wish me to die a believer in the dark creed of Voltaire The sun was just rising over my native hills when the tomb, which in the light of infidelity is dark as wards God and man, which shewed itself throughout the I alighted at my father's door. All was still! I was darkness itself. Death is an eternal sleep, an utter whole course of his clerical life in deeds of the costlijust about to give a loud rap when my sister opened extinction of being. This thinking, reasoning mind, est beneficence. His hospitality was unbounded, and He has also a good assortment of the door, and bade good morning to the watcher who was just departing, and pressed me to her throbbing ment, must go out like an expiring taper, lose its conbosom. My brother, you have come, was all she sciousness, and cease to exist, like the beasts that pe- though deep and fervent, was always of a cheerful could articulate, and weeping, led the way to my mo- rish. Infidelity has rendered my life wretched: the type. It gladdened the rustic holiday; it presided She stepped lightly in, withdrew the curtain slightly the shadow of death. There is nothing in heaven or willage; it watched, and it supported the village from her bed, and left the room. The scene she an- on earth that can give a ray of light, or hope, or con- school; it guarded the house of God with reverential for Cash, or short approved credit. ticipated would be too tender for her feelings. I solation, to the dying infidel. Should you name the vigilance and care. To him one of the most painful walked softly to her bed; my mother seemed to be promises-the deist's God never made a revelation of sights on earth was a church in a condition which dozing. Her face was turned from me, and so pale, himself to man. Should you speak of him whom the spoke of neglect or apathy on the part of the congreso emaciated, that my first impression was, that she apostle calls the resurrection and the life—he is an gation or their officers. Such evils and disgraces alwas dead. But a smile passing over her features conimposite can be dead. But a smile passing o I heard a whisper—I leaned over her. "I come—I to call upon his name. Come with a licentions song, he was last connected, and in which he closed his days Rich Vestings, and hopes, by stirt attention to business, to the reflection and the was last connected, and in which he closed his days Rich Vestings, and hopes, by stirt attention to business, to the reflection and the was last connected, and in which he closed his days and hopes, by stirt attention to business, to the reflection and the was last connected, and in which he closed his days are supported by the reflection and the was last connected, and in which he closed his days are supported by the reflection and the was last connected, and in which he closed his days are supported by the reflection and the was last connected, and in which he closed his days are supported by the reflection and the was last connected, and in which he closed his days are supported by the reflection and the was last connected, and in which he closed his days are supported by the reflection and the reflection come," said she, "I come, I come." Then opening her eyes she said. 'Am I here? Oh! I thought I quiet the forebodings of guilt, and you give him a religious munificence. The church which is now rising there was, in fact, the work of his devotion, and printed a most come."

N.B.—University work done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Coansel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved sale and on moderate terms. "There," said she, pointing upward; I drew back, of terrors will not be put off with a jest, or charmed cipally of his generosity. His latest regret was that so that she supposed it was my sister who spoke. - with a song, or bribed with money, or foiled by soph- he was fated to leave it incomplete. But the means "Hark!" said she, again. I moved instinctively for- istry; the last convulsive pang comes on the spirit- of completing it have been securely provided by "I come." said she again, "to join your everlast- leave himself-"in darkness." Now, do you wish I cannot better close this paper than with the words features. I gazed at her a moment, and in spite of not. And thanks be to God, I do not die thus. But, be more justly and fitly uttered than with reference my infidelity, conscience, reason, my better judgement, while life recedes, my hope and confidence in the God to him: "Eheu! quanto minus est cum aliis versari whispered unitedly, "These are consolations of the of my salvation strengthens, brightens. Peace, peace, quam tui meminisse!" like a river, pours its balmy influence over me. Eter-

"And not only shall my immortal spirit live, but what book I held in my hand. I heard again my mo- my 'body shall also rest in hope!' The resurrection ther's voice, and hastened back to her bed just to hear has rolled away the stone from the sepulchre, illuminated that dark enclosure, and swallowed up death in victory. My Saviour, Jesus, the sinner's friend is with me when all other friends forsake me; and his Still more agitated, I wiped away the tears which presence is sweet—is sweet. Oh! my son,'—she I thought it weakness to shed; and with secret con- would have proceeded—she gasped—and sunk back BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, viction of the reality of vital godliness, was about to on her pillow. I called the family in haste-she was leave the room, when, recollecting the book in my gone. The smile and look of peace, and hope, and hand, I went back to lay it down on the table-when joy, rested on her features. My father was pale-he Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. casting my eye, for the first time on the open page, I rembled, and sank into a chair beside her. My sister calmly closed my mother's eyes, while her face shone with joy, as did the face of Moses on the mount of vision.

On entering the breakfast-room I met my father, I stood awe-struck. I looked first at the peaceful who welcomed me home with more than usual parental clay, then at my father, then at my lovely, pious sister. kindness, and inquired if I had seen my mother. I I saw infidelity in all its deformity. I saw the religion replied that I had seen her, but had not spoken with her. "She is a poor, weak, bewildered woman," said joy in this hour of affliction. I had seen the triumant departure of a believer to a brighter better wor

> THE LATE VEN. H. V. BAYLEY, ARCHDEACON OF STOW. (From the Hampshire Chronicle.)

My first acquaintance with Henry Vincent Bayle was at Trinity College, Cambridge. We were of th same year, and chanced to sit next to each other, the hall, at the viva voce examination of Freshme Certain whisperings and interlocutions occurred be tween us in the course of the day; the result which was, to place me among the number of tho whom he was kindly pleased to consider as worth cu tivating. The occasion is much to be remembered by me! It was the commencement of a friendsh which I have never ceased to regard as amongst the chiefest honours and privileges of my life. The im pression which my knowledge of him, for nearly ha of all that was beautiful or grand in human geniu his intuitive quickness of perception, his poetical an imaginative temperament, -all these are familiar known to all who have ever been admitted to h society; I might, perhaps, say, to all who have eve heard his name and history. It is equally well know that he had a heart open to all the deepest and te derest charities of life. In every social and domest relation, he appeared to live for the comfort and ben fit of others, to the almost total forgetfulness of se A great part of his existence was passed in devising kind and liberal things. In every difficulty or distrehis friendship was felt to be a sort of sanctuary; refuge, in which the unhappy were sure to find syr pathy, consolation, and encouragement; and ofte the most valuable counsel and assistance. It may, think, be affirmed, without exaggeration, that, if ar or perplexity, the first thing that occurred to him w to pour his sorrows into the ear and heart of Her Bayley. But who shall describe the charm of I society—the frankness and fraternal cordiality of anner—the joyous festivity and playfulness of h humour—the imperishable, evergreen freshness of his mind? And, so far as I am informed, this Old Eton Books, Cash Books, Letter Books. Memorandum Books and boyishness, if I may so term it, remained with him to Copy Books. Also, the Wholesale and Retail: the last, or, at all events, till his spirits were partially broken by sickness and infirmity. Of him it might be truly said-

" Age could not wither him, nor custom stale "His infinite variety."

arguments?" I rose to leave the room,—she called ifested itself towards childhood and youth in a still me back, and askd me to take a seat near the bed. She more substantial and effective form. He seems to

you are an infidel. I know you reject the Bible as a chiefly by a charge delivered by him to the clergy of Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. revelation from God. I have with painful interest, his Archdeaconry, and subsequently published. But March 1845.

With all his richness, and raciness, and originality of Wushing Satins, Plain, White, & Figured Marseilles or Thomas Paine? If so, step forward with me to character, there was mixed up an overflowing love topast has been a weary way—all the future is dark as over the manly sports and blameless recreation of the struggles with the clay—it bursts its frail enclosure him: and when the work is done, it will be a noble and is gone—gone. Where, oh! where? My son, monument to the memory of a truly great and good

Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be 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 parties advertising. ** Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

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PAYNE'S LITERARY DEPOT. No. 4, Wellington Buildings, KING STREET, TORONTO. CHEAP BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received 4,000 volumes of

	PRATT'S CHEAP BOOKS, consisting in part	of
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=	Birish Novelist, four works complete 2	6
	Lives of Celebrated Pi ates 1 Home Population (en Essay) 1	6
33	Bome Population (an Essay)	6
	Evino s l'oems	3
	Life of Euonaparte 1	3
	Pamela1	3
	Sicilian For ace 1	6
ey	Rossina 1	6
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	Castle of Inchvaller 1	(
ng	Two Years before the Mast 1	•
SS	The Pilot1	(
a	The Water Witch	(
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Also, the following School Books, for sale

Pinnock's History of England, Kirkham's Grammar, Lennie's do. Mavor's Spelling Book, Carpenter's do. Cobb's do. do. Canada do. do. Webster's do. do. Murray's English Reader, Murrav's English Grammar,

Together with a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. BLANK BOOKS Ruled and Bound to pattern; Periodicals Music, and Old Books Bound to any pattern.

G. F. PAYNE has also just published the second edition of the "Domestic Physician." This book is universally considered the best Medical work published—Price 2s. 6d. Country Merchants, Schools, &c. supplied on the most

GEORGE F. PAYNE. N.B .-- C. BOYER, Agent for Cobourg. Toronto, August 19, 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

1845. New Summer Goods. J. HOLMAN.

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

which 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

White and Buff Cassimeres, Silk Plushes, &c. The above Goods are all of this year's importation, and are nerefore of the newest and most fashionable description.—

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 workmarship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada,—and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845.

Toror o. Jalv Lt. 1845.

RICHARD SCORE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOCHS, CASSIMERES. DOESKINS, and

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

"Hark! they whisper, angels say,
Sister spirit, come away."

and is gone—gone. Where, oh! where? My son,
Sister spirit, come away."

and is gone—gone. Where, oh! where? My son,
we must leave the departed deist where he chooses to
leave himself—"in darkness." Now, do you wish
A smile, unearthly, now lighted up her
I gazed at her a moment, and in spite of
ity, conscience, reason, my better judgement,
unitedly, "These are consolations of the
"The Eiole."

No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,
man.

I cannot better close this paper than with the words
which have been often uttered before, but can never
be more justly and fitly uttered than with reference
to him, would be most respectfully to inform them that he has
which have been often uttered than with reference
to him, would be gone assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons,
which have been often uttered than with reference
to him, would be gone assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and good
man.

I cannot better close this paper than with the words
which have been often uttered than with reference
to him, would be gone assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and good
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I cannot better close this paper than with the words
which have been often uttered than with reference
to him, would be most respectfully to him, would be most respectfully to him, would be most respectfully and fitly uttered than with reference
to him, would be most respectfully to him, would be most respectfully and fitly uttered than with reference
to him, would be most respectfully to him, would be most respectfully and fitly uttered than with reference
to him, would be most respectfully to him, would be jesty'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, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patro 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 friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, 'io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continunto, 25th May, 1842.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

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

THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been beretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.
Having .evised and greefly added to the material, he can

confidently recommend the Type row manufactured by him as engal to any man placialed on this Confinent. The so dies of an experienced precised man have been engaged in emechanical department, and the Printers in this

city see confidently operated department, and the Printers in this city see confidently operated to as to the beauty and quality of the T. pe now cast in this Found y.

A specimen will be should visued when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of writing upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined o give him 'heic se voot. Paices t e same as in the United States.

Old Type . Len in the are for rewet 6d. per lb.
Printers Mate iels. and any raticle not my afactured in
Montreal, brought i. from New Your 200 percent advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

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, pear the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

TERMS: -Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal sequal ins NOTICE.

The e Lots are larger, (being founder-outly to three-fourths of an acre each.) chesper, (see hard-vills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well ad red or Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Mar, in 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 Tennery. N.L .- Carchae

N.C.—Curchasers 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 Vore in the First Riding of the County of York
Toporto, Mey, 137. 357-tf

FOR SALE,

THA'T 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 cu'tivat'on, and senced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

every particular.

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

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brien, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barrier Trustee of Euphrasie Barrier; and that no color will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments r payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

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

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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

Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

January, 1844. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT,

NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT,

Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO:

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 this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huron Tract—90 miles South of Owen's Sound.

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description:—

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description:—

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description:—

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The settler of the means of the means of the means of views of Settlers of every description. These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description in the property may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with Interest—of 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, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he may find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

The SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Monies deposited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accrued,—will enable the provident and industrious 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.

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

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. post-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.

Cobourg, 1845.

Toronto, April, 1844.

July 14, 1842.

Cohoarg. Dec. 18, 1844.

December 1, 1842.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

pets cut and made to order.

Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DR. J. A. COWLES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

KING STREET, COBOURG.

MR. MEREDITH,

FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

TORONTO.

MR. BEAUMONT,

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

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

ENGLAND,

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the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered

and in a high state of cultivation.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

Cobourg, May 9th, 1845.

Toronto, July 1, 1841.

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CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. THE ROYAL MAIL PACKETS,

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

> DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston.

CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,— At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL...... CAPT. COLCIEUGH,
Every Wednesday and Saturday,—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,

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, Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,

and paid for as freight.

The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. Royal Mail Steam-packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK!

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester,

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 morning, at Nine o'clock. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

N. B.—No freight received on board after the second bell

has rung for starting.

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

Toronto, April 14, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON.

WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and ang, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touchng at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845.

RIDEAU CANAL.

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

The Aid, Every Monday, at 7 A. M.
" Prince Albert, " Wednesday, at 7 A. M. " Prince Albert, " Wednesday, at 7 A. M. 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 Live of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montrea Kingston, 1st May, 1845.

LANDS TO LEASE,

Lot. Con. Acres

Township.

Johnstown ... South Crosby

Lansdowne

Newcastle ... Clarke Cartwright..... E. half 4 ... 8 Mariposa 8 ... 10 Belmont ... W. half 5 W. half 11 S. half 11 UxbridgeW. half 18 . S. half 25 .S. half 26 ... 8 S. half ..S. balf .S. half Do .W. half 19 .S. half 26 Wellington ... Garrafraxa E. half .E. balf 7 .W. half 29 .. .E. half 32 .. TalbotTownsend .S. half 20 .. Western Moore. W. half 16 ... 10 .E. half 29 .. Do Harwich

Do.

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Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, James Lesslie Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., Presiden J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must paid. July 5, 1843. post-paid.

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For further particulars, application may be made to THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by letter, post-paid.)

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