r 100.

10d.

God-

THE DATE PALM. PHENIX DACTYLIFERA. Linnæan class and order-Diæcia Hexandria. Natural

(From " A Scripture Herbal," by Maria Callcott.)

Palmyra. But now few, if any, palms remain near of Latona to Delos, where she gave birth to Apollo the spot, to shelter or refresh the spot, to shelter or refresh the spot. the water-courses which fed the gardens of that mag- secrated to Diana. nificent city are broken up; the tanks which supplied It is said that Theseus first carried the palm to the caravans of the merchants have been destroyed Athens from Delos, when he returned in triumph from by war or by earthquakes; and, since the discovery his victory over the Minotaur. But the mainland of of the passage by sea from Europe to India, the march | Greece never was favourable to the palm, though seof the caravans in that direction has ceased, there is veral of the Greek islands were adorned with it. no one to repair the stations of the desert, to dress the Even in the south of Italy they have always been rare, gardens, or to renew the palms. The other place of though they are not scarce in some parts of Sicily. note Engaddi, of which little remains except cells in Near Genoa there is a narrow, warm, sandy valley full cient and modern date, have had their dwelling. Yet which are annually sent to the pope's chapel at Rome, the place was named Engaddi, or Aingaddi, the foun- the church.

er from the Amorites, in the time of Abraham; and capital, about A.D. 750. There he had collected Baal Tamar and Baal Gad among the fortresses of many beautiful trees and flowers from every land, and Judea. From the earliest times the palm branch has among them the palm of his native country. A been looked upon as the emblem of victory. The beautiful elegy, addressed by him to this palm, became palm is the herald of triumph, whether in sacred or a popular song, and spread even into Christian Spain. the assurance it affords to the distant wayfarer in the from copying the last stanza:desert, that springs of water will be found wherever it rears its graceful head, single it out from all the growth of the forest. High raised upon its pillar-like trunk, the head of the palm throws out its equal fronds, light close the abundant fruit that nourishes the Arab and barter for the goods of the east or of the west. If the bark is excoriated, a fluid little less sweet than honey exudes from it, and the lymph flowing from the wounded leaf produces a wholesome wine. Pliny says, that the ancient orientals boasted of three hundred and sixty uses to which the palm tree and its products were applied. It would be too curious to examine into the whole of these, but not uninstructive to consider the principal purposes to which the date palm was ap-

tain his household fire. Sometimes the soft winged part of the leaves being left on the mid-rib, they are woven into a neat and comfortable lining to the hut: the same soft part is converted into mats, baskets, pouches, beds, nets, cages for poultry, and more domestic articles than I can name. The fibrous network surrounding the bottoms of the fruit and flowersheaths is twisted into excellent cordage, and is not leaves, and such of them as die naturally, from the beauty; but in Egypt, where timber is scarce, the Fellahs make doors of it. I have already mentioned and the wine or strong drink obtained from the cut foot-stalks of the leaves; but there is, according to Kæmpfer, another kind of wine, obtained by pressing the fruit, which finds a good market for the traders of

Although, as I have stated above, the date palm is at perfection at the age of a century, still in favourings for how are plant is
glory that procured forty years of peace and its blesswould only keep, they would live and be happy by able situations it continues in health fifty years more. It is increased chiefly from suckers, which spring freely from the parent root; and wherever an ancient palm has died, or has been accidentally burnt down, two or three young trees spring up near the spot. Hence, probably, its name phoenix, in allusion to the fabulous Arabian bird+. The palms differ from every tree of old age they never increase in bulk, but raise their columnar forms without brancht, or bend, or contortion, Upward they grow, shooting their young foliage from within, as annually the withered fronds beneath decay, leaving but the traces of their being, in circles or reticular marks on the external surface in many species; while in the date palm the stools of the decayed leaves form projections which serve as steps by which man may ascend to possess himself of the treasury of fruit that hangs in golden clusters from beneath the widespreading fronds, or to tap the tree for its invigorating wine, or finally to carry on those modes of culture which are necessary to render the date palm fruitful. I believe the oldest notice of the necessity of this kind of culture for the palm is to be found in Herodotus's account of Assyria; but the most complete explanation of the methods of cultivating the date, and gathering the harvest, is to be found in Kæmpfer's "Amounitates Exotice." So important is the date palm to the Arabs that they have fancifully invested It with a dignity approaching to that of man, and endowed it with the powers of thought and of language. They fable that the young trees woo each other with the tenderness of human love, and that truly virtuous adepts in the knowledge of the secrets of nature may,

that at the birth of Christ—

"Fair Engaddi's fountains

"Fair Engaddi's fountains tude of its phoenices, or date palms.

anguage, and understand the morals and the wisdom of these vegetable sages. The last of such favoured adepts was the learned Dr. Abraham Gaon, who died about the year 1540. The Mahometan traditions about the year 1540. The Mahometan traditions have handed down many marvels concerning the palm: and put on the immortal, and have confessed the name The date palm is one of the very few out of the among the rest is one which must have been borrowed of God; now they are crowned, and receive palms." large family of palms, that does not require a tropical from one of the apocryphal gospels of the infancy of And this revelation to Esdras is the prototype of the limate to bring it to perfection. The date palm Christ. The story is as follows:—"When the Vir-more celestial vision of St. John's apocalypse, wherein flourishes in Egypt, Nubia and Morocco, Persia and gin Mary was on her way towards Jerusalem to be re- he saw that "a great multitude whom no man could Arabia, and even in India. It grows in some favour- gistered, she fainted and grew sick at the foot of a number, of all nations and kindred and people and ed spots in Spain and Italy: in Spain it bears fruit palm, so aged that the crown was dead, and there re- tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, Yearly; and there is a tradition that, three centuries mained nothing but the bare trunk. She had no sooner clothed with white robes and palms in their hands." ago, the dates of a palm-tree ripened in Rome. But sat down at its root, however, than a clear spring of Then to the wondering seer the guiding angel said, the southern part of Judea and Edom appear to have water welled out from beneath the withered palm; "These are they which have come out of great tribubeen, if not the native land of the date palm, at least the branches shot fresh and vigorous from the black- lation, and have washed their robes, and made them ened stem, the fruit budded, formed and ripened; the white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore are they Two considerable places in the southern part of whole graceful plant bowed down towards her, and before the throne of God, and serve him night and day Solomon's kingdom were named from the palm. The celestial voices were heard, saying, 'Drink, eat, and in his temple, and he that sitteth upon the throne

The first palm seen in Spain was planted by Abdul-We also find in the scripture Hazezan Tamar, the rahman—the Moorish king of Cordova, in the garden castle of palms, among the places taken by Chedorlaom- of a palace called the Rusafa, which he built near his Profane history. Its long life, its perpetual verdure, It is too long for insertion here, but I cannot refrain

"To thee, of my fond native land, No fond remembrance clings: I cannot cease to think, and still The tear unbidden springs."

unfrequently woven into bags fit for packing goods: Gaul, the judgment seat was under some remarkable human life, rendering it sweet and pleasant,—these finally the poor Egyptian that ches his hut with palm leaves, and such a such as the teil tree or the oak. Our version good qualities would be nursed and fostered by the neglect of the farmers of the land, serve for excellent borah, though others only say that she sat to judge en and spread throughout the land, till the whole fuel The trunk of the palm is very durable, and makes excellent. But there is no contradiction in this. The kingdom, however large, would be so knit togethere. But there is no contradiction in this. makes excellent water-pipes, because it resists the attacks of the income.

The paint is very durable, and there. But there is no contradiction in this. The kingdom, nowever large, would be affected their modest dwelling of the "mother in Israel" might be ther, man to man, and house to house, by affect there, man to man, and house to house, by affect there is no contradiction in this. tacks of the insects of a warm climate, even those of built under the shadow of the palm; and she would then, man to man, and notes,—all the people the white art. the white ant. It is hard to work, and boasts of no beauty; but in Fourt when the work, and boasts of no naturally, according to most ancient custom, receive of the country caring for each man in it, and each dothe people whom she judged under the tree; even as ing his best for the good of all, that the nation would Abraham received the angels, not in his tent, but grow to be like one great family, joined together by and the wine or strong drink obtained from the runk of the palm,

> away from the sons of man." Of the palm, as the sign of triumph, we read in the excellent history of the cession was repeated every year in remembrance of it. and, as the ceremonial of the early Christian Church are only movements and impulses-means to a furwas regulated by the Jewish ritual as nearly as was before Easter, in memory of the entrance of Christ

† Phoenicia is said to have been so named from the multicaptive Jew behind her, and beyond the tree. Some of the coins bear a Roman soldier, and others a military trophy instead of the doom or many-headed palm.

† Excepting the doom or many-headed palm.

as a veiled woman sitting weeping under a palm tree, with a captive Jew behind her, and beyond the tree. Some of the coins bear a Roman soldier, and others a military trophy instead of the captive, (see Addison's dialogues on medals).

MAGAZINE.

most celebrated of these, the ruins of which are among them. And they shall hunger no shall dwell among them. And they shall hunger no shall dwell among them. Strange without doing.

COMMANDMENTS OF THE SECOND TABLE.

(By the Rev. A. W. Hare, A. M.)

his camels, and leaves him ample superfluity to sell or barter for the goods of the case. All would live togethplain of the valley of Jericho, the city of palm trees." and glory,—these too would be clean rooted out, be-In the book of Judges we learn that Deborah, the only ing forbidden by the tenth commandment. Lastly, our better knowledge, as a make-weight against our appeared for the Glasgow College. woman who appears to have executed the high office all the family virtues, all the kindly affections, all worse practice, and as a pledge of future improvement, of judge in Israel, sat to judge the people under a palm those amiable and gentle qualities, which make forgetting that it aggravates our present faults. tree; as in other nations, even in remote Britain and a man beloved, and are the honey and sugar of says, that Deborah dwelt under the palm tree of De- spirit of the fifth commandment, and would strength-

KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT OBEDIENCE.

\* Gad as well as Tamar is a name of the palm. The fertility of Engaddi is beautifully alluded to by Crashaw. He says, that at the birth of Christ—

\* One would imagine that some person well versed in the Jewish history had suggested to Vespasian the reverse of his well known medals and coins struck on the capture of Jerusalem

\* We wish, in the above paper, the specific motion of the palm. The fertility of Engaddi is beautifully alluded to by Crashaw. He says, that at the birth of Christ—

\* One would imagine that some person well versed in the Jewish history had suggested to Vespasian the reverse of his well known medals and coins struck on the capture of Jerusalem it for the benefit of our juvenile readers) may see even in Engage.

with time and study, attain to the knowledge of this into Jerusalem. But the glory of the palm is yet to thing, by keping up a perpetual succession of the shining both of the one and the other, in the glorious probable, make full provisions by his will. Perhans it with time and study, attain to the knowledge of this language, and understand the morals and the wisdom language, and understand the wisdom language, and deed, that hey can lose aught of their own power and was, no doubt, to all vicious and depraved minds, keenness, lut because the often-excited mind grows altogether as tormenting and intolerable. languid and dull; its senses, often acted on, are deadened; the passive powers of the mind wear out, as the ear eems to lose all hearing of familiar sounds, or as a paupered palate is vitiated and its functions destroyed. So it is with men who from their baptism have beenfamiliar with the mysteries of Christ. In cileable to the goodness of God. God, having enchildhood boyhood, manhood, the same sounds of dowed men with reason and free agency, intended to warning, and promise, and persuasion, the same hopes exercise these functions, in order to increase their tions imposed after the Revolution, upon members of the and fears have fallen on a heedless ear, and a still happiness. Now, this exercise supposes an option to more heelless heart; they have lost their power over be set before them between good and evil; and even the man he has acquired a settled habit of hearing when Adam embraced the latter the goodness of God

without obedience is an arch-deceiver of mankind.—
"Be ye doers of the word, not hearers only, deceiving your own selves"—deceiving, that is, if you were any ture, spiritual influence is provided; and the goodness ture, spiritual influence is provided; and the goodness was an overseer. Such an officer might not be authorised was an overseer. your own selves" -- deceiving, that is, if you were any ture, spiritual influence is provided; and the goodness the nearer heaven for a cold, barren consciousness of God sets heaven before us,—an unlimited felicity to oversee the Presbyterians in Scotland, but ne might What is said of all the Lord's statutes, is more es- that the Gospel is the word of God, or a clear intel- in return for a limited and imperfect obedience. pecially true of these commandments, that the Lord lectual perception of its several doctrines. Nay, it Some evils of life are unavoidable, though many are commanded us to do them for our good. Nothing deceives a man into the selief that he really is what the avoidable results of sin and imprudence; and even can be shorter than most of them are: and yet, so he so clearly knows he ought to be; that he is really the unavoidable evils of life become the means of mountain side, where hermits and saints, both of ancountry which observed even the letter of them would he must walk in, if he would inherit the kingdom of and makes men forgetful of their being here in a state be free from almost every great crime; while, if any God. It is a wonderful imposture men pass upon of trial. But evil produces soberness, seriousness, conhis choice gardens and his vineyards of price; and the place was proved to keep them not in the letter themselves. One would think, the clearer a man's sideration, self-acquaintance, resolution, and the place was proved to keep them not in the letter themselves. One would think, the clearer a man's people endeavoured to keep them not in the letter themselves. One would think, the clearer a man's people endeavoured to keep them not in the letter themselves. wise enough to obey them, in all the length and would be his perception of the vast moral distance nal happiness. We weigh the vanities of earth against breadth and height and depth of their full meaning, between that high standard and his actual state.— the purities of heaven; the shortness and uncertainty -such a people would not only be free from crime, But, no. The heart is a busy mocker of the con- of life against the duration and security of eternity. but would enjoy a peace, a quiet, a security and tran- science. It borrows of the understanding and of the If evils produce such effects as these, surely it is a quility, and a degree of prosperous, undisturbed, right- imagination visions and shadows of eternal truth, and divine goodness which sends them; and we shall own ful happiness, far surpassing anything which has ever it flatters the conscience into a pleasant belief that this when they land us in heaven. been seen upon earth. The prophecy of Isaiah would such are its own spontaneous dictates and intentions; be more than fulfilled among so just and righteous a it cheats it into appropriating, as its own moral charpeople. We should see the wolf dwelling with the acter, the mere shadows which lie on the surface of lamb, and the leopard lying down with the kid, and the intellect. And from this comes the ready and the calf with the young lion and the fatling together, exact profession of religion which is often found in and a little child leading them. That is, in such a the mouth of even irreligious men: they know so well land we should see the most perfect unity and con- what a holy character ought to be, that they are able cord, between all persons of all ranks and conditions. exactly to describe it. They can sketch out all its Since the time of the Moorish king, palm trees have We should see tempers, naturally as fierce and vio- outline and fill in its detail, and colour it, by what we burst forth those marvellous sheaths which soon disduce fruit; but neither the palms of Spain nor Mauri- cent, or the rich, who are now as welcome a booty to emotions come in to help the cheat, and a man really anciently vie with the palms of Palestine in fruitfulness fatlings are to beasts of prey. All would live togeth- others less than he deceives himself. When he or beauty. Celsius was so enamoured of the palm, er harmoniously: and this not from the dread of hu- speaks of the love of God, or the passion of Christ, that he imagines, wherever the promised land is spoken man laws,—for the government might be mild and or the heavenly Jerusalem, or the crowns of martyrs, of as a land flowing with milk and honey, that the gentle as the guidance of a little child,—but from and the holiness of saints, and the happiness of a jagree or sugar-juice of the palm is intended, and a far worthier motive,-from the fear of the Lord, Christian life, the topics grow upon him, and he gravely assures us that it is equally good. I am sure and for the glory of his Majesty, as the prophet has moves himself, much as he might by some pathetic that if the learned Scandinavian had ever tasted it, he expressed it in another place. In such a land the tale, and his emotions flatter him into a belief that he would never have done such injustice to that delicious sucking child might safely play upon the hole of the is a man of religious feelings; and then how can he natural confection, honey, which furnished his Gothic asp, and the weaned child might put its hand into the doubt that his heart is religious too? So we mock The fruit of the date palm is the first and most imis, that jagree very much resembles treacle. And be secured from secret fraud, as well as from open as it were, over the clear eye of the conscience, by portant of its products. Each tree yields, according to De Cl. Construction of the product of th then he seems to have forgotten the quantity of wax beight of dates every year, from the time it has reached the age of thirty years until it counts a central date and the seems to have forgotten the quantity of wax being the force: so that, to sum up all in the words of the same the warming of the seems to have forgotten the quantity of wax being the force: so that, to sum up all in the words of the same the warming of the seems to have forgotten the quantity of wax being the force: so that, to sum up all in the words of the same the warming of the seems to have forgotten the quantity of wax being the force: so that, to sum up all in the words of the same the warming of the seems to have forgotten the quantity of wax being the force: so that, to sum up all in the words of the same the warming of the seems to have force: so that, to sum up all in the words of the same the warming our slighted knowledge are verily taken for the reality of a body life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. The warm to his seems to have a life of a holy life. The warm to his seems to have a life of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who is of a holy life. This will be found to be the state of a people who it is of a holy life. This will be found to be the that, from the most ancient times, had been exported from Arabia, Edom, and Palestine.

The first mention of the palm in the English bible,

The first mention of the palm in the Schlard as it now is a sidentical content to the state of a people who was the state of a people w is in the description of the station Elim, where there fulness of their spiritual purport. There could be no everything a Christian has need to know to his soul's ther fresh or dry, there is no fruit more nuritious than the date, and certainly none on which so many depend for the greater part of their systemance. The daily habit of life, as if they had never reached beyond and where the people arrived from Marah, where the people depend for the greater part of their sustenance. The stones hard and dry as they was creater and to which they had come after be no lewdness or impurity; for that is forbidden by the moral philosophy of heathen schools. But no-stones hard and dry as they was created by the moral philosophy of heathen schools. But no-stones hard and dry as they was created by the moral philosophy of heathen schools. But no-stones hard and dry as they was created by the moral philosophy of heathen schools. stones, hard and dry as they may appear, are ground into a kind of coarse meal on which the gotte and sandy shores of the seventh. There could be no injustice, no optimized the seventh. There could be no injustice, no optimized the seventh. There could be no injustice, no optimized the seventh. into a kind of coarse meal, on which the goats and the Red Sea. No wonder they counted the wells of the Araba food with greedings, and the Red Sea. No wonder they counted the wells of pression, no over-reaching, no taking advantage of a their own selves. Again; there are men who can the Red Sea. No wonder they counted the wells of pression, no over-reaching, no taking advantage of a their own selves. Again; there are men who can the Red Sea. No wonder they counted the wells of pression, no over-reaching, no taking advantage of a their own selves. Again; there are men who can the Red Sea. camels of the Arabs feed with greediness; and in the long march across the desert neither man or bear and the sheltering palms of Elim. In heighbour's ignorance, or of his necessities; there sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In heighbour's ignorance, or of his necessities; there sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In heighbour's ignorance, or of his necessities; there sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In heighbour's ignorance, or of his necessities; there sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the sheltering palms of Elim. In seignbour's ignorance, or sweet water and the s milk to allay their thirst. The great mid-rib of the leaf of the roll and the palm trees. In the leaf of the roll and the palm trees. In the leaf of the roll and the palm trees. regulations for the making the booths for the feast of mandment. Again, there could be no speaking unleaf of the palm serves not only the wandering Arabs to enclose their flocks when encamped but the Fell that the regulations for the feast of the making the booths for the feast of the wandering Arabs to enclose their flocks when encamped but the Fell that the regulations for the making the booths for the feast of the wandering Arabs to enclose their flocks when encamped but the Fell that the regulations for the making the booths for the feast of the wandering Arabs to enclose their flocks when encamped but the Fell that the regulations for the feast of the wandering are the feast of the feast of the wandering are the feast of the feast of the wandering are the wandering ar to enclose their flocks when encamped, but the Fellah or Egyptian husbandman to repeated Nehemiah viii. bearing, backbiting, slandering, putting a hard or that we verily believe ourselves to be better than we learning, backbiting, slandering, slandering, backbiting, slandering, backbiting, slandering, sla lah or Egyptian husbandman to prop the walls of his hut, to fence in his fields and when described and last is in the account given in the books of Moses, and repeated Nehemiah viii. bearing, backbitting, standarding, putting, standarding, standardi hut, to fence in his fields, and when decayed, to main-tain his household fire. Sometimes the second of this land, as being gence, which winds itself through our minds, and things would be banished out of this land, as being gence, which winds itself through our minds, and things would be banished out of this land, as being gence, which winds itself through our minds, and the third and last is in the account given in the actions of this land, as being gence, which winds itself through our minds, and the present the second of this land, as being gence, which winds itself through our minds, and the present through our minds through through our minds. great lawgiver's vision from Mount Pisgah, whence contrary to the ninth commandment. Moreover co-soothes us when we are ill at ease. We overrate beholding the promised land with his eyes, though his vetousness and greedy desires of every kind, be it of what we do well; we wink at what we do amiss. feet might never enter it, he saw "all the land, and the gain, be it of honours, be it of rank, be it of praise We comfort ourselves that we know better, and shall

> REJECTION OF THE TRUTH. (From a Sermon by Dr. South.)

It is wonderful to consider what a strange combat and scuffle there is in the soul of man, when clear truths meet with strong corruptions; one faculty or power of it embracing a doctrine, because true; and another, with no less fury, rising up against it, because tration of the charity for the benefit of Presbyterians and severe and disagreeable. Thus, what should be the laymen. reason that those high and excellent precepts of Christianity, requiring purity of heart, poverty of spirit, warrior Barak, to deliver the people from the tyrinny of Alabin king of County of Manager of County of County of Manager of County of Manager of County of Manager of County of Manager of County of County of Manager of Manager of County of Manager of County of Manager of Manager of County of Manager of the foot of her palm tree that Deborah summoned the Such and no less than this, would be the happiness chastity of mind, hatred of revenge, and the like, find of Jabin, king of Canaan. But this is not the place mandments of the second table. Therefore we ought the world? Is it because men think they are not in which to pursue the triumphant history of the judge to feel most grateful to Almighty God, for having called truths? By no means, but because they are severe, and prophetess, nor to copy her song of glory—a us to the knowledge of laws so excellent, that, if men grating, uneasy truths; they believe them sufficiently, them. Do not tell me of human frailty, nor argue and for that reason and no other, they are rejected How beautifully do the royal poets, David and that man in a natural state is unable to do all this. - and thrown aside in the lives and practices of men, not Solomon, introduce the palm into their divine songs! For this, though true, is nothing to the present pur- because they cannot or do not convince their under-David says: "The righteous shall flourish like a palm pose. We are not in a natural state: we have been standings but because they thwart and bid defiance to tree; they shall bring forth fruit in their old age." - admitted into covenant with Christ: we have the pro- their inclinations. Truth is so connatural to the mind By Solomon the graces and beauties of Christ are mise of the Spirit, if we will ask for it in prayer .-- of man, that it would certainly be entertained by all compared with the loveliness and fruitfulness of the Whatever may be the case with others, we at least men did it not by accident contradict some beloved the forest in this—that from their seeding state to character that strengthens interest or other. The thief hates the break of day; cherubim, and in the holy of holies. In Ezekiel's us. The feelings therefore, which I would have you not but that he naturally loves the light as well as magnificent vision of the second temple, the same dis- cherish, when you think of these commandments, are other men, but his condition makes him dread and position of palm trees as ornaments is repeated. In thankfulness to our heavenly Father, for having given the sad lament of the prophet Joel over the condition above the sad lament of the prophet Joel over the condition. the sad lament of the prophet Joel over the condition which Israel had fallen in his days, he says: "The palm tree also and the apple tree—even all the trees of the field—are withered, because joy is withered to the mortifying truths of Christianity; but then they hear them only as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as the start, the established religion in England was Episcopal, as well as Protestant, the established religion in England was Episcopal as well as Protestant, and the University of Oxford was Episcopal as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the story as the start, and the University of Oxford was Episcopal as they use to hear of the death of friends, or the start in the died, the start is the start, the established religion in England was Episcopal as well as Protestant, the established religion in England was Episcopal as well as Protestant, the established religion in England was Episcopal as well as Protestant, the established religion in England was Episcopal as well as Protestant, and the University of Oxford was Episcopal as the use of the death of friends, or the story as the stor of a lost estate; they are true, but troublesome and vexatious. So often does the irksomeness of the thing that, at that time, the college at Glasgow, and other places It must be considered that knowing without obeylutions of the heathen, the people went in triumph to
take possession; and they bore in their hands branches
and fair boughs, and palms also, and sang psalms unto
him that had given them good success:" and the procession was reported every were used to the triumph to in the hardest of men, a knowledge of Christianity
bim that had given them good success:" and the procession was reported every were used.

It must be considered that knowing without obeying is worse than vain. It inflicts a deep and lasting
ing is worse than vain. It inflicts a deep and lasting
ing is worse than vain. It inflicts a deep and lasting
ing is worse than vain. Even
in he hardest of men, a knowledge of Christianity
him that had given them good success:" and the procession was reported every were used.

It must be considered that knowing without obeying is worse than vain. It inflicts a deep and lasting
ing is worse than vain. It inflicts a deep and lasting
ing is worse than vain. It inflicts a deep and lasting
ing is worse than vain. It must be considered that knowing without obeying is worse than vain. It inflicts a deep and lasting
ing is worse than vain. And doctrines thereof.]—
considering these circumstances, as well as the tenor of
the will, his Honour thought it reasonable and right to
infer that the testator was a religiously-disposed person,
and when he made and republished his will, an Enisconal
ledged (as well as inversion). reported make men angry with the truth of the report, It excites in a man certain convictions and emotions, they press hard upon their darling sin, and would So, when a greater than Maccabeus rode up to Jeru- and these are mysterious gifts of God; they are the knock them off from the pleasing embraces of the of books that he afterwards made to Glasgow College. salem to purify once and for ever the holy places, "the people took palm branches, and went forth to meet us, the first impulses to set us in motion towards God. people took palm branches, and went forth to meet him, crying, 'Hosannah.'" As long as the temple to by these inward strivings that knowledge brings their reason, to their brutality, and make their noblest continued to exist, the feast of purification was held; a man to repentance and to eternal life. But they perfections bow down and stoop to their basest lusts? What do they, I say, but crush and depress truth, to ther end, and good in so far as they attain that end. advance some pitiful, sensual pleasure in the room of consistent with the new faith, the annual presentation In their own nature they are most transitory: they it; and so, like Herod, strike off the Baptist's head, of palms at the altar was required, or at least practised, can be prolonged only by issuing in obedience, and only to reward the dances of a strumpet? This is thereby settling into principle; or, if they issue in no- the great load of condemnation which lies so heavy upon the world, as St. John tells us, "that men see the light, but love darkness," bend before the truth

NATURAL AND MORAL EVIL. (By the Rev. Johnson Grant.)

The origin of both natural and moral evil is reconwithout obedience is an arch-deceiver of mankind .- For our offences, on repentance, atonement is prepar-

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, COURT OF CHANCERY, July 14. (Before Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce.) ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. GLASGOW COLLEGE CHARITY —SCOTCH EPISOGRAL CHURCH.—John Snell, a native of Scotland, who had been educated at the College at Glasgow, but who afterwards resided at Ufferton, in the county of Warwick, hy his will, dated the 29th December, 1677, (at which time he was resident at Ufferton) gave certain real property to five persons and their heirs, as should be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the Provost of Queen's College, the Master of Baliol College. Baliol College, and the Provost of St. John's College, in the same University, upon trust, for the maintenance and education in some college or hall in that university, to be appointed by the trustees, or three of them, of such so many scholars, born and educated in Scotland, who should have spent three, or two years at the least, at college at Glasgow, or one year there and two years in some other college in that kingdom. And the testator directed that each of the persons so educated should enter into a bond to go into holy orders, and should pay £500 in case he should not do so, or should take preferment in England, it being his, the testator's will, that after he had received his education, he should return into Scotland and get advancement there as his capacity should deserve. ts room, the persons educated at Oxford under the testator's will had not taken orders; and the object of the present information was to procure a reference to the Master to settle a scheme for the administration of the charity in accordance with the provisions of the testa-

contended that the object of the testator was to educate young Scotchmen for the office of priests of the Episcopal Church. At the time he made his will, and afterwards, differences existed between the Presbyterians and Episcopalians, and he probably meant to smooth the way educated at Oxford? The learned counsel entered at great length into various matters of history relating to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, which, they observed, although not the established church, was yet a church known to and recognized by the legislature

Mr. Wickens appeared for Baliol College, but said he was neutral on the subject.
Mr. Russell, with whom were Mr. Rolf and Mr. Buller,

The question was, whether, under the will, a charity which had been founded by the testator for the purpose which had been founded by the testator for the purpose of educating young Scotchmen at Oxford (who had partially received their education at Glasgow), for the purpose of their taking "holy orders" and returning to Scotland, had been well administered, by giving the benefits of the charity to Scottish students from Glasgow, without reference to their being Episcopalians or becoming clergymen. Certain decrees and orders had been made in Chancery in 1759, 1799, and 1810, which had not expressly recognized the right of the Episcopalians, and which were considered to have sanctioned the adminis-

His Honour this day gave judgment. He said that the object of the information was to cause a charity, founded by the will of the testator, dated 1677, to be made auxilicap. 63, designated as the "Episcopal Communion in Scotland;" and by a statute of the 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 33, designated as "Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland;" a church or communion which must be taken to be estab lished in Scotland, and to exist there consistently with law. The information sought to have the charity administered for this purpose, which it now was not. The proposed change was opposed by the principal professors, and offi-cers of Glasgow college, who however did not consider the change as contrary to the law of England or Scotland, but as at variance with the will of the testator, and op-posed to a decree made in 1759 by the Lord Keeper.— His Honour will consider the former point first.

The testator had been born in Scotland, and had received part of his education in Scotland. When he made his will he was probably domiciled in England. The will was in the English form and wholly in his hand-writing. read a passage from the answer of the college, stating in Scotland were, by the laws of the realm, placed in imand when he made and republished his will, an Episcopal Protestant, in connection with one of the established churches,—a conclusion well consistent with the present the fact that he might have been born a Presbyterian.—
And his Honour, therefore, agreed with the construction
that had been put, by Lord Hardwicke, on the words "Holy Orders;" and was of opinion that those words, in the
present will, meant, orders by Episcopal ordination.—
Proceeding upon this basis, his Honour was satisfied upon
the will, that the principal object of the testator was, the
supporting or strengthening a church at once Protestant
and Episcopal, in Scotland, and that, in doctrine and ecclesiastical government, he had in view either the established siastical government, he had in view either the established Church in England at the time, or the established Church n Scotland at the time, which two churches, whatever dif ferences might exist between them, in some points of of a doctrine, but abhor its strictness and spirituality.

The doctrine of Christianity being in this, like that forerunner of Christ just now mentioned by us, who was indeed (as our Saviour himself styled him) a scotland, and having received part of their education at Oxford. shining, but withal a burning light. And as the Glasgow, should complete their education at Oxford. - | Wesleyan Methodists, was stated to be only 2,697, -less

gave as to the execution of a bond, compelling the party to enter holy orders, and to return to Scotland. That direction, however, was not surprising. It was plain, that to expect a young man to devote himself to the re-ligion of the state,—a religion well endowed with ample preferment—was a different thing from expecting him to pass his life, in the country, from which he can pass his life in the country from which he came, in a communion which might become a mere tolerated body of dissenters, without anything analogous to promotion or of dissenters, without anything analogous to promoted or preferment. But though the religion of Scotland was afterwards in fact changed, it did not, therefore, follow that this charity was changed in its objects, or was to be appropriated to the uses of the establishment for the time However strict were the regulations and condi-Episcopal Church in Scotland in respect of attending divine service, and otherwise as regarded forms or discioline, that church did not appear to have had toleration refused to it at any time after the death of King Charles II. His Honour here read several passages from the answer of Glasgow College, in which they spoke of the Episcopal Church as "in no wise recognized or acknowwhich the Greeks rightly translating, call the place
Palmyra. But now few, if any, palms remain near the place is a proper to the place in the place in the place is a proper to the place is a prop the spot, to shelter or refresh the weary traveller; for the water-courses which fed the gardens of that magcalling himself the bishop of a particular diocese or see, properly and legally oversee his own flock, though his worldly provisions, or territorial authority. city of a particular order, and to deny him his title would be a discourtesy as manifest and gross as to deny to a bishop of the Church of Rome his title of bishop, or to refuse to a Presbyterian elergyman his designation of "Reverend." To return, however, to the question in the case. His Honour agreed that the Presbyterian religion, as the established religion of Scotland, might have affected the Episcopal Church as to worldly advantages and internal government, so as to render it impracticable to follow closely the testator's will. He was of opinion, o interfere, and in doing so to endeavour, as far as pos sible, to adhere to the principal object that the testator had in view. The necessity of interference by an English Court of Equity, after the restoration of Presbyterianism in Scotland, had been asserted and admitted in this cause. Whether or not, before the restoration of presbyterianism under King William III., it was in fact practicable to ad here to the will of the testator, it had not been considered practicable to do so, and perhaps some reflection from it could not be reasonably avoided. But to withdraw from the charity the fund provided for it by the testator, except under circumstances of absolute necessity, could not be justifiable. One chief contention on the part of Glasgow ollege had been that the main object of the testator was general education; not that Scotchmen partly educated at Glesgow should go to Oxford and be educated for the Church of Scotland, but that Scotchmen, partly educated at Glasgow, should go to Oxford and pass their time, whether as laymen or as clergymen, as idle or employed in Scotland or elsewhere. That argument was at variance both with the spirit and the letter of the will. But it had been said that the testator did not intend to promote any particular religion; or, in other words, that he intended promote only such religion as from time to time should be the established religion of the country. To ascribe such a state of opinion to any Christian Scotchmau, at the end of the 17th century, might not be reproachful or absurd, but the circumstances on which such conclusion could be founded were in so high a degree improbable that in order to arrive at it there must be the clearest evidence. On such ground as this, a religion based on the denial of the divinity of our Saviour might be adoptor. If his Honour were asked whether he thought that the difference between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism were immaterial in the mind of the testator, he must anwith the Protestant Episcopal Church of Scotland as it was in 1677 and 1679, subject of course to the obvio and appreciable differences between establishment and

> of 1759, and other subsequent decrees, and said that there was reason to believe that the scheme which had been founded on them operated in practice slightly, if at all, in favour of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and that, by the course of events, such a change had taken place as to render it proper to inquire whether an alteration could not be introduced, that might be beneficial to the Episcopal Church in Scotland. His Honour concluded by directing a reference to the Master, to inquire whether, consistently with the law of Scotland, the scheme according to which, under the decree or decretal order 1759, and the orders of 1777 and 1810, the charity founded by the testator was administered, could be modified or varied, so as to make such charity more effectually conducive to the supply of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Scotland with fit and competent elergymen, Church of Scotland with fit and competent dergy, who, being born in Scotland and educated in Glasgow and Oxford, should exercise clerical functions in Scotland; and the Master was to approve of a scheme for adland; and the Master was to approve and, in proceeding ministering the charity accordingly; and, in proceeding to approve such scheme the Master was to have regard to the said will, and to the circumstance that the Established Church of Scotland was, in the years 1677 and 1679, Episcopal, and is now Presbyterian; and the Master was to proceed upon the basis of the present existing scheme, and not to depart therefrom to any unnecessary extent; and he was not to disturb any exhibitioner who before and at the date of his Report, should be an exhibitioner of the charity; and the Master to be at liberty to state any circumstances specially; and, for the present the charity was to be administered according to the three decrees or decretal orders before mentioned; the Court, however, declaring its opinion to be that the Principal, Professors, and Masters of Glasgow College, in so administering the charity, ought to have regard to the circumstance that the testator, at the date of his will, was to be considered as being a member of the then Establish. lished Church of England or Scotland, and therefore (if of the Church of Scotland) of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and as having, by the term "holy orders,"

erected Church at Aston, near Stone, on Thursday se'nnight, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of persons. The Church, which has
been erected and endowed by Lord and Lady Vincent,
stands upon an excellent site, about the centre of the
estate of the Hon. Edw. Jervis, at Aston. It is a handsome and strongly-built stone structure, of the Gothic order, extremely neat in the interior, and containing plain oak sittings for two hundred persons.

"SQUARING THE CIRCLE."—In the 30th part of his "Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge," Mr. Cooper informs us that up to the year 1769 "the Undergrduates had worn round caps or bonnets of black cloth, lined with black silk or canvass, with a brim of black velvet for the pentioners, and of prunella or silk for the sizars. Grafton, the Chancellor of the University, to obtain the consent of the Government to their adopting square caps, stating that they wished to attend his Grace's approaching installation in a dress more decent and be-coming and that the Heads of Houses were not averse to the change. The Duke of Grafton, having mentioned the matter at the Council Board, intimated to the University that the square cap might be adopted by the Undergraduates, as it accordingly was. In this quiet way was a change made in a trifling matter which if it had happened in the days of Whitgift and Cartwright would have set the whole University in an uproar." Upon the 1st of set the whole University in an uproar." Upon the 1st o of July, 1769, the following lines upon this subject ap peared in the pages of this journal, which had then been established about seven years:-

> "Mutantque rotunda quadratis." "Ye learn'd of every age and climate yield, And to illustrious Cambridge; quit the field What sage Professors never yet could teach, Nor Archimedes, nor our Newton reach; What ancients and what moderns vainly sought, Cambridge, with ease, has both attain'd and taught.
> This truth e'en envy must herself allow, That all her scholars square the circle nov

is now attracting attention in various quarters,—that there is experienced and admitted, among various bodies of Dissenters, and Methodists, a state of dearth, paralysis, and decay. The proofs of this fact are now before the public, in a great variety of melancholy particulars, For instance.—The whole increase, in a year, among the

George Manners.

R. H. Throop.

G. S. Daintry. Henry H. Jackson

Thos. B. Clench.

A. J. Van Ingen

Chas. Blondheim

W. A. Garrett.

George Hargraft.

Henry McCarty.

Lewis Broughall.

Thos. Elliott.

Simon Munro.

M. Innes.

growth of the population. Among the Independents, at the meeting of the Congregational Union in October, 1845, a general view of the body was taken by Mr. James, of Riwningham in which the of Birmingham, in which language of this kind was used: "Taken as a whole, its condition was far from satisfac-ory." "He questioned if ever the British pulpit had as power." "Vigour was the exception; feebleness the de." Another speaker said, "He did not consider the Churches to be materially advancing; and seeing the population advance, to be stationary is to retrograde."-Another "admitted the general truth of the melancholy statement." Another "confessed there was much ground to lament the want of Divine influence." Another "was disposed to take rather a gloomy view of the state of religion in the present day. He believed that marked and striking conversions were, now-a-days, events of but rare occurrence." In like manner, the Baptists lament that "the state of not a few of the Chyrebes is stationary the state of not a few of the Churches is stationary, and even retrograde." The New Connection Methodists 'deplore a decrease in numbers." On the whole, the language adopted by a Dissenting editor is as follows:-The conclusion, then, to which we are led is, that the present state of things is painful and alarming in the extreme. Whether we look at our own land or at heathen climes, the fact is equally distressing. Small increase to the numbers of the saved is bad; the simple maintenance of our ground is worse; but to be driven from it, absolutely to decrease in numbers, is worst of all! At this rate, when shall the world be converted to God? Or rather, how long would it require till the Churches should have died away, and the kingdom of Christ once more have given place to the kingdom of Satan, the god of this world?-Under such circumstances, the extension of the Gospel, whether at home or abroad, ceases to be a question.— The streams must ever share the fate of the fountain. When the trunk dies, woe to the branches! The ark of intercourse, --- and, above all, no access to the appointthe Lord is in jeopardy! Something must be done.—
What shall it be? Where lies the spring of evil? Is it
with the ministry? Or with the people? Or with both?
Or with neither? It must be somewhere. Where is it?

### THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. The Date Paim.
Knowledge without Obedience.
Commandments of the Secon
Table.

Rejection of the Truth. Natural and Moral Evil Ecclesiastical Intelligen

Pourik Page.

Original Poetry... Fourteenth
Sunday after Trinity.

In Moses Dunbar.
First Fruits.
Study a Child's Capacities.
Roundheads... Origin of the name

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has authorized the publication of the following list of appointments for Confirmation, East of Toronto:-

CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS BELOW KINGSTON. Monday .....Sept. 14...Landsdown .......12, Noon.
Tuesday ..... "15...Brockville .......11, A. M. Lamb's Pond Wednesday ... " 16 ... Wilson's Corners ....... 12, Noon. Thursday ... " 17...Perth....... Friday...... " 18...Smith's Falls.. Franktown ....
Saturday ..... " 19...Carleton Place. " 20...Pakenham ......11, A. M. (Mr. Pinkey's Church) Wednesday ... " 23 ... Bytown .... Thursday ... " 25 ... Merrick ville . " 26...Kemptville 27...Prescott ...... 28...Edwardsburgh Matilda ... Tuesday ..... " 29 ... Williamsburgh ... Osnabruck Wednesday... "30...Cornwall ... Friday...... Oct. 2...Hawksbury

ness of certain remarks occurring in the Journal of perity to be discerned, which is the only test that the Visitations by the Lord Bishop, upon the lamentable results, as a general rule, of the settlement of families of the gentry in the back-woods, that we feel constrained, even at the risk of some repetition, to refer again to the subject.

view which, under such circumstances, have to be enlured, were very faithfully depicted; and after so and poor,—and we confess that this part of the quesby the adoption of the back-woods as a residence by families of that description, we should think that, upon clear a statement of the positive loss which is sustained tion is or the mere utilitarian grounds which have moved to such distinction. It can, as our correspondent suggests, a course, others would be deterred from a similar infatuation and misfortune. It is very obvious that to persons unaccustomed to labour, and strangers dur- ministrations of the clergyman; and this, it would ing all their past life to the complication of difficulties seem, cannot be satisfactorily effected unless by equawhich, under such circumstances, have to be encountered, loss of income and loss of health is, as a general shippers the distance from the officiating minister. tive breaking up of the temporal comforts and pros- the pulpit and reading-desk, would appear to meet rule at least, sure to follow; and if there be no posipects of such families, a moral degeneracy, it is almost the difficulty; but this, it is manifest, would involve

of all their worldly substance. this to be a step most solemnly to be deprecated. It posed arrangement of the pulpit and reading-desk is, in our humble judgment, no slight dereliction of should be entered upon. Not that we should object duty to place ourselves in a condition, voluntarily or to the general and authoritative abolition of side-galat least without necessity, where there are no means leries; for they are an appendage to the house of God of maintaining communion with Christ through the as architecturally disfiguring as they are ecclesiastichannel of his Church,—where there is an exclusion cally irregular. Dispense with them, and the arrangefrom the ordinances of religion,—where the public ment of pulpit and reading-desk becomes a matter of worship of God cannot be joined in, and the Lord's day easy and satisfactory accomplishment: retain them, and itself is deprived of that which, more than any thing we shall have difficulties, in regard to seeing and hearelse, ensures its diligent and becoming observance. ing the clergyman, to the last. We contend that it is no light violation of a moral Supposing that, from the pressing want of Church and religious duty to expose ourselves, without the accommodation, side-galleries are to be retained, the pressing constraint of necessity, to these deprivations; transverse position of pews in them,—that is, at right because the privileges thus abandoned constitute, it is angles to the wall,—might perhaps be adopted, so as evident, the great safeguard of a healthful religious to allow their occupants to see as well as hear the ofprinciple. Where public worship is unknown, the ficiating clergyman. Leaving an open space in the Lord's day comes soon to be slighted, or only noticed centre on either side, for the position of the pulpit and by its appropriation to mirth and amusement; and reading-desk according to our correspondent's plan D, where the Sabbath ceases to interpose its restraints the galleries might rise by a gradual elevation from and present its motives to reflection and watchfulness, thence to the back and front of the Church respec-

of this moral degeneracy is much greater with the rich we should much prefer the abolition of side galleries, and the educated than with the poor and illiterate. and the adoption of transepts for supplying the room In the former, habits of life have been engendered which would thus be lost. In this case, the pulpit and which demand the excitement usually sought for in reading-desk could be advanced to a point correspondthe intercourse of society; and where their former re- ing to the centre of the transepts; and if these last sources for fostering it are excluded, they will not be were pushed forward towards the front of the Church long in seeking for and adopting substitutes of a more as far as architectural symmetry would allow, we questionable character. Where no means are pre- should have the pulpit and reading-desk very nearly sented of indulging the intellectual taste, or adopting in the centre of the sacred edifice. the more refined recreations of life, we are not without But all this is a question which admits of much dismelancholy instances of youth of good abilities and cussion, and we should like to see it followed up. Sufgood families giving themselves up to the grossest of fice it to say, that where side-galleries already exist, animal excitement, and going on from one step of de- the moveable lectern, placed during the time of sergradation to another until ruin, both physical and vice at a convenient point in the middle aisle, appears moral, has been the result. And if the vice of drunk- to be the only device which would allow all the conenness, with its attendant debaucheries has not be- gregation to see the preacher, and afford the best come an irremediable habit, there is an idleness en- means of permitting all to hear. gendered which is but another, though mitigated, feature of dissipation, and which wholly incapacitates for the active and useful business of life.

This, then, is a sad school for the training and tuition of the young; and it would require, for the correction of the evil, a circumspection and strictness of example on the part of the parents, which, unhappily,

is not in all instances to be discerned. When, therefore, we hear of so many youth in the ackwoods, of respectable connexions and promising lents, becoming wrecked in fortune, and, what is backwoods, of respectable connexions and promising talents, becoming wrecked in fortune, and, what is worse, steeped in vice and dissipation, we must ascribe it to the false and hazardous step they have taken in adopting a locality as their abode where there was an utter freedom from all conventional restraint, and nothing interposed, in the shape of religious ordinances, to counteract the rising depravity and foster the good seed implanted in the heart in early years. That prevention is better than cure is an old adage; and if the past cannot be retrieved or remedied, let care be taken that the same peril be not incurred by

than one per cent. on the whole, or scarcely equal to the It is well known that to ensure the thriving of a preaching of the Gospel; I should wish, n giving my plant which has been shifted from its native earth, it must be transferred, as nearly as possible, to a kindred and congenial soil. Let, therefore, the man of education, and he who has been accustomed to the comforts and perhaps the refinements of society, adopt as far as possible a kindred atmosphere, in seeking that change of abode to which circumstances may perhaps constrain him. Above all, let him not transplant himself beyond the reach of religious privileges, nor keep, if it be practicable, out of the sound of the Churchgoing bell. A morsel, in the company of God's people, with the means of living and dying in the fear and the service of God, is better than a feast in the remote wilderness where the name and form of religion is almost unknown.

We cannot control our earthly destiny, it is true, and oftentimes this exchange from spiritual benefits to a barren land is unavoidable. Where it is clearly the direction of God's Providence, it must be borne with submission and cheerfulness; and He, to those who fear and serve him, can make even the wilderness to rejoice and blossom; but none has a right to tempt that Providence by expecting impossibilities, or rushing into dangers for which there is neither necessity nor justification. If, then, he transfer his family to a spot where nothing but privation meets them at every turn,-where there are no means of prosecuting their education,-no congenial minds with which to hold ed means of grace, it is too much to hope that they will be preserved in the purity of their religious principles, or that they will escape the shipwreck of a conscience which has been left to waste, unguarded and uncor-

The Visitations of the Lord Bishop, as prosecuted both now and in past times, afford ample evidence of the healthful progress of the Church. Of this the number Confirmed is a proof, amongst others, to which no inconsiderable weight is to be attached; whilst the many new Churches ready for Divine service, at every successive visit of the Bishop, is a satisfactory evidence that her ordinances and organization are gaining ground in the estimation and attachment of the people.

distinction between the rich and the poor, creating, in fact, what may be termed a rich and a poor end of the Church, and placing some of the humble classes where they could not hear, or hear at lest imperfectly. Now it such a state of things is, in iself, exceedingly wrong, or that it tends to favour the proceedings of those who endeavour to draw away our people from us to places of deavour to draw away our people from us to places of those who endeavour to draw away our people from us to places of the graph Nourse.

Thos. Evans. Oliver Boswell, I are they could not hear, or hear at lest imperfectly. Now it such a state of things is, in iself, exceedingly wrong, or that it tends to favour the proceedings of those who endeavour to draw away our people from us to places of the deavour to draw away our people from us to places of the graph Nourse.

Thos. Evans. Oliver Boswell, I are they could not hear, or hear at lest imperfectly. Now it such a state of things is, in iself, exceedingly wrong, or that it tends to favour the proceedings of those who endeavour to draw away our people from us to places of the graph Nourse.

L. F. Brooke. Thomas Broughalt they would not be so placed as to be incapacitated from hearing prayer and religious instruction. TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1846. both now and in past times, afford ample evidence of of the people.

This round of Episcopal duties, laborious and toilsome as it must prove, is, we believe, under God, the great safeguard of the Church; nor, we must feel assured, would the Episcopal direction and oversight have been ordained and perpetuated by Divine command and protection, if its importance were not high and paramount.

It is a subject for great congratulation that, in this Diocese, the duty of visiting and confirming the Churches is confided to hands so able and so faithful; and it is a cause of peculiar joy, in these times of laxity and way-wardness, that here by the chief pastor of the Church her distinctive principles are uniformly brought out and elucidated in a manuer which excludes the peril and misfortune of an "uncertain sound." There can be little doubt that much of the laxity which fear, of what really is the foundation, the doctrine and discipline of the Church.

enlivened by perceiving that when the true principles of the Church of Christ have been brought forward and inculcated, there is most of that practical prosteaching of Christianity has been attended with direct and positive benefit.

Our correspondent Philodemus is entitled to our thanks for the hints he has thrown out. If we can-The difficulties of privations in a temporal point of not get rid of the difficulty of Pews altogether, as markunbered with much difficulty, it is a work in such a position that all may be benefited by the lizing as much as possible to all the hearers and wor-

The plan of adopting a more central position for certain, will follow, more lamentable far than the loss the necessity of dispensing with side-galleries,—for in the latter, were they suffered to remain, all could not Now, on moral and religious gounds, we conceive possibly see the officiating clergyman, in case the pro-

there is sure to follow a relaxation from all moral discipline and the casting away of that self-denial and without materially imparing the architectural symmecorrect deportment of which the fear of God is the try of the interior, supposing such galleries to be tolerated at all.

We are, we think, correct in stating that the hazard Still, assuming this to be a practicable arrangement,

### Communication.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,—Every person who is conversant with the structure and internal arrangement of Churches, must be sensible that, to determine what is the best, or the least to this question, which has recently been brought afresh to my notice by a passage in the Memoir of the Rev. J. G. Brek Lindsay, that speaks of the alterations which

preaching of the Gospel; I should wish, a giving my own conclusions, as far as I have come to sy conclusion, to have the benefit of the opinion which yarself, or any of your correspondents, may, in this behalihave formed. In the outset, I think we cannot err in laing down the following postulate:—That, if we must have Pulpits and Reading-desks in our Churches, the best potion for them is that, by means of which all the peculianolemnities of the Church can be best witnessed, or, inother words, when the arrangement is such that the Clegyman, exercising the functions of his office, can be besheard as well as seen,—seen as well as heard,—by all hisongregation. This, I think, will be readily admitted, it not so easy however to decide, how this most desirable esult is to be

From the above premises it will at once fllow, that the most faulty of all is that too common arragement (A) whereby a huge mass, consisting of Pulpit ad Desk, conceals the person of the Clergyman, and ontributes to drown his voice, while engaged at the Comminion Table in celebrating the most solemn and affecting nysteries of our religion,—which places him in the Palit almost at the greatest possible distance from the poor of his flock,
—and which prevents parents from seeing he very interesting spectacle of their children takingupon them their baptismal vow.
Sensible of these objections, the writer, for a time,

R. D. Chatterton George Goldstone. Henry P. Andrews. thought that all that was required to be don was done, when he had, in his own Church, dissolved the union subsisting between the Pulpit and Desk in font of the D. Bethune, Junr. Communion-rails, and had placed them severaly on each

side of the chancel (B).

The first objection which was stated to this receeding arose in the course of an inquiry made by a Bihop in the United States respecting the general position of the Pulpit and Desk in our Churches in Canada.

Heremarked J. W. R. Beck. James Salisbury that position (B) was found to interfere in a considerable degree with the erection of side-galleries. As no side-galleries were required in my Church, the remark did not at the moment make much impression upon m, nor did I then see that all was not the best possible in the particular case with which I was immediately concerned. But I gradually discovered a more serious and general objection to position (B), than I had imagined when I made the specified changes. I saw, as Mr. Lindsay appears to have seen, that it made in the house of God an invidious distinction between the rich and the poor, creating, in Oliver Rogges.

hearing prayer and religious instruction.

On giving the subject mature consideration, I could only discover two ways of obviating the difficulty:

James Bushel.

John McCarty.

James Bushel. only discover two ways of obviating the difficulty:

I. Supposing that the pews, as is generally the case, stand longitudinally at right angles to the side walls of walls of walls of the the resplicit, stand and kneel with the Church, so that the people sit, stand and kneel with their faces towards the Altar, and that the Pulpit and Desk, or, if it is preferred, moveable Lecterns, are placed on each side and a little in advance of the Communionrails, let a considerable space, say one-third, of the whole area of the Church be reserved between the rails and the Thomas Lee.
A. C. Hammond foremost pews, and let this space be furnished with moveable benches having backs, in order to accommodate a considerable proportion of the poor in immediate proxi-

mity to the Clergyman (C); or,
II. Supposing that, instead of pews, seats or stalls are
J. C. Townsend, R.N. placed in rows rising above each other and parallel to the side walls,—as is the case in the Cathedrals and College Chapels in England, - (and we may remark that a some what similar arrangement exists in many English Grammar Schools and in most of the School-houses in this prevails in religious opinion,—much of the practical difficulty we have to contend with it the enunciation of great truths,—is owing to defective teaching in times past; to a suppression, either from ignorance or rangement (D), there might be moveable benches placed in the aisle, and in this manner none of the ardience, whether rich or poor, could be further from the Clergyman than half the length of the Church, instead of being But we live in more hopeful days; and our hope is distant nearly the whole length of the building, as may be the case under the circumstances which are so frequently found to create matter of regret and complaint.

And now, Sir, I shall be glad to receive any further hints upon this subject which those who have directed their attention to it may feel prepared to give, and therefore I beg leave to conclude with the old and hackneyed Horatian saw, addressed to the Editor and to the Corres pondents of "The Church" individually:

"Si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum."

PHILODEMUS. P.S.—Since the above remarks were committed to bert Oakely,—Church, Vol. vii., No. 15, Oct 20, 1843,—has accidentally met my eye. Among other judicious remarks on the subject of pews, he says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made below. service—the appropriated sittings, for instance, occupying the whole of one side of the Church, and the unappropriated the other—such an arrangement combines every thing that may be desired." Here is a third mode (E) suggested of

\* The Pulpit and Desk might be used, if it is desirable, inter

disposing pews so as to obviate existing objections.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese left Toronto on the morning of the 17th August on his Visitation eastwards. After visiting Scarborough and Whitby, in each of which townships two Confirmations were held, his Lordship proceeded to the township of Brock, over one of the vorst roads in the Province, and there two Services, including Confirmations at each, were performed. He sub-sequently visited the townships of Darlington, Clark, Cavan, Emily, Ops and Manvers, from whence he proceeded to Peterborough, and on his return to the front, consecrated the Church recently erected in the rear of the township of Hope at a settlement called Perrytown. Here his Lordship was met by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., one of his Lordship's Chaplains, the Rev. J. Shortt, officiating Minister at the station, the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, M.A., the Rev. J. Wilson, and the Rev. H. Brent. The congregation was large, and twenty-five persons,—chiefly adults,—were confirmed. At the close of the Service, the Burial Ground was also consecrated. From this place his Lordship proceeded direct to obourg, where he arrived at seven P.M. and was pleased to become a guest at the Rectory. On the following day, a deputation of the Parishioners waited upon the Bishop with the following Address :-

To the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God John, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Toronto. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP-

We, the undersigned, members of the Church of England, in the Town of Cobcurg, and its vicinity, feel con-strained, at this your Lordship's third Episcopal visit to strained, at this your Lordship's third Episcopa.

this Parish, to express our deep sense of the high privilege, and great benefit, of the oversight which, by Divine lege, and great benefit, of the oversight which, by Divine On the following morning, August 31st, his Lordship.

On the following morning, August 31st, his Lordship.

the Church in this Diocese.

Upon the magnitude of this charge, and the toil and anxiety it involves, it is not for us to dwell, further than to express our thankfulness that your Lordship is enabled, by the Divine blessing, to fulfil its arduous duties with unabated vigor, and to be the instrument of affording, in every corner of the land, to the many attached members period of its being opened for Divine Service two years of our communion, a realization of the great blessing we enjoy in the organization of our beloved Church, after

the Apostolic model, and upon a Divine foundation.

We are grateful for the privilege we possess as members of a genuine and undoubted branch of the Church Universal, and we have the comfortable assurance that, living according to the rule of faith of which she is the authorized interpreter, we have the best security of clos-

ing our mortal pilgrimage in peace and hope. But, in contemplating our privileges, we cannot fail to The Rev. Adam Townley requests that all letters, papers, &c., for him, may in future be addressed to your instructions and example are to us powerful and effectual remembrances of the practical duties which our favoured position, as members of the Church, calls upon

upon us diligently and faithfully to discharge. And in enumeration of our spiritual advantages, we cannot but advert with a peculiar degree of satisfaction to the fact, that your Lordship has been pleased to make this parish the seat of an Institution, which is designed for the instruction and training of those who are to be labourers in this portion of our Lord's vineyard. But while we refer, with no ordinary degree of satisfaction and thankfulness to our local advantages in having the Theological school of the Diocese placed thus amongst us, we have a higher gratification in contemplating the sensible that, to determine what is the best, or the least objectionable position of the Pulpit, Desk and Pews, is a oured instrument to the Church at large. Conducted, as matter of considerable importance as well as of no small difficulty. Having given my attention at different times Church of England, engage our fullest confidence as well as our warmest attachment, we rejoice to perceive that it has already sent forth so many zealous and efficient la-bourers, and we pray that under your Lordship's overthat excellent man found it expedient to make in his church at Cornwall, in order that the poor, the aged, and whom a long term of ministerial usefulness amongst us others similarly circumstanced, and that they avoid the rock which has caused the shipwreck of so many.

That your Lordship may be blessed with every blessing from Heaven in your high and arduous vocation, and that Almighty God in his mercy may long preserve you in health and strength, for the maintenance of the oversight which we deem to be invaluable to us in our relation to the control of the c tion to Christ and his Church, is our humble and earnest

Cobourg, 28th Aug., 1846. J. Vance Boswell, Churchwardens. Benjamin Clark, H. Ruttan, Sheriff, N.D. George Walker. Z. Burnham, Treas'r., N.D. W. Richardson. Z. Stock. John McChesney James Calcutt G. S. Boulton, Warden, N.D. John Lodge Wilcocks. G. M. Boswell, Judge D.C. J. H. L. Wilcocks. Charles Green. Wm. Bradbeer. F. Hurst.

W. H. Kitson. Charles Buck. Asa A. Burnham. Robt. Drope. Edmund Bird. Saml. Platter. David Drope. David Troop. Ralph Burton. Wm. Grieve. Wm. Grieve, Jr. Charles Bellwood. John Hunt. Wm. Lunn. Wm. Clark. John Eyre.

Wm. Coates. Matthew Purser. Jacob Green. Edward McCormick. Jno. Wm. Peters. Henry Fitzpatrick. James Elsey. Willis McKves. Daniel McKyes. George Rashner. Joseph Swayne. David Drope. Robert P. Jeliett. John Tenery. John Russell. G. Ferguson. Henry Davies. Wm. Pearson. David Grieve.

G. Grieve. Morgan Jellett. Lewis Styles. James Tenery. E. Stickles. H. Stickles. Jer. Stickles. Wm. Brown, Jr. R. Brown. John Gee. Henry Fitzpatrick. Thomas Tremayne. Nicholas Wilson. M. F. McNeill. Gideon Page. Francis P. L. Chambers. J. B. Matthews, M.D.

James Lyons. [N.B. Many more signatures might have been procured

To which the Bishop was pleased to make the follow-GENTLEMEN,

It is with much satisfaction that I receive the Address which you have been so kind as to present to me, on this my third Episcopal visit to your interesting and flourish-

The signs of improvement which I every where discern, in my progress through this extensive Diocese, are very gratifying; and while it must always be a source of pleasure to witness so steady an advancement in the tem-poral condition of the people, the evidences which are visible around us of the growth and prosperity of our beloved Church are more cheering and satisfactory than to witness the large and handsome addition which you have recently made to your church,—the more impor-tant as forming the commencement of a new sacred edi-fice, more commensurate with the temporal prosperity of which I observe the signs around me, and more of the honour and glory of that God to whom we owe the first-fruits and the best of our worldly substance

The appropriation to His service of a share of the gifts graciously bestowed upon us is, in the minds of terprises will succeed, and that our worldly affairs will be

We cannot, as you observe, too highly estimate our privileges as members of the Apostolic and reformed Church of England. Our union with Christ, it is revealed, is effected ordinarily by our communion with his Church; and with this persuasion, it is a comfort to feel and be assured that we belong to a branch of the Church Catholic, which, in the succession of its chief pastors, and the validity of its Sacraments, can be traced upwards to the days when fellowship with the Apostles was a test

of the integrity of Christian believers. Your allusion to the Diocesan Theological Institution, which the choice of my intimate friend, your Rector, as its Principal—because he possesses, in an eminent degree, the rare and necessary qualifications for such an mportant office,—has caused me to establish in this town, is to me a source of peculiar pleasure. While the may able and zealous Missionaries which it has been the means of supplying, is the best evidence of its value and mportance, the testimony of so many intelligent gente-nen and hearty members of the Church, upon the spot is

one which we must very highly appreciate in favour of its faithful superintendence and judicious management. In the arduous and responsible duties which I am called upon to discharge, the sympathies and prayers of my brethren, of the Laity as well as of the Clergy, are a refreshment and a comfort; and I cannot too heartily thank you, Gentlemen, for your kind invocation on my behalf of that indispensable grace and succour which can come alone from the Divine Head of the Church.

JOHN TORONTO. (Signed) Cobourg, August 29, 1846.

On Sunday the 30th August, after the usual Morning Service, eighty-five persons were confirmed in St. Peter's Church, in the presence of so large a congregation that, tra seats had to be supplied by temporary benches. The persons confirmed were, at the close of the ceremonial, addressed in a very affectionate and impressive manner

by the Bishop. On the afternoon of the same day a Confirmation was held in St. John's Church, Port Hope, when twenty-nine proceeded to the village of Grafton where the handsome

and commodious Church recently erected there was Consecrated, and sixteen persons were Confirmed. Much credit is due to the christian enterprise of the inhabitants in completing so excellent a sacred edifice, furnished as ago, wholly free from debt.

The Bishop next visited' Colborne, where the Church

-a remarkably neat and commodious structure,opened, for the first time, for Divine Service, and twenty-nine persons were Confirmed. Great and praiseworthy exertions have been employed to complete this sacred edifice, and, amongst many generous contributors, the liberality of Mr. Goslee is long and gratefully to be remembered. The parishes of Grafton and Colborne may be said to be as yet in their infancy; but through the zealous ministrations of the incumbent, the Rev. J. Wilson, they exhibit signs of no ordinary healthfulness and sperity. The Clergy in attendance on these two oc-

J. Shortt, the Rev. J. Wilson, and the Rev. H. Brent. The Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, proceeded on the same evening to Brighton, with the in tention of performing Divine Service on the following rning at the village of Consecon, 23 miles distant from Colborne. An accident, however, occurred to the carriage on that evening, the repair of which on the following morning caused a long delay, and protracted the commencement of the Service at Consecon fully an hour and a half beyond the time appointed. nevertheless had waited very patiently, and a large con-gregation was assembled in the new stone Church now

irly completed, and 6 persons were confirmed. From Consecon his Lordship proceeded to the town-ship of Hillier, about six miles further on, where another new Church was open to receive him, and a congregation of not less than 300 persons were assembled, and 20 were subsequently confirmed. A great anxiety is expressed here for a resident clergyman, and it is one which, considering his prospects of usefulness, the Bishop is most

period, be secured. His Lordship, after partaking of the hospitality of Mr. James Jones, returned to the Carrying Place, where he was the guest of the Hon. R. C. Wilkins. On the following day, Wednesday, Sept. 2, services were performed both at the Carrying Place and at the Trent; at the latter a handsome stone Church,—for the erection of which great credit is due to the exertions of Sheldon Hawley, Esq.—having been, for the first time, opened for Divine Service. Its internal arrangements, however, are not yet complete; but when all these are carried out it will, for neatness and position, be inferior to few in the Diocese. At the Carrying Place 23 persons to few in the Diocese. At the Carrying Place 23 persons were confirmed, and 25 at Trent—making 74 in all within the bounds of the active Missionary, the Rev. P. G.

The Bishop proceeded on the same evening to Belleville, and on the following day, Thursday, Sept. 3, a respectable congregation were assembled in St. Thomas's Church, and 33 persons were confirmed. From hence, his Lordship proceeded to Tyendenaga, about 14 miles distant, where a service had been appointed for half-past 3 o'clock. But the writer of these remarks was obliged reluctantly to leave his Lordship at Belleville, and return to his own parochial and other engagements.

CONFIRMATION .- According to previous announce ment, His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, administered this most sacred solemnity of the Church, on Thursday last. There were 32 candidates, half of each sex. His Lordship preached a most excellent sermon prior to the confirmation, and his after charge was impressive in the extreme. The clergy in attendance were the Rev. Mr. Bethune of Cobourg, Rev. Mr. Grier, of Belleville, Rev. Mr. Givens, from the Indian Woods, and the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Carrying Place. We were glad to find his Lordship in apparent good health, and still as able as ever to stand the arduous fatigues of his duties. His Lordship attended in the rear of Tyendenaga, before he left for the Indian Woods, and the Lower Sections of the Province.—Belleville Intelligencer.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Dio-

Previously announced, in No. 115, amount... 248 0 2 St Paul's Church Newmarket..... 1 4 5 Christ's Church, St. Albans...... 1 5 7½ Station in Quakers' Settlement ... 0 12 112 3 3 0

warden. London Township—per Rev. C. C. Brough Ingersoll—per Rev. H. Revel 

UNITED STATES.

On Sunday last was opened, for the first time, for the performance of divine service, the Church of Saint John the Evangelist, a beautiful edifice recently erected in the parish of Stockport, Columbia County, in this diocese, and to be hereafter consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, according to the forms and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of

About eleven months ago, the corner stone of this edifice was laid by the venerable individual-Joseph Mar-SHALL, Esq.,-at whose sole expense, it may almost be said, one of the most unique, church-like, buildings, in this country, has now been erected. It is an honour to the benevolence of this devoted christian man, and he hath well done that which God hath doubtless put it into his heart, to undertake for the glory of His great name! No cost has been considered by him too great for this purpose. The church is complete in all its parts; seldom have we seen a structure more adapted to its hal-lowed purposes, and we fervently pray that he may live long to enjoy its blessings and see its utility among his

The architectural design and supervision of this edi-The architectural design and supervision of this edifice—which all who behold it at once pronounce not only creditable, but astonishingly perfect in its character and construction—were entrusted by Mr. Marshall to his nephew, Mr. Thomas Marshall, a gentleman whose churchmanship is of the highest order, and who hence has eschewed every thing that would not be in good keeping with the strictest rules of the style of building he adopted and has carried out so remarkably well.—

The architectural design and supervision of this edification is yet in the midiand and norther ties, the bulk of the grain is yet in the fields, and the received to have affected both the quality and the condition. The Potatoe is now generally believed to be extensively diseased, and it is much to be feared that the color of this plant will prove most defective throughout the Unit Kingdom. From all quarters the accounts are of a very desponding character. During the week we have had extensively transactions in Wheat and Flour, at advancing he adopted, and has carried out so remarkably well .-The workmen employed by him were principally persons rates; we have also experienced a good demand for local conof the place, and seldom have we seen finer workman- sumption, and for transit into the interior and coastwise. ship, better carving, and better graining, than this church

hey said unto me we will go into the house of the Lord. So completely filled were all the seats, that additional benches were necessarily brought into requisition, and occupied almost as soon as they were placed along the

We will now only add that the people of this Parish are, for the most part, persons in the employ of Mr. Marshall, the proprietor of extensive print works in Stockport, who have been brought up and nurtured in the Church of England; their delight and satisfaction, therefore, on the foregoing occasion, after the many years' privation they have experienced—no inconsiderable number having never entered any other place of worship since they have been in this country, can be better imagined than described; the whole scene was literally one of joyful congratulation; many a heart felt and acknow-ledged it good to be there, many the tears of gratitude that were shed, and many the benisons invoked upon the head of him who hath built this beautiful Christian temple, and many the prayers offered up that God would yet bless all the waste places of our country with the light of the everlasting Gospel by and through the instrumentality of his holy, universal, apostolic Church.—Morris's National Press.

### Arrival of the Britannia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday, the 3d September, after a passage of fourteen and a half days. following compilation of news has been derived from our English Files and other sources :-

LORD ELGIN is appointed Governor General of Canada. Mr. McLean, who has so honourably and efficiently filled the office of Minister at the Court of St. James, and through whose judgment and kind and conciliatory manners, the late dispute on the Oregon question has been so happily settled, has arrived home in the Britannia.

made by the Bishop of Oxford, but negatived on a division by 28 to 10. On Friday last the bill went through committee, and was read a third time and passed on Monday evening. THE SUGAR BILL was on Thursday night read in the

House of Lords a second time, by a majority of 28 to 10. As it has been for some time certain that the bill must pass, under a penalty of four millions' loss to the revenue, the amount of the division is of no moment, proving nothing beyond this, that no more than 28 peers out of about 400 thought the fatal mischief worthy of the countenance of their presence. passing of the bill being thus made matter of certainty by the success of the trick that has been played, it only re humane and Christian men to protest against it, and on Thurs-day the Bishops of Oxford and London delivered most eloquent protests. The speech of the former was the longer and the more impressive, and it was more respectfully received by the 28 ministerial peers present, in consideration of the right rev. prelate's services to free trade on the Cora Bill, and, as Lord Lansdowne said, because of his being the son of the late Mr. Wilberforce. - St. James's Chronicle

Parliament is expected to rise about the 28th-certainly before the sailing of the next steamer. A variety of minor business has yet to be disposed of, and the House of Commons is making double tides—working early in the day, and late in the evening. The destitution in Ireland, consequent on the failure of the potato crop, occupied the attention of the House of Commons. Lord John Russell made known the intention of the Government. It seems that £852,481 sterling have been expended on the relief of the Irish last year, of which

and fortresses are at last to have a fair trial; and Lord Cochrane has also come forward with some inventions of his, which he professes will have the same effect.

A terrible exposure of the conduct of the "Poor Law Com missioners" has taken place. We trust that the iniquities thus brought to light will have the ultimate effect of altering the present horrible system. The new Poor Law is the greatest lisgrace to the statute book of England.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS BILL, to empower the Colonies against foreign manufactures, has excited a good deal of considering his prospects of usefulness, the Bishop is most desirous to gratify as soon as it may be possible to do so. In the mean time, it is hoped that the services of a Travelling Missionary in this quarter can, at no distant against longing manufactures, has exerted a good deal of contact a measure as might have been the obnoxious selection.

Of Lord Elgin the Canadian public know little beyond the desired; but the principle is excellent, and concedes the right of self-government to the Colonies, without the intervention of the Mother Country.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The communication At Farnham, the shock communicated was so great as to the down one of the posts which supports the wires, and the in the Gosport terminus is rendered useless by the electric full having passed into it and deranged all the machinery. fortunate that the Admiralty have the old telegraph or sems phore to fall back upon, or the consequences would be of great

tion on h

The E

is in the

a widowe

has no fa

to what

Web

cart from

sidered

being h

the Ho

on the

a Gov

bring,

should

living,

Honor Engla

nals.

THE AVERAGE COST OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS .- ACCOUNT ing to The Builder, the average cost of various asylums, at patient, as nearly as could be ascertained, exclusive of lands as follows: — Devon, £115; Surrey, £173; Hanwell, £162; Maidstone, £183; Lincoln, with land, £240: Irish asylasi

The celebrated Danish painter, Holm, died suddenly at Rome at the commencement of the month. He resided in the Holy City during the last two years.

According to accounts from Modena, negociations are sit to be on the tapis for a matrimonial alliance between the second son of Don Carlos, Prince Johan, and the Princess Maria Bettrice, youngest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Modent THE FLOGGING CASE AT HOUNSLOW .-- The inquiry in this painful case closed on Monday, the jury returning the lowing verdict:—"That the deceased soldier, Frederick Job White, died on the 11th of July, 1846, from the mortal effect of a severe and cruel flogging of 150 lashes, which he received on the 15th June, 1846, at the Cavalry Barracks, on Hour lowheath, Heston; and the said flogging was inflicted on b back and neck, under the sentence of a district court-ma composed of officers of the 7th regiment of Hussars, held on 10th of June previous, duly constituted for his trial. That said court-martial was authorised by law to pass the said ser and cruel sentence; that the flogging was inflicted upon his two farriers, in the presence of John James White, Lieutenant-Colonel, and James Low Warren, the Surgeon the said regiment; and that so and by means of the said flogging the said regiment; the death of the said Frederick John White was cause returning this verdict, the jury cannot refrain from expertheir horror and disgust at the existence of any law and the statutes or regulations of this realm which permits revolting punishment of flogging to be inflicted upon Br soldiers; and, at the same time, the jury implore every many the kingdom to join, hand and heart, in forwarding petition the legislature, praying, in the most urgent terms, for the about lition of every law, order, and regulation which permits the graceful practice of flogging to remain one moment longer slur upon the humanity and fair name of the people of

> LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE. Tuesday, August 11.

The arrivals into this port up to Friday's market were small except Malt. A recurrence of rain on Friday sevening, with close sultry atmosphere and frequent showers daily, served monly to impede the proceedings of the harvest, but caused further injury to the outstanding crops in the District; and a though to-day is fine, with a brisk drying wind, the quality of the control of the proceedings o the new Wheat here, will, in any case, prove extremely varie Our Corn Exchange this morning, being numerously attende by town and country buyers, directing their views chiefly to Foreign Wheat and Flour, the former commanded a very live! and extensive sale, and though some large parcels were disp of early at late prices, the transactions were more generally an advance of 1d to 2d. and in some instances line samples! quired 3d per 70 lbs over the rates of this day week. In S and Canadian Flour also, the operations were considerable. being eagerly taken, both for consumption and investme an improvement of 6d per barrel; whilst in English and Iri Wheat and Flour very little business was done, and no change

white, 6s 10d @ 7s 2d; United States, free, red, 6s 6d 6s 10d; didlow white, 6s 10d @ 7s 2d; United States, free, red, 6s 6d 6s 10d; do. white, 7s 2d @ 7s 4d. Flour, Canadian, when 196 lbs., sweet, free, 23s 6d @ 25s; United States and Canadians of the control dian, sour, free, 21s @-21s 6d.

Tuesday, August 18. The week's receipts of grain, &c., coastwise and from later Ine week's receipts of grain, &c., coastwise and from land, are again of small amount. The arrivals from abrosh however, are large, particularly from the United States and Canada. The weather, up to Saturday was very unfavourable for harvest work. In the Southern counties the crops are reported to be all gathered, in good order and condition, and the yield is well spoken of that in the midbard and more there could yield is well spoken of; but in the midland and northern coul speculative transactions in Wheat and Flour, at advant

At to-day's market a large amount of business was tra furnishes throughout.

The Rev. H. Townsend, the rector of the parish, preached on Sunday morning on interesting and appropriate sermon, from Psalm 122, 1. "I was glad when

OMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN HOLLAND AND BELG After a separation of sixteen years, during which some bl and more gall were shed, Belgium and Holland have seen ! error of their ways, and have, like Peachem and Lockitt, that they were both in the wrong. The consequence has that, yielding to the peaceful and commercial genius of the they have entered into a treaty, which has been already in Holland, and which, within the present week, will double ratified at Brussels. The present King of Holland, well known, entertains none of the bigoted prejudices of late father towards the Belgian people, and it will, theref excite no wonder that he has conceded to Antwerp a particl pation in the Dutch East India trade.

During the union of the two kingdoms, the enjoyment of a portion of this trade greatly increased the wealth and prosperity of Antwerp, and the permission now accorded to the Belgians, to import 8,000,000 kilos. of Java produce in Belgians oottoms cannot fail to be acceptable to a people wholly withou colonies. The sugars, leathers, fancy woods, coffee, rice, indigo and tobacco, as well as the tropical fruits and vegetables, v furnish many assorted cargoes to the merchants of Antwe and Ghent, while they make exchange against these commodi-ties of their wove and manufactured stuffs. In the introduc-tion of these latter, and also in the introduction of nails in Holland, Belgium is to have some advantages, while she, of her part, reduces the duty on young cattle in favour of Hol-

While these wise and friendly acts are being performed by ancient, and, it was supposed, irreconcileable enemies, is there any approximation to a commercial treaty between England and France? This is a subject of transcendant importance? and must be kept steadily in view.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The usual extraordinary expre anticipation of the long delayed Overland Mail from Indis-reached London, on Tuesday, 11th inst., bringing advices from Bombay to July 1st, Calcutta, June 19th, and Madras, June 29th June 22nd. The only news of political importance they convey, is that of the surrender of Kote Kangra, which was given up unconditionally on the 28th of May. The British troops, arrived before the fortress on the 28th May, with 6,000 men and 30 pieces of Artillery, and have returned home under difficulties which have rarely attached to such an expedition. SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—This bill was read a first time on Morday, July 10th, without any division; a second time on the 13th, when a motion to read it that day three months was the most anxious desire for the protection of the British au

ITALY .- The Pope is becoming the idol of his people. has just paid from his private purse the debts of all the prisor ners detained in the Capitol (prison for debt). The holy father was enabled to perform this act of generosity by reducing the number of the equipages of his predecessor. The sum paid exceeds 18,000 scudi.

FRANCE.—The Journal des Debats gives the final result of the French elections, from which it appears that the Conservatives have gained 289 seats, and the opposition 168, leaving a majority for Ministers of 121 votes. The Presse is more liberal to the Government, for it confesses to a majority in their favour of 123 votes. The opposition reaks up necessarily and the confesses to a majority in their favour of 123 votes. favour of 123 votes. The opposition make no pretext of con-

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS .- The report of the Visitors of Maynooth College has been presented to Parliament Professors receive salaries varying from £500 to £237. Officers of the Institution are seventeen in number. There are 346 rooms capable of containing 512 students. All in at tendance have taken the oath of allegiance.—Mr. Ouvrard, signtleman of great wealth and respectability was arrested at the suit of a pewter-dealer, who professed to be a civil engines, for a fictitious debt of £1050. He was detained eight days in close custody. The case was laid before the House of Lords by Lord Brougham, who took occasion to complain of the present state of the Law of Arrest, in regard to persons suspected, whether with reason or not, of an intention of leaving the country.—The Bishop of Oxford, true to his father's memo

£298,851 was either paid, or will be.

The Conservative party has lost an accomplished veteran in General Sir George Murray; who died on Tuesday night after a protracted illness, at his residence in Belgrave Square. His period of active military service extends from 1789 to the peace of 1814; and since that time he has been much before the public in high civil employment, Parliament, and even in a literary capacity.

Captain Warner's Ivnentions for demolishing ships Halifax Railway.

## Colonial.

The nomination of the Earl of Elgin, a British Nobleman of reputation, to be Governor General of Canada, has given almost everybody a pleasant surprise; for although the public were prepared to hear of a successor to Lord Cathcart being to abolish any discriminating duties in favour of British and appointed, we had some apprehensions that Mr. Charles Bullet a sort of unhappy medium between a Durham and a Syden

private virtues of his Jamaiea predecessor—the respected Metcalfe—all parties will rejoice to put a favourable construction on his Lordship's government, and give his policy a fair

The Earl of Elgin, whose peerage dates back as far as 1633, is in the very prime of life, his age being 36. His Lordship is a widower, the countess having died in 1843,—and we believe has no family living. But we are not sufficiently acquainted with the sufficient of th with his Lordship's public life to state what are his politics, or to what religious persuasion he belongs.—Herald.

We have no reason to doubt the truth of the report, now ge nerally circulated by the Press, of the retirement of Earl Cath-cart from the arduous task of governing the North American Colonies. From the first, his tenure of the situation was con-sidered to be of sidered to be of a temporary nature, and dependent on the great question of Peace or War with the United States. This point being happily settled, and a political change in the Imperial government having taken place, we have, for some time, been expecting to hear, that a successor to his Excellency had been appointed. Mr. Charles Buller was, at one time, mentioned in some of the English papers, but his acceptance of office under the Home Government does not much favour the surmise, neither do we think, that his rank, or standing, in public estimation, are sufficient to render his appointment desirable, under the present circumstances of the Province. We have nothing to allege against the general ability, or the particular knowledge of Colonial interests, which he might bring to bear on the Rule of these extensive and important Provinces, we simply mean, that, in addition to such indispensible qualifications, the sovereignty should be represented by one, whose name, rank, and dignity might be in accordance with the delegation of such high authority and power. Without insisting on the necessity of Title, we still think, that "cæteris paribus," a Governor-General, with such an appendage, has greater weight both with his ministers and the public. In addition to this, we would by no means be sorry if our Viceroy should bring, to aid his dignity, a large private fortune. The salary, attached to the situation, is not sufficient for British ideas of living, and the style of his public appearances, should be contracted within its limits.—Peterboro' Gazette.

purable Mr. Justice Hagerman has recently married, in England, a lady of family and fortune. In all probability this auspicious circumstance will cause a vacancy on the Bench.—

Toronto Herald.

The Canada Gazette announces a reduction of tolls on the ean Canal. For the future the rates will be as follows:--Beef, pork, beer and cider, per barrel, one farthing per lock ward at the cost of Government passing through the said Ca-

The latest intelligence from Mexico is that the United States have taken possession of California, and that the revolution in dropped, was found by the proprietor of the land, named favour of Santa Anna is complete, the whole country having Brunelle, and ascertained to contain Church plate. declared in his favour. General Paredes is prisoner in the ci-

our great canals.

The idea of rivalling the natural facilities of the Saint Law rence by any artificial works on the Oswego is nonsense, as every one who has ever seen the two rivers must know. No railways that the art of man can construct can carry heavy goods and produce to compete with ship canals. Our great transhipment, or breaking bulk in any way; and it is also highly probable, especially if Lake Saint Peter be deepened, and the British Navigation Laws maintained—we wish the former was as certain as the latter—that large sea-going ships may come

If it be a public question at all, it is so in relation to the en-

The Province is, at this moment, suffering severely, -more The Province is, at this moment, suffering severely,—more so, perhaps, than within living memory previously. But its suffering is traceable to two leading causes, and, we are convinced, is no sign of internal decay. Our two great staples are lumber and flour. With respect to the first, the parties are gaged in the trade, stimulated by the good prices of last year, absolutely doubled the supply, and obtained credit to enable them to do so, which credit is yet pretty generally unsatisfied. In consequence of our supply, the price is unusually low, and freight does not equal the demand. With respect to the second, a very general impression prevailed last winter that there was going to be so short a supply in Europe that prices of breadstuffs must, at the very least, be maintained; and, the destruction of the sliding scale not being foreseen, it was but reasonable to expect that Canadian flour would be a most profitable

Expecteding the freight in the market, they suffer additionally from that cause. At the same time, the Banks, having been liberal in the winter to operators in timber and flour, and to those merchants who imported under the impression that the returns of the sale of timber and flour would be large, prompt, and available for domestic consumption, are obliged to restrict their did with which the clouds were charged, took complete possession of the magnetic telegraphic lines, rendering them entirely unmanageable in the hands of the operators. The lightning could be seen continually playing around the instruction of great prosperity at home, we suffer so severely in this colony. The suffering is not confined to the Lower Province, it extends to every portion of the Upper from which we have any intelligence. If it were otherwise, we might believe, with some people, that all the trade is going by Western routes, but we believe, if it is analysed, and the difficulties of each individual range in any locality, investigated, and the aggregate taken as the exponent of the whole, it will be found to depend entirely on that water on the 15th ult. We gather the following particulars the assumption, he no creates an any locality, investigated, and the aggregate taken as the exponent of the whole, it will be found to depend entirely on that water on the 15th ult. We gather the following particulars that water on the 15th ult. We gather the following particulars that water on the 15th ult. We gather the following particulars that water on the business systematically, the material for the produce. The sole of the whole, the winter to operators had the throughout the growth of hemp, that thousands of tone in that trobustness, is owell suited to the same that tributates, is so well suited to the same the pottage that the thousands of the powell suits tributates, is so well suited to the them that the transite proven annually, and exported the growth near the followish lengths and the whole the construction of the country might be the assumption—by no means a rash or irrational one—in the winter, of a certain range of prices for flour and timber, and events unhappily falsifying it.—Montreal Gazette.

us of the lready significant doubles lolland, it is

udices of his ill, therefore erp a partici

joyment of \$

joyment of and prosper de to the Belter in Belgian holly without e, rice, indigo getables, will of Antwerpese commodithe introduction finals into while able, of

while she, on vour of Hol

performed by mies, is there seen England t importance,

y express, in a firm Indis, ging advices, and Madras, nee they comine was given by the comment of the comment o

s people. He all the priso he holy father reducing the The sum paid

final result of at the Conser-n 168, leaving Presse is more ajority in their pretext of con-

of the Visitors

iament The £237. The

mber. There ts. All in at Mr. Ouvrard, 8

vas arrested as civil engineer, l eight days in louse of Lords lain of the pre-

sons suspected,

eather's memory vernment upon .—The Pacha

nwillingness

mus of Suez to

work in hand lth: he has re-

his service has by Sir A. N. he Quebec and

itish Nobleman nada, has given ough the public Cathcart being

. Charles Buller m and a Syden ittle beyond the th of her LadyCOURT OF APPEALS, U. C.

From the Toronto Herald, of 4th September. Below will be found a brief outline of one of the most important cases that has ever been decided in this province, in the Court of Appeal portant cases that has ever been decided in this province, in the Court of Appeal, viz., that of Smyth vs. Simpson, involving, as it does, a very large amount of property, as well as many nice points of law. The estate in dispute, known as Smyth's Falls, is situate on the Rideau canal, and comprises several valuable mill privileges, as well as a most desirable situation for a town. The present owner, Mr. Simpson, purchased the lands, then a wilderness, about the time of the commencement of the canal, upon which he was a contractor: it now contains lands, then a wilderness, about the time of the commencement of the canal, upon which he was a contractor: it now contains several hundred inhabitants, four places of worship, and all the elements of a rapidly rising village. The hearing of this case commenced on Tuesday morning the 25th ult., and was concluded on Saturday, the 29th ult., having unceasingly occupied the court during five days. The counsel for the appellant were Messrs. Sherwood, Blake, Sullivan and Hagarty—Solicitor, Mr. Maddock; for the respondents, Messrs. Harrison and Esten—Solicitor, Mr. Turner.

SIMPSON and SMYTH.

Present—The Hon. Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Macaulay, Mr. Justice McLean, and Attorney General Smith.

In this important case it appears that Thomas Smyth, on the eighth December, 1810, mortgaged 400 acres of land in the towaship of Elmsley, to Joseph Sewall, to secure £233 11s. 3d, covenanted to be paid on the 11th August, 1811. Default was made, and the estate of Sewall became vested in William Simpson, who entered into possession. In December, 1831, Thomas Snyth died, having devised the premises in question to Terence Smyth and Henry George Smith, who, in November, 1840 (three years after the establishment of the Court of Chancery, field which bill to redeem the property. ncery,) filed their bill to redeem the property.

To this bill Simpson filed his plea of title—setting forth an assignment by Sewall to one Jones—a judgment in favour of Sewall, against Thomas Smyth, under which his equity of redemption was sold at Sheriff's sale, and purchased by Jones for \$105. Then Simpson's title, acquired after various mesne assignments, for a consideration of £5,000.

The plea then submitted that Simpson's title was complete, and that the submitted that Simpson's title was complete,

The plea then submitted that Simpson's title was and that the Smyths had no right to redeem.

The question for the Court being, simply, whether an equity of redemption is saleable by a sheriff, under a writ of execution upon a judgment at law. His Honour the Vice Chancellor decided judgment at law.

This was the first point appealed from.

The plea being disposed by the Vice Chancellor, the defendant simple. The plea being disposed by the Vice Chancellor, the defendant Simpson, put in his answer, showing that the equity of redemption had been conveyed under a Sheriff's deed—the acquiescence of Thomas Smyth (the original mortgager) in the Sheriff's safe—that the full value was paid at such sale—the assent of all the Sheriff's safe—that the full value was paid at such sale—the danger, but not extensively.—The Block Secretary and dependent who returned a few days ago from an excursion up the St. Francis River, informs us that the crops of all kinds in that range of the country wore the most favourable appearance. Grain of every description had ripened well, and the bousing was far advanced; but owing to the great drought of the season the ears were not full. The rust and weevil had done damage, but not extensively.—The Block Search

ship; but if his Lordship only emulates the public career and tion, but merely invested the court with a more extensive discretion than was possessed by the court in England, in regulating the terms upon which redemption should be decreed.— The court decided that it had no such power, and decreed re-

From this, the 3rd point, Simpson also appealed. The court met yesterday to give judgment, when his Lord-ship the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Macaulay, and Mr. Justice McLean, gave elaborate expositions of their views, Mr. Attorney-General Smith coinciding with Mr. Justice Macaulay.— The court being thus equally divided in opinion on one of the leading points, no ultimate decision has been given.

The court, however, were unanimously of opinion—

1. That an Equity of redemption was not saleable under an execution at Law.

2. That no objection for want of parties be allowed.

3. Upon the 3rd point the court were divided in opinion upon the question as to whether the Vice Chancellor had power under the clause to refuse redemption-the court were unanimously of opinion that if the power were given this was a very proper case for refusing redemption.

The main point therefore is undecided and will be brought up again next Session, when it is hoped there will be a fuller

A. Delisle, Esq., and Col. Ermatinger, the Police Magistrate, went to that place to investigate the circumstances, and arrest the delinquent, should the story prove to be correct. Upon the defindent, should the story prove to be correct. Spon-reaching the village and proceeding with their enquiry, they learnt the following particulars:—"On the 3rd of the month two men named Noviau and Loiseau, had been riding upon one horse, and had encountered some man whom Noviau believed to be an Irishman. They amused themselves by jeering this person for some time until he became irritated, and replied in the same style, upon which Loiseau dismounted to thrash him. The assailed party then drew a knife, with which he stabbed Loiseau in the hand, who remarked to Noviau, that his oppoeven delegated sovereignty, and we never wish, that its amount should be considered an object by a ruler, or that his scale of living, and the style of his public appearance. nearest fields, and Loiseau broke a cudgel from the nearest fence, pursued him without Noviau, who remained on the horse, and We believe that we are correct in mentioning that the gave him a very severe beating. On returning, he had a cap and jacket which he had taken from the beaten man, and told his comrade that he had paid him out. Noviau, however, who represents himself as having been afraid to interfere during the fight, fancied that the stranger had been actually killed and afterwards buried, and this idea was confirmed by no news have

ing been heard of him; hence the story and the investigation Upon Loiseau being arrested, he made a voluntary statement of the facts as above detailed, but added that the man whom he passed; flour, biscuit and apples per barrel, one-sixth of a pen-ny per lock passed. His Excellency further orders and directs that no toll be hereafter exacted from emigrants passing forthe man to whom they belonged, he was to give them up and ask what countryman he was. Lalumiere upon being sent for, produced the articles; and the bundle, which Loiseau had seen

This immediately excited the suspicion that the man beaten by Loiseau was the robber of Repentigny Church, and a mes THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OUR COMMERCIAL DIFFICUL- senger having been sent for the German confined on that charge, TIES.—Some friend has sent us a copy of the Oswego Daily
Advertiser of the 26th ult., the leading article of which evines
the serious alarm of the people of the Western portion of the
State of New York at the early prospect of the completion of
our great canals. company of several other men, was immediately indentified. Upon the hat and cap being shown to him, he said he knew them, and that they were his brother's. He also said that his brother had been beaten and had now gone to the States. The hat and coat were both of German manufacture, and in the pocket of the latter, another piece of gilt silver was found."-

goods and produce to compete with ship canals. Our great dayantage is, that a cargo may come down to Montreal from any thousand miles separately in a thousand consecutive hours. During his progress a large portion of the Provincial Press have noticed the performance as if it were a question of public

as certain as the latter—that large sea-going ships may come down, half loaden, to Montreal, there complete their cargoes from barges, and, with brief delay, pass from such ports as Totonto, Kingston, Hamilton, Port Hope, and Cobourg, direct to Liverpool and London.

If it be a public question at all, it is so in relation to the end couragement such an exhibition gives to gambling and profanation to the Sabbath Day. The individual is now represented as triumphant; yes, triumphant indeed, over public morality in Canada, and over the law of the Province, which he, and the province of the Sabbath Day. ble to expect that Canadian flour would be a most profitable to do the same, and been, by the gambling and intoxication that remittance for the British market. But legislative changes, and have accompanied his performances everywhere, the cause of a the extraordinary earliness and promise of the British harvest, great amount of crime and misery to others. We therefore

s me of the hands on the works reported that the signal was made, but the overseer not being able to discern it, declined sending the boat. The following morning the signal was clearsenaing the south The blooms in the senaing the south the boat; but on their arrival could only discover a part of Mr. Henderson's clothing and a slight raft, which he had probably constructed the previous evening. From these appearances it was but too search being made his remains were found at a short distance in the water. What renders this accident that the unfortunate young man had perished; and on in the water. What renders this accident the solution to the borders of our mland lakes and rivers; and when built, rigged, and ready for sea, should be laden with hemp, flax, or seasoned boards, and sent to the best market and there sold to the highest bidder.

The profits that might be made from the various branches n the water. What renders this accident the more painful is, that Mr. Henderson was to have been married on the following Sunday to an estimable young lady of Harwich; and that to call upon her to make arrangements for the ceremony he had not pursued the usual road to the works.—Western Standard. THE ST. LAMBERT FERRY. - As a great deal of curiosity has been expressed, in various quarters, relative to the real causes of the removal of the late steamboat quay, at St. Lamcauses of the removal of the late steamboat quay, at St. Iambert, we think it only right to give the facts, as they were related some time ago, in the Sheriff's Court, by the Solicitor to the Ordnance. It appears that the Ordnance Board coaccived the existence of the pier to be inconsistent with the military defence of Montreal, and accordingly directed the parties concerned to remove it. Upon receiving a remonstrance, however, from these persons, they consented to allow the ferry to go on during the season. They also pointed out the particular circumstances which rendered the existing pier objectionable, and said that if the proprietors would turn their attention to any plan which would avoid these defects, the Board would throw no obstacles in their way. We believe that the only reason this hint was not acted upon, was, that the proprietors reason this hint was not acted upon, was, that the propriet ors of the Firefly preferred to dispose of her in a different manner.

THE HARVEST in the District of Montreal is now very geerally got in on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and from both we here similar accounts. It will, on the whole, be a full average, though the result when thrashed out will be by no means so heavy as was anticipated from the bulk, the grain being shrivelled, and imperfectly filled from the long drought. The quantity of straw is unusually great, and the habitans, having filled their barns, are generally compelled to make an awkward attempt at the process, unusual in this climate, of constructing stacks. It is to be hoped that they will make the best use of their straw by converting it into manure for next year's crop.—Montreal Gazette. next year's crop. - Montreal Gazette.

A correspondent who returned a few days ago from an excur-Sheriff's sale—that the full value was paid at such sale—that her sale—that her such sale—that her such

Sherbrooke. This village is thriving, but not flourishing; the Cotton Factory is in full operation (leased at present by the Company for £500 per annum, yielding a profit of 8 or 10 per cent., on the invested capital,) and turns out from 170 to 175 pieces a-week, of 60 yards each or more, of close substantial cloth, which finds ready sale in the neighbouring country and is retailed at 6d. a yard. A new Grist-Mill of stone is about being erected on the opposite bank of the Memphremagog river near the Factory; and new houses of brick or stone are in progress, shewing that Sherbrooke is at any rate not going progress, shewing that Sherbrooke is at any rate not going

and the trustees are under the necessity of cularging the ac commodations for boarders .- Quebec Gazette.

ANTIDOTE TO THE COLONIAL EVILS OF FREE TRADE.

A truly clever farmer will cultivate his land upon such prinmand, but that we should at least be understood, we shall

In the first place, we believe the practice of making naked summer-fallow to be opposed to common sense, and that there need be no case where such a system is required. The pea crop is one which seldom fails in this country under proper management, and the skilful cultivator may safely calculate touch upon a few points. upon thirty bushels, and even as high as forty-five bushels per acre, in very favourable seasons, of this crop. Winter wheat will do as well, and perhaps much better on some soils, after a heavy pea crop than after a well cultivated summer-fallow. The net profits of a good pea crop will cover the entire expense alised from a naked summer-fallow. The advantages that would result from this system of cultivation would apply with equal force to a clover fallow. But on all deep rich soils, or those which are apt to bear rusted crops of wheat, the best pre-Such a soil sown with flax at the rate of two bushels per acre, will clean it of wild grasses and noxious weeds in a mu style than is done by the ordinary method of summer-fallows The profits of the flax crop will be at least £4 per acre, which Sufficient, however, has been advanced to show what is meant by the statement, that it is possible for the farmers to cultivate their land upon such a scale, that the costs of production, over the ordinary method, might be lessened, the annual production proportionably increased, and at the same time, the soil would grow yearly more rich and valuable. When this result in farming is generally obtained, there will then be no need of protective or arbitrary laws to regulate trade or commerce. Indeed there is no necessity for them at present; and so soon as the public mind becomes well-informed upon the true principles of political economy, so soon will they unitedly

ing a large population, and at the same time may be able to aford a more profitable market for its agricultural produce than favourable terms. can be had in the United States or in the Mother Country.

In any other country; and the flax can be grown and manufactured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower rate than the imported article costs us; and the bemp can be grown and manufactured into cordage and afforded at as cheap a rate as can be afforded by the British manufacturer. The business of sbip-building should, beyond all question, be engaged in on the borders of our inland lakes and rivers; and when built, rigged, and ready for sea, should be laden with hem.

"WILLIAM ROWSELL.

A Lso, from the same date, the Partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML. THOMPSON, as a Maste will be Dissolved, so far as relates to the aboved-named WILLIAM ROWSELL, and the business will thenceforth be carried on by HENRY ROWSELL & SAMUEL THOMPSON, under the Firm of Rowsell & Thompson.

A Lso, from the same date, the Partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML. THOMPSON, as a PRINTERS AND BINDERS, will be Dissolved, so far as relates to the aboved-named WILLIAM ROWSELL.

A Lso, from the same date, the Partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printers and partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as printers and partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, and Maste will be Dissolved, so far as relates to the aboved-named WILLIAM ROWSELL.

A Lso, from the same date, the Partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, and Maste will be Dissolved, so far as relates to the aboved-named WILLIAM ROWSELL.

A Lso, from the same date, the partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership

less than one hundred tons of excellent sugar.

The minerals of Canada are quite in an unproductive state, with two of three exceptions, and from these sources alone, an important trade might be fostered, which might be made to go

or the cause then went to a hearing upon the merits—when the Smyths in the Sheriff's sale and subsequent sales—the improvements under the eye of the Smyths, without remonstrance the sale of the estate at full value, and the opportunity to the sale of the sale of the estate at full value, and the opportunity to the sale of the sale of the estate at full value, and the opportunity to the sale of the sale of the estate at full value, and the opportunity to the sale of the far sale—were fully proved.

It was contended by Mr. Simpson, on the hearing, that the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the flat country of the coun

right bank, and recrossing to the left to pass through or near encourage the spread of useful knowledge among all classes of

The Capture of California by the American Naval Forces-Martial law declared by the Mexicans—Skirmish between Capt. Fremont and his party and the Mexicans.

It appears that Commodore Sloat entered the harbour of Monterey early in July, and on the 6th issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of California, calling upon them to remain peaceful, assuring them that he did not come as the enemy of California, but as their friend; that they are destined to form part and parcel of the great Federal Union of the United States, o enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of those

The proclamation is dated on board the United Strates fri-

Commander in Chief of the U. S. Forces in the Pacific. In addition to this, Capt. Montgomery entered the harbour of Yerba Buena, and issued his summons to surrender to the inhabitants of the country, in virtue of instructions from the

eached Sonoma, to the north of San Francisco. Genl. Castro, the Governor of the Province, advanced at the

claiming California an independent republic; hereupon Mexican Governor Castro, declared the province under Martial

PUBLIC PAROCHIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT.

The Brethren are hereby notified that Parochial Meetings ..... Tuesday, Sept. 15th ..... 11 o'clock A. M. Same day ..... 6

Dunnville,-when appointed by the Rector thereof. T. B. FULLER,

THE Undersigned has removed to the NEW STONE BUILD-INGS, second shop east of his late premises, where he hopes o receive, by several of the first arrivals from London, Liver-DRY GOODS.

MARKETS by his Principal Salesman, he has no doubt will be found particularly well worthy of attention, and will be disposed of on his usual favourable terms. P. PATERSON.

Opposite the Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons and close to the New Market, Front Street.

THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that at this (his only Establishment) he has constantly on hand for Sale or Commission a Superior Assortment of EGIPTIAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN MARBLES, Consigned o him from the celebrated Castledon Marble Works of Messrs. Hoyde, Fuller & Hoyde, Vermont, and that he devotes his ime and attention, Personally, to the

nage, may depend on having their commands executed in

the best style and with despatch. JAMES MORRIS.

Toronto, September, 1846.

AVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil. Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, 477-52 New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership now existing between the undersigned, as BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, will terminate by mutual consent on the 30th September, 1846, after which date the business will be carried

on by HENRY ROWSELL only. (Signed) HENRY ROWSELL. WILLIAM ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto, Sept. 3, 1846.

MAP OF THE London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Flax seed might be made an extensive article of export to the British Isles, for the purpose of crushing into oil and for sowing. The manufacture of linseed oil might be made a considerable item of profit to this country, but probably it would pay better item of profit to this country, but probably it would pay better.

King Street, Toronto. September 4, 2846.

PRIVATE TUITION.

fugar from the maple could be produced to a sufficient extent to supply the country, and as an evidence of the capability of our forests for doing this, we would state, that the Indians on one of the islands of Lake Huron, sold the present year no less than one hundred tons of excellent sugar.

Mr. I. would carefully prepare Students for entrance at the University, and is now desirous of commencing with a small class. He would also instruct a few Junior Pupils in the several branches of an English or Classical Education. For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PYNE, Lake Shore Road, Oakville.

Governess.

EDUCATION.

MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellec-tual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for educaon, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its elightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as, in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the cha ter, when the imagination expands during the period of youth, amid the fair scenes of nature: for these early impressions tend to pre-occupy the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the

References kindly permitted to the-Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN, Niagara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph,

WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMs may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer. Thorold, August, 1846.

Wanted,

YOUNG LADY as GOVERNESS, who will undertake 1 the charge of four children, and their tuition in English, French and Music; and who is required to be a member of the Established Church of England. For partice (post-paid) to Box No. 8, Post Office, Kingston. For particulars address Kingston, August 4, 1846.

School Wanted. A PERSON who has been a Parochial School Master in the North of England, is desirous to obtain a Common School in this Province. He is well recommended. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to "The Church" Office, No. 5, King

Toronto, August, 1846. QUEEN STREET.

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

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York STREET AND BOULTON STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

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

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

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBENT OF THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBERT OF TRINITY CHURCH, GALT, will be prepared to receive, on the 1st of October next, Four Pupils as Boarders, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family.

M. BOOMER'S course of instruction comprises the Classics and Science required for entrance in the University, with the several branches of an English education, qualifying for any

Profession or Mercantile pursuit.

For terms apply to the Rev. M. BOOMER, Parsonage, Galt. Galt, August 12, 1846.

EDUCATION. MRS. GOUINLOCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that, after a short vacation, she has resumed the Instructon of Young Ladies in French, Music, and all the ordinary branches.

Terms, per quarter of twelve weeks: French and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, £ 8. History, Geography &c., Plain and Fancy, Needlework

The above branches without French ... Young Pupils for English and Plain Needlework ... 0 12 6 Drawing ... ... ... ... Music, Vocal or Instrumental 79, Richmond Street West, July 29th, 1846.

EDUCATION. RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num

and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEE, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned 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 person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: 

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Towels,
A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd
of November, and 15th of February.
MRS, RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust
their children to her care, as she has had much experience in
the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and }
Adelnide Street) March, 1845. WANTED,

qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education.
Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER's, Montreal.

Just Received from England. LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL

The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth. And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now for the first time published; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND

Brock Tupper, Esq.

Price 6s. 3d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. July 13, 1846.

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

D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

MR. NANTON, OF LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. CHANCERY DRAFTSMAN,

CONVEYANCER AND SPECIAL PLEADER. CHAMBERS AT MR. STERLING'S. No. 51, KING STREET EAST. RESIDENCE :- CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Aug. 22, 1846. TO CAPITALISTS. A PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED. Four Acres of superior Land,

Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed for between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land. between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land.

A LEASE would, at the same time, be given for about 300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-one years, from March next. About 200 acres cleared.

£400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with interest.

VAN NORMAN'S STOVES. JOHN HARRINGTON. Hardware Merchant,

BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, are extensive assortment of the celebrated "Van Norman Stoves," which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms. The Subscriber begs most respectfully to say, that in every instance these stoves are giving entire satisfaction.

JOHN HARRINGTON. Toronto, July 23d, 1846 IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE,

King Street, Toronto. THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the Manufactories in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Canon, &c. &c., a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal

JOHN HARRINGTON. Toronto, July 23d, 1846.

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

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Specialist I. Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, July 15, 1846.

St. George's Church. O BE DISPOSED OF, on accommodating terms, the large square CORNER PEW, near the Altar, capable of comfortably accommodating nine persons. It may be safely asserted, that this Pew is more conveniently and eligibly situated than any other in the Church, and is only offered for safe in consequence of the removal of the proprietor from the West

end of the City.

Apply at "The Herald" Office, 36 Yonge Street
Toronto, 4th August, 1846.

47

For terms and reference apply to Messrs. Rowsell. on Contr. Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid.

472-13

Lewiston.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENS-TON, AND LEWISTON, every Morning at Half past Seven o'clock; and will leave LEWISTON for TORONTO at Two, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

One of the "ROYAL-MAIL LINE" of steamers will leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, daily, Sundays excepted.) at Three P. M.; and will leave Lewiston very Morning at Nine o'clock, for TORONTO and KINGSTON. Royal Mail-Packet Office, Toronto, August 17, 1846.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports, ther permitting. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, - . . . CAPT. W. TWOHY, City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK,

Princess Royal, - - - CAPT. H. TWOHY, Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under: DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON. Sovereign, every Monday and Thur-day, at One o'clock, P.M. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, P.M. Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One o'clock, P.M.
On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara.

UPWARDS-FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six o'clock.
Sovereign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock. City of Toronto, every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, at Six o'clock.

The Steamer TRANSIT, from Lewiston, and the Steamer ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at Passengers are particularly requested to look ofter personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by

them or their Agents. 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.

The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms.

Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, will teach Montreal within forty-five hours—distance, 425 miles. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

W ILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten O'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at Nine o'clock.

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON,

WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Parts, weather parts) diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock. Toronto, May 4, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning nday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Church and Lottage Windows for Chur for Church and Cottage windows, for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

> Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER. TERMS: Day Scholars.

Optional Branches ... (Extra.) 

Toronto, Sept. 3, 1846. The Herald, Patriot, Colonist, Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette, The Monarch, and Chatham Gleaner, will please give 8 insertions, and send in their accounts

BIRTHS. On Saturday the 5th inst., the wife of T. S. Shortt, Esq., of At Cornwall, C. W., on Saturday, 29th ult, the lady of G.

S. Jarvis, Esq., of a son.
At Quebec, on Thursday last, Mrs. J. Neilson, Jr., of a daughter.
At the Islets, Valcartier, on the 24th ult., Mrs. William Neilson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In St. Paul's Church, Brockville, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. Bethune, D. D., John Bethune, Esq., of Montreal, to Mary, daughter of Paul Glassford, Esq., of Brockville.

In Montreal, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. T. W. Leach, Mr. John Davidson, of Russelltown, Deputy Provincial Surface, and Market veyor, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Hingston of Hinchinbrooke, formerly Adjutant of her Majesty's

DIED.

LETTERS received to Thursday, September 3.

Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; T. Moorhouse, rem.; J. Armstrong, Esq., rem.; Rev. F. L. Osler; Capt. Wardle, rem. vol. 10; Rev. W. A. Adamson (if possible next week);

August 13, 1846.

LETTERS received to Thursday, September 3.

Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; T. Moorhouse, rem.; J. Armstrong, Esq., rem.; Rev. F. L. Osler; Capt. Wardle, rem. vol. 10; Rev. W. A. Adamson (if possible next week);

The College at Lennoxville, three miles distant, is now near ly finished and will be occupied in a few weeks. The situation at the confluence of the Napawippi with the St. Francis, surrounded by a cultivated and yet partially wooded country, with an undulating surface, is one of singular beauty. The building itself, of brick, is considered to be well adapted for its purpose, although hardly large enough for the numbers that acception cording to the present promise of the institution, are likely to resort thither for education. In the preparatory collegiate school fourteen new scholars have been sent since the 1st July, and the transfer of the school fourteen new scholars have been sent since the 1st July,

(From the British American Cultivator.) To successfully meet the pressure of the times that the operations of free trade have entailed upon us, perhaps forever, it is necessary, whatever branch of business be engaged in, that it should be conducted on the most approved scale, and to do this, a greater thirst for knowledge will have to be created among he industrious classes.

iples, that he may realise a much greater profit than the man who is ignorant of the best systems of cultivation. How important, then, that all should obtain a knowledge of their business, by which they could lessen the costs of production and increase the quantity of produce, and at the same time annually add to the natural fertility of the soil! This great achievement in agriculture can assuredly be accomplished, and that upon any desired scale. To illustrate this matter fully, would require more space than we have at present at our com-

of the wheat crop, by which means the crop of wheat will virtually have cost nothing; and besides, a large store of most excellent winter food for sheep, calves, and horses will be secured, which, when fed to the stock and applied to the land paration for winter wheat is a flax crop. No crop will clean the ground so well, and in every particular better prepare a rich vegetable mould for winter wheat, than the flax crop. sum will more than pay the entire costs of producing the wheat crop, including the harvesting, thrashing and delivering to market. There are many points connected with this subject, which, if even touched upon, would lead the writer into a lengthy dissertation, which might not prove interesting to our

raise their voices to have every species of monopoly erased from As great a friend as we are to the interests of agriculture, we eless do not wish to build it upon the ruins of any other interest. We hold it to be a self-evident axiom, that agriculture cannot possibly thrive to the fullest extent so long as the other great interests which build up other civilised nations are neglected. At least one-third of our population should be manufacturers and artizans, whose business it should be to make and vend the various articles reqired for the use and comfort of other classes. This country is capable of sustain-

it on their hands at low prices; and, as in timber, the supply exceeding the freight in the market, they suffer additionally from that cause. At the same time, the Banks, having been liberal in the winter to operators in timber and flour, and to these markets, they suffer additionally from a single bushel. The soil, even as far back as the northern a single bushel. The soil, even as far back as the northern a single bushel. The soil, even as far back as the northern a single bushel. The soil, even as far back as the northern a single bushel. The soil, even as far back as the northern a single bushel. The soil, even as far back as the northern a single bushel. The soil, even as far back as the northern a single bushel. The soil, even as far back as the northern a single bushel. The soil is to be read in the United States of in the Mother Country.

The flax and hemp crops alone can be made to yield a heat vier return than all our surplus produce put together, and all the winter than all our surplus produce put together, and all the winter than all our surplus produce put together, and all the MAKER, ENGRAVER, where the supply were return than all our surplus produce put together, and all the supply with the average yield of wheat a single bushel. The soil, even as far back as the northern as in the opinion that all such scenes ought absolutely to be put down. They are of no public benefit, and all the surplus produce put together, and all the winter than all our surplus produce put together, and all the surplus produce put together, and all the winter than all our surplus produce put together, and all the surplus produce put together, and all the winter to produce put together, and all the winter to produce put together, and all the surplus produce put together, and all the surplus produce put together, and all the surplus produce put together, and all the winter to produce put together, and all the surplus produce put together, and all the surplus produce put together, and all the surplus produce put together, a

instrument when the fluid came in.—Herau.

Melancholy Accident.—We have just been informed that Mr. Archibald, Henderson, a young man of great worth and respectability connected with the Government Works at the Ronde Eau, in the Township of Harwich, was drowned in that water on the 15th ult. We gather the following particulars from a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. It appears Mr. Henderson left Chatham to proceed to the works by the beach which separates the Ronde Eau from Lake Eric, having arranged that when he should arrive at the outlet which crosses arranged that when he should be sent to take him any other country; and the flux can be grown and manufactured state! Vessels can be built here cheaper than manufactured state! Vessels can be be with the beach which separates the Ronde Eau from Lake Eric, having arranged that when he should be sent to take him any other country; and to should be grown and manufactured at home. How much our own materials, than to send off the timber in its unmanufactured state! Vessels can be built here cheaper than manufactured state! Vessels can be grown and manufactured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower turned by machinery into canvass, so as

The profits that might be made from the various branches of labour connected with ship-building, flax and hemp-growing, and manufacturing the fibre of these plants into the various articles required for domestic use, and also the preparation of the fibre for foreign markets, would be sufficient in a few years the phees this country in a position entirely independent of other o place this country in a position entirely independent of other countries so far as monetary matters are concerned. At least one million of pounds sterling might be realised annually from this single source besides supplying our own country with upwards of £100,000 worth of hemp and flaxen goods annually. for sowing, so soon as the superior quality of our seed becomes generally known in the British markets. The more we have become acquainted with the flax and hemp crop, the better have we become convinced of its profitableness and general adaptation to this country. We have no idea of urging the farmers to energy in this heavings have no half at an example. and varnished.

Parties desirous of procuring copies, are requested to send their orders (post-paid) immediately, as the number of Impressions printed will be regulated by the orders received.

The forests of Canada come far short of contributing their slare to the wealth of the nation, and it is strange that so little share to the wealth of the nation, and it is strange that so little shared to the wealth of the nation, and it is strange that so little should be done in this particular. North Carolina is celebrated for its forests of pine, but not more so than Canada. The production of the control of the c duction of tar, rosin, and spirits of turpentine, has enabled that state to supply the whole continent of North America with these articles. The pineries of that state have been nearly exhauted by improved the transfer of the state have been nearly exhauted by improved the state have been nearly exhauted by the state have been nearly exhauted

The following important news from the Pacific has been received by special despatches at Washington.

gate Savannah, in the harbour of Monterey, and signed,
JOHN B. SLOAT,

These summons bear date July 9th 1846. We have also news that Col. Fremont's advanced posts had

head of his troops to repulse them, but the gallant Col. meeting him in person, the Mexican forces retreated. The Californians are greatly divided among themselves. A junta met at Santa Barbara, headed by Governor Pico, pro-

for promoting the excellent objects of the Church Society, will be held (D.V.) in the following order and time. Lake Shore, Town- Thursday, Sept. 17th, 11 " A. M. ship of Dunn

Secretary, N. D. B. C. S. ALBERT BUILDINGS.

pool, and Glasgow, a very extensive stock of seasonable His Stock this Fall, having been selected in the best BRITISH

No. 24, King Street East, Toronto. TORONTO MARBLE WORKS.

Statuary, Ornamental and Lettering department; and those who may favour him with their Pa-

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York,

NOTICE.

### Original Poetry.

# Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

LXVIII.—THE FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

The Collect.

Since all, who seek "THE GIFT OF GOD," b Should love to do His Will;—
With "Faith" and "Hope and Charity" May God our bosoms fill!

The Law of LIFE and Law of DEATH But we, by GOD THE SPIRIT led, His victor crown shall win.

III.d Then strive, ye saints, to live to GoD! Bring forth His fruit of grace; And give to death the carnal mind, With each affection base!

IV.e Behold-God's miracle of LOVB,-The heart renew'd restored! Behold-Man's proof of Gratitude,-His God henceforth adored!

The Lord beheld our sad estate; Cast out-forlorn-impure!
His cleansing Love was quick to heal, And wrought a wondrous cure! VI.e

Made free from Sin's defiling power, A grateful song we'll raise, And oft return to thank the Lord-Return to give Him praise!

a The Collect.
b R-mans, vl. 23.
c The Epistle (Gal. v. 16, 17, 18.)
d The same (verses 22, 23, 24.)
e The Gospel (Luke xvii. 11 to 20.) The ten Lepers cleansed.

THE LAST SPEECH, AND DYING WORDS OF MUSES DUNBAR, Who was executed at Hartford, on Wednesday the 19th day of March, 1777, for high treason against the State of Connecticut. (Printed at the request of his son.)

1764, I was married to Phebe Jerome, of Farmington, poor widow and her son Samuel. by whom I had seven children, five of whom are now He felt a tender affection for the daughter of his

Christ. From the time the present unhappy misun- ther," and that their city should be destroyed. of about forty men-very much abused-my life beloved country. where the Superior Court was then sitting, where I City.

beinous sins, and resigning myself wholly to the dis- rise, live, and bless me!" posal of my Heavenly Father, and submitting to his | Suddenly the chamber door was opened, and Samuel divine will, I, from the bottom of my heart, forgive all rushed in. He had heard of her illness, and determinmy enemies, and earnestly pray God to forgive them. ed to see her again. Eliada did not immediately recog-Some part of J'h S's. evidence was false, but I heartily nize him, but when he did, his anger returned, and forgive him. I likewise earnestly beg forgiveness of pointing to Miriam, he exclaimed, "See there the all persons whom I have injured or offended. Since work you and your prophet have accomplished!" "Is my sentence I have been visited by sundry worthy she dead?" said Samuel. "No, but nearly so," was the ministers of the Gospel, who have discoursed and despairing answer. "Then God be praised, she shall prayed with me; among whom were the Rev. Mr. yet live! Do you see this?" addressing himself to Strong, of Hartford, the Rev. Mr. Veits, of Simsbury, Eliada, and displaying a handkerchief embroidered by my fellow prisoner, on account of preaching in favour Miriam, which she had given him. "I do," said the of the British Government. He has been indefatig- unhappy father, whose anger had melted into grief able in affording me every possible assistance to pre- "but what will her beautiful and tasteful work avail pare me for my terrible exit. He administered the her now?" and again turning to his darling exclaimed, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to me the Sunday "Miriam my child, my child, speak to me!" before I was to die. To the gentlemen, as well as all In the meantime Samuel had spread the handkerchief others, who have shewed me kindness, I give most over her face. Soon her breathing became regular-

declare them in my present situation.

N B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David." without desiring them to shew kindness to my poor offered a fervent thanksgiving to God, "who poureth big of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David." ing the manner of my death.

Atmighty and everlasting God, give unto us the increase of faith, hope, and charity; and, that we may obtain that which Thou dost promise, make us to love that which thou dost command; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. of this wicked world. God the Father-God the Son, to confess Him before men. and God the Holy Ghost, have mercy on me and receive my spirit-Amen and Amen.

MOSES DUNBAR. Hartford, March 10, 1777.

[Copy of a Letter addressed to his Children, a few life. weeks previous to his death.] February 55, 1777.

MY DEAR CHILDREN,

REMEMBER your CREATOR when in youth, and learn your Creed, Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments and Catechism, and go to Church as often as you can, and prepare yourselves, as soon as you are of proper age to be worthy partakers of the Lord's Supper. I charge you all never to leave the Church. Your own mother grouned out this good advice for you to me when on her death-bed. I am now in Hartford gaol condemned to death for high treason against the state of Connecticut. I was thirty years old last June the fourteenth day. God bless you

MOSES DUNBAR. O! remember your father and mother, and be dutiful and kind to your present mother .- The Calendar.

#### FIRST FRUITS. (From the Young Churchman's Miscellany.)

On the banks of a small lake in the Holy Land of Palestine, lived an aged man, with his only child-a I was born at Wallingford, in Connecticut, the 3d daughter. The house in which they dwelt was small, of June, A. D. 1746, being the second of sixteen chil- but rendered comfortable by the exertions of Miriam. dren all born to my father of one wife. My father, -They had seen better days, but now that the Romans John Dunbar, was born also at Wallingford, and mar- had come, and were soon to take away the place and ried Temperance Hall of the same place, about the nation of the Jewish people, they had been deprived year 1743. I was educated in the business of hus- of their all, except the roof that sheltered them .bandry. About the year 1760 my father removed Their dwelling was solitary, with the exception of one himself and family to Waterbury; when May 30th other house that stood near, whose inhabitants were a

neighbour, as was very natural from the close intimacy The first year of our marriage, my wife and I, upon which existed between the two families. Miriam was what we thought sufficient and rational motives, de- very beautiful, and her mind confirmed the promise clared ourselves to the Church of England, the Rev. made by her countenance. She had been well educa-Mr. Scovel, being then missionary at Waterbury - ted by her father, who was a man of uncommon attain-May 26, 1770, my honoured mother departed this ments, and deeply versed in the literature of his own life: she was a woman of much virtue and of good re- nation. His heart was heavy from the desolation of putation, whom I remember with the utmost honour his country, no longer the chosen of God, but trodden and gratitude, for the care and affection she continu- under foot of the Gentiles. Although Jerusalem had ally shewed me. My joining the Church occasioned not yet been besieged by the Roman Emperor, yet it a sorrowful breach between my father and me, which was under his yoke. Still there were some children of was the cause that he never assisted me but very little Abraham, who, like Eliada, desired the freedom of in gaining a livelihood, as likewise it caused him to their country, but who were not numerous enough to treat me very harshly in many instances, for which I contend with the Romans-not strong enough to heartily forgive him as well as my brothers as I hope "contend with God," whose unerring word, by the for pardon from my God and Saviour, for my own of- mouth of the Divine Messian, had said of their proud I likewise pray God to forgive them through | temple that "not one stone should be left upon anoderstanding between Great Britain and the Colonies, Eliada was not one who had put his faith in the crucibegan, I freely confess I never could reconcile my fied Nazarine; he was one of the most bitter of our opinion to the necessity, or lawfulness, of taking up enemies. He was a pharisee, and trusted for salvation arms against Great Britain, and having spoken some- to his own works, and desired no saviour from sin, but thing freely on the subject, I was attacked by a mob only a great temporal prince who should deliver their

threatened and nearly taken away; by which I was It was not so with the aged Rebecca and her son. obliged to sign a paper containing many falsehoods. - On the contrary, they had received the word of God May 26, 1776, my wife deceased in full hopes of future gladly from the apostle Paul. The young man was happiness, of which I doubt not in the least, she is now in earnest, and searched the Old Testament Scriptures in possession. The winter preceding had been a time daily, to see whether these things, told him by his of trial and distress with us. Myself, my wife and teachers, were so, and he found there the character one child, sick all winter-another of my children and life of Jesus of Nazareth so clearly depicted that had a broken leg, with many other afflictious I omit no doubt was left on his mind, and he and his aged relating. I had concluded to live peaceably and give mother were received into the Christain Church by no offence, either by word or deed, and had thoughts baptism. Eliada when he heard of what he considerof entering into a voluntary confinement within the ed, a defection from the faith of their fathers, was so limits of a farm; and making proposals of that kind, much enraged, that he forbade the daily intercourse I was carried before the committee, and by them which had hitherto passed between the two families. ordered to suffer imprisonment during their pleasure, But Samuel and Miriam were too much attached to not exceeding five months. When I had remained be entirely separated; they still often met in their there about fourteen days, the authority of New Haven walks. His affection assumed a purer, higher cast, dismissed me. Finding my life uneasy, and, as I had since he had learnt the doctrines of Christianity, and reason to apprehend, in great danger, I thought it my he determined with the ardor of youth, never to leave safest method to flee to Long-Island, which I accord- the beloved object till she was brought to the foot of ingly did. But having a desire to see my friends and the cross. She was soon convinced by his arguments children, and being under an engagement to marry that her former belief was imperfect, and that JESUS her who is now my wife, the banns of marriage having | Christ of Nazareth, the despised and persecuted One, been before published, I returned and was married .- | was "the Son of God, the King of Israel." But how Having a mind to remove myself and family to Long- could she tell her father of this change? She knew Island, as a place for safety, I went there the second not what to do, but her sense of right told her that time to prepare matters accordingly, when I accepted these private interviews with Samuel were wrong, as a Captain's warrant for the king's service in Col. they were contrary to the will of her earthly parent; Flanning's regiment. I then returned to Connecticut and He, to whom she had lately been brought, came where I was betraved by Joseph Smith, and was taken not to "destroy the law," which said "Honour thy before the authority of Waterbury. They refused to father and thy mother." She determined, therefore, have anything to do with the matter. I was then to see him no more, till it should be openly, with her carried before Justice Strong and Justice Whitman, father's leave. Samuel was obliged to agree, though of Farmington, and by them committed to Hartford, he felt the separation deeply, and left her for the Holy

was tried on Thursday the 23d of January, 1777, for After his departure, the conflict that agitated her high treason against the state of Connecticut, by an mind at the idea of her father's anger, and the duty act passed in October last. Being enlisting men for of openly declaring her belief in Christ, visibly affect-General Howe, and having a Captain's commission ed her health. Her illness alarmed Eliada. who tenfor that purpose, I was adjudged GUILTY! and on the derly loved his daughter, and all his fears were aroused Saturday following was brought to the bar of the court on her account. He conjured her to tell him the cause and received the sentence of DEATH! The time of of her sickness, as he perceived some mental distress tion to the flowing love-locks of the courtiers, the my suffering was afterwards fixed to be the 19th day affected her and promised if it were in his power, to partisans of the parliament had their hair clipped so of March, 1777-Which tremendous and awful day remove it. Thus pressed, she told him the whole now draws near, when I must appear before the history of her conversion; but when she concluded by Searcher of Hearts to give an account of all things avowing her firm and unchangeable faith in Christ done in my body whether they be good or evil. I Jesus, her father became furious, and forgetting or shall soon be delivered from all the pains and troubles regardless of her weak apparently dying state, he upof this wicked mortal state, and shall be answerable braided her with departing from the faith of her fathers, to one All-seeing God, who is infinitely just and know- saying-"It was, then, nothing but love for that apostate, which has laid you here ;- may it be your death-As I am fully persuaded that I depart in a state of bed may it be-" He was stopped by a faint groan then first noticed the extraordinary roundness of their peace with God and my own conscience, I have but from Miriam, and looking at her, saw that she was in little doubt of my future happiness, through the merits a death-like swoon, so like death, that he believed life of Jesus Christ. I have sincerely repented of my had departed. His efforts to recover her were inef-she exclaimed, "La! what a handsome young roundsins, examined my heart, prayed earnestly to God for fectual. He continually exclaimed, "Be what you head." merey, for the gracious pardon of my manifold and will, be a Christian; but Oh, my child, my Miriam,

sincere thanks. I die in the profession and commu- she rose and stood upright. The bloom of health nion of the Church of England. Of my political sen- was restored to her cheek, and a deep blush overspread timents I leave the reader of these lines to judge. her countenance, when she beheld Samuel, but filial Perhaps it is neither reasonable or proper that I should love was greatest, and turning to Eliada, she threw IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL herself into his arms saying, "Father, thank Jesus for I cannot take the last farewell of my countrymen my life." In a transport of joy, he knelt down and For the purpose of Assisting the Members of the Society in the Samuel and Miriam.

Now I have given you a narrative of all things ma- At lenght Eliada asked the messenger of life what terial concerning my life with that veracity which you means he had used for her recovery. "This handkerare to expect from one who is going to leave the world chief," said he, putting it into his bosom, "was touched to you is, that you, above all others, confess your sins, pleased to grant the power to work special miracles, future and eternal state. You will all shortly be as healed." "Father," asked Miriam, "do you not now near eternity as I now am, and will view both worlds believe on the crucified Son of God?" "I do believe, in the light that I now view them. You will then my daughter, that none but God can do such miracles." view all worldly things to be but shadows, but vapours "Then, father, you are a Christian." Eliada answerand vanity of vanities, and the things of the spiritual ed not, but left them to pray alone, and as his proud world to be of importance beyond all description. heart was humbled by suffering, he was more easily You will all then be sensible that the pleasures of a moved by the Holy Spirit, He rose not from his good conscience and the happiness of a near prospect knees till he had obtained mercy and pardon in the of heaven, will outweigh all the pleasures and honours name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, and prepared

On his return to the room where he had left his daughter, he found there Rebecca, who was rejoicing in the happiness of her son; for as she rightly judged, Eliada would not refuse to bestow his daughter upon him whom God had made the means of preserving her

### STUDY A CHILD'S CAPACITIES.

If some are naturally dull, and yet strive to do well, notice the effort, and do not censure the dulness. A teacher might as well scold a child for being nearsighted, as for being naturally dull. Some children have a great verbal memory, others are quite the reverse. Some minds develope early, others late .-Some have great powers of acquiring, others of originating. Some may appear stupid, because the true dunce of a school, may turn out in the end, the living, progressive, wonder-working genius of the age. In order to exert the best spiritual influence we must that influence. For with the human mind we must so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for work with nature and not against it. Like the leaf of the nettle, if touched one way, it stings like a wasp; wise than by the monthly subscriptions before mentioned, the justice to the human mind, we must find its peculiar all incumbrance. characteristics, and adapt ourselves to individual wants. In conversation on this point with a friend who is now the principal in one of our best grammar schools, and to whose instruction I look back with delight-"your remarks," said he, "are quite true; let me tell you a little incident, which bears upon this point. Last summer, I had a girl who was exceedof the division, and seemed to care but little about her books. It so happened that as a relaxation, I I noticed that this girl had a remarkably clear, sweet voice; and I said to her, 'Jane you have a good voice, and you may lead in the singing." She brightened up, and from that time her mind seemed more active. Her lessons were attended to, and she soon gained a high rank. One day as I was going home, I overtook

"I do not know why it is," she replied. "I know what she told me the other day," said her 3. Merchants, builders, mechanics, labourers, and clerks in

'And what was that?" I asked.

"Why she said, she was encouraged." Yes, here we have it—she was encouraged. She felt she was not dull in everything. She had learned without producing any rent or interest whatever. self respect, and thus she was encouraged.

Some twelve or thirteen years ago, there was in Franklin school an exceedingly dull boy. One day time; and the purchase may sometimes be made to advantage the teacher wishing to look out a word took up the by the Society itself, for the general benefit of the members. lad's dictionary, and on opening it found the blank leaves covered with drawings. He called the boy to

"Did you draw these?" said the teacher, "Yes sir," said the boy, with a downcast look.

"I do not think it is well for boys to draw in their books," said the teacher, "and I would rub these out if I were you; but they are well done. Did you ever take lessons.

"No sir," said the boy, his eyes sparkling. "Well, I think you have a talent for this thing; I at leisure, at home, and bring it to me. In the mean-

time see how well you can recite your lessons." The boy felt he was understood. He began to love his teacher. He became animated and fond of his books. He took delight in gratifying his teacher by his faithfulness to his studies; while the teacher ok every opportunity to encourage him in his natural desires. The boy became one of the first scholars, and gained the medal before he left school. After this he became an engraver, laid up money enough to go to Europe, studied the works of old masters, sent ome productions from his own pencil, which found a place in some of the best collections of paintings, and is now one of the most promising artists of his years in the country. After the boy gained the medal, he sent the teacher a beautiful picture as a token of respect; and I doubt not, this day, he feels that that teacher, by the judicious encouragement he gave to the natural turn of his mind, has had a great moral and spiritual effect on his character .- Gospel Messenger.

ROUNDHEADS-ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

The people mutinied in London, from which the king retired, with all the royal family. When they left Whitehall, they went through a multitude of several thousand roundheads; every one held a staff in his hand, with a white paper placard, whereon was in-scribed the word "liberty." Henrietta herself, with her usual petulant vivacity, had previously given the name of roundhead to these opponents. In opposiclose and short, that their turbulent heads looked as round as bowls, excepting that their ears seemed to jut out in an extraordinary manner. Samuel Barnadiston, a noted republican of that century was in his vouth the leader of a deputation of London apprentices, for the purpose of communicating to parliament their notions regarding civil and religious government. The Queen who saw this posse arrive at Whitehall, closely clipped heads, and saw at the same time that Samuel was a personable apprentice; upon which

The exactness of the descriptive appellation fixed ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co it at once as a party name; roundheads they were called from that moment, and roundheads they will remain while history endures.—Life of Queen Henri- Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, and in a high state of cultivation. etta, by Miss Strickland.

## Advertisements.

### RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent sertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each absequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, ald 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary post-paid; inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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.

# TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY,

INCORPORATED LEGISLATURE, IN 1846.

Acquisition of Freehold and Leasehold Property, and in the Removal of Incumbrances or Liabilities upon Properts already held by them, and to Enable them to Receive the Amount of their Shares in Advance, upon furnishing good

### PROSPECTUS. SHARES £100 each.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 10s. PER SHARE.—ENTRANCE FEE. 5s. PER SHARE. TRANSFER FEE, 2s. 6d. PER SHARE.

HON. S. B. HARRISON, President.
T. W. BIRCHALL, ESQUIRE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM BOTSFORD JARVIS, ESQUIRE.
WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON, ESQ., M.P.P.
CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE.
LEWIS MOFFATT ESQUIRE. HON. JAMES E. SMALL

A N ASSOCIATION of this description may be considered as having two main objects. First, it affords the easiest and ultimately the most profitable means of investing savings, small or otherwise; and, secondly, it gives a ready means of acquiring unincumbered real property, without the capital

usually necessary for that purpose.
BUILDING SOCIETIES, established in England, have been infull and successful operation for the last twenty-five years, or there-abouts; the benefits and advantages arising from them having been fully developed and ascertained during that period. The introduction of the system into this country has been sanctioned by the Legislature, and an Act has been passed to authorize the Incorporation of such Associations. A similar institution, in the city of Montreal, has recently commenced its operations under the most favourable auspices.

The shares of the Society are £100 each, and are paid up by regular monthly instalments of 10s. on each share. These monthly payments are compulsory, and continue to the termination of the Society, which will be in about ten years. The money thus paid in is allowed to accumulate for a few months; and, as soon as the amount is sufficient, a meeting of the members takes place, and the money is offered in loans to the highest bidders, who pay such bonuses therefor as they may consider it worth while. Any member desirous either of building or pur-chasing a house, (whether for his own use or to rent), or of spring of character has never been touched. The paying for one already purchased, is thus enabled to obtain funds from the Society, to an extent not exceeding the amount of his share or shares subscribed for. As security for such advance, he gives the Society a mortgage upon real estate; upon which mortgage he continues to pay the interest merely until understand the spirit upon which we wish to exert the funds of the Society, from bonuses and other sources, have if the other, it is softer than satin. If we would do mortgage is given up to him, and his property is thus freed from

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

Again, to a person becoming a member without any inteningly behind in all her studies. She was at the foot of the division and seemed to care but little about vestment is presented which experience has proved to be most profitable and satisfactory; as, from the united accumulations arising from bonuses, interest, &c., the full amount of the let them at times during school hours unite in singing. shares will be realized long before the same thing would take place by means of the monthly payments.

Among other beneficial results to be anticipated from the es-

tablishment of a Building Society in Toronto, may be enumerated the following:

 The permanent improvement of the city and its vicinity, y increasing the number of buildings of a superior class.
 Enabling persons of small but regular incomes to apply a high rank. One day as I was going home, I overtook her with a school companion. "Well, Jane," said I, "you are getting along very well, how happens it, you do much better now than at the beginning of the quarter?"

"I do not know why it is." she replied.

commercial, banking and other establishments, are among the classes most likely to be benefitted, more or less, by the insti-

4. Proprietors of building lots will be enabled to dispose of circumstances, cannot allow their deposits to remain the requi The facilities in the way of loan are of such a nature, person possessed of a small sum, say from £50 to £100 (proably useless to him for most practical purposes) may, by means of an advance from the Society, at once acquire a property of

five or six times the amount, or even upwards As institutions of this nature have stood the test of a quarter of a century's experience in England, (where abundance of money could always be had at a low rate of interest), the inciples having, during that period, been thoroughly and satisctorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this courtry, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its value in direct proportion, the profits and advantages arising from a Society of the same description, properly conducted, will place its success beyond a doubt. In the confident expectation should like you to draw me something when you are at leisure, at home, and bring it to me. In the mean-

#### Toronto, 19th June, 1846. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

TAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS, All of which he is prepared to sell,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

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

### RICHARD SCORE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and

RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the nost approved style, and on moderate terms.

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC. MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY.

COBOURG, CANADA WEST. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,

CONVEYANCER. &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG. CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, December 1. 1842.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

MR. BEAUMONT,

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST,
OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

KING STREET, COBOURG.

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

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A. McMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, AT Mr. ELLIOT'S, KING STREET, COBOURG. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS. FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-tf LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY

A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf J. RAINS, Secretary.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.; District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Western ... Broke..... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken 6 ... 200 lot 26 E. half 11 ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 . Cayuga..... 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South Simcoe ..... Collingwood . Do. do. do.
Corpwall...
Cramahe...
Dawn
Essa
Fredericksburgh E. half 14 Part N. half 20 14 & 15, " 11, " 3 & 4, " W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 E. half E. half e Edward Picton [Town South half 1 . 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

11, 18 & 19 Part 4

FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlem in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned Lot.

W. half 11 W. half W. half 23 11, W. side of Com'r. Road. N. half 10
N. half 7
Part 21
Block No. 3 or

do. South Sherbrooke Woolwich ..... For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of FRANCIS M. HILL.

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

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres.
"15, 7th " " 200 "
W. half 10, 4th " " Mono, 100 " W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, W half 13 and 14, 7th Con. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 Western District.

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

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on

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

Peterboro Peterboro the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton Peterboro EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered,

For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

### TO LET.

Cobourg, January, 1846.

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a comodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber.

PETER MORGAN.

NOTICE

S 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 Provi registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBUS Trustee of ECPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, the are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this be Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgages, or persons indebte for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

HE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by Subscriber. S. E. MACKECHNIE.

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool

Home District Mutual Fire Company OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warchouses, Buildings general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Many factories, &c.

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

July 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & CO.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPAN AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. JUST PUBLISHED,

DIOCESAN PRESS,

FORM OF PRAYER AND CEREMONIES

Consecration of Churches and Church-Yards, DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Price-2d. each; by Post, pre-paid, six for 1s. 3d., 15 for

Toronto, August 20, 1846. JUST PUBLISHED, By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, KING STREET, TORONTO,

And also by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto; and Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, and Messrs. Goodere & Corrigal, King Street, Cobourg, A FAMILY LITURGY: Designed for the use of members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto.

Compiled and published with the sanction of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Each. Per Doz. To Subscribers, per doz. Half Cloth ...... 0s. 10d. ...... 8s. 0d. . Full Cloth ..... 1 0 ......10 0 ...... Half Bound ..... 1 3 ......12 0 ......

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they best the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper adall others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeith the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will sit falling out or restore it an hald all the HAIR, which will sit fall the same of it if falling out, or restore it on hald places; and on Child it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any

All VERMIN that infest the heads of children in sch Rheumatism and Lameness r cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored r young, by the Indian Vegetablee Elixir and Nerve MMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. 0

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

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &ccured by Roof's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES enticured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Pues. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affeing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general the bowels, and the general the system. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or biliou Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Mealth,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness eeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and eletermination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in toones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Kn CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin-SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed qual this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

A positive cure for the Piles, and all external alings—all initritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this applied on a financh will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wound sores are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant

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

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstot & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York.

By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with an stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NOBE should be your motton—and these never can be true and genuine with out our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents

J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C.W. J. FOLEY & Co., Asphodel and Otonabee. P. M. GROVER & Co.,

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. ALSO.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment

Is published by the Managing Committee, at TORONTO, every Friday.

TERMS:—FITTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, Tensulting per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half rearry, in advance.

none

has t

of hi

tally

capa is th

not t

repli

yet h

The Church

rearly, in advance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance. Payments will so received, or any orders or instructions communicated to the Publishers, by Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.