COBOURG, CANADA, FLIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1845.

CT

poetry.

PRECEPTS.

First worship God :-- he that forgets to pray, Bids not himself good-morrow, nor good-day; Let thy first labour be to purge thy sin, And serve Him first whence all things did begin. nour thy parents, to prolong thine end, With them, though for a truth, do not contend; Whoever makes his father's heart to bleed, Shall have a child that will avenge the deed.

Think that is just: 'tis not enough to do, Unless the very thoughts are upright too. Defend the truth: for that, who will not die, A coward is, and gives himself the lie. Honour the king, as sons their parents do; For he's thy father, and thy country's too.

Swear not: an oath is like a dangerous dart, Which shot rebounds to strike the shooter's heart.

Fly drunkenness, whose vile incontinence Takes both away thy reason and thy sense, Till with Circean cups thy mind possest, Leaves to be man, and wholly turns to beast; Think, while thou swallowest the capacious bowl, Thou lett'st in seas to wreck and drown thy soul-And think how subject drunkards are to fall. To doubtful matters do not headlong run ; What's well left off is better not begun; First think, and if thy thoughts approve thy will, Then speak, and after that thou speak'st, fulfil.

So live with men, as if God's curious eye Did every where into thy actions pry; For never yet was sin so void of sense, So fully fac'd with brazen impudence, As that it durst before men's eyes commit Their brutal lusts, lest they should witness it: How dare they then offend, when God shall see, That must alone both judge and jury be? Strive to live well; tread in the upright ways, And rather count thine actions than thy days; Then thou hast liv'd enough among us here, For every day well spent I count a year. Live well; and then, how soon soe'er thou die, Thou art of age to claim eternity.

THOMAS RANDOLPH, Born 1605, died 1634.

BISHOP HOUGH. (From the Saturday Magazine.)

stances to call them into life and activity.

born in 1651, and the first six-ard-thirty years of his thing to be believed for necessity of salvation." life were passed in a state which gave little promise In her Catechism she thus instructs each of her king's resentment by rejecting his candidate, and, in life unto which it shall please God to call me." his stead, elected the Rev. Mr. Hough, who is descri- Who, that adheres to this rule of life, laid down by

the ill-advised monarch from his throne.

for his boundless munificence.

it in such a place: -with which the old steward, question amongst our neighbours. though unwillingly, was forced to comply." He lived to his ninety-third year, in the continued possession Church inculcating loyalty, peace, and good order;

language, he gently fell asleep. exemplify the workings of the true Christian spirit. had long since looked for her subversion, still, blessed development of it which the interval has brought to course be neglected, she will only stand more isolated ham.

He seems too, by a singular felicity of manner, though he had acted so prominent a part in public affairs, to he had acted so prominent a part in public affairs, to

Such as on Hough's unsullied mitre shine, And beam, good Digby, from a soul like thine.

Comforts of Old Age; where he has made the good been Presidents of the Wesleyan Conference. old prelate detail to Bishop Gibson and Lord Lyttleand experience.

Worcester Cathedral, by Roubiliac.

of all the disaffected amongst ourselves, who had been arrested, punished, or who fled the country, but one, pal Church of the United States. Does not this very the strongest claim on your liberality. fact speak more than volumes? The Church is essenpersonal piety and a sound faith.

Her Liturgy, Articles of Faith, and Canons, all inculcate the Christian's duties towards himself, his country, all mankind, and his God.

The Church, as St. Paul terms her, being "the pillar and ground of the truth,"—that is, the keeper and preserver of the truth, -can have no interest in inculcating any thing contrary to that truth, nor dare she do so. In her sixth Article she says, "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so Bishop Hough is one of those persons, who, how- that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved ever loved and honoured in their own generation, thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should might have been little known to posterity, had not be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought peculiar circumstances obliged him to act an impor- requisite or necessary to salvation." And again, in our history, and thus inseparably mixed his name with decree rites or ceremonies, and authority in controthe great events of the day in which he lived. At versies of faith; and yet it is not lawful for the Church the same time, the manner in which he sustained his to ordain any thing that is contrary to God's word part, would show that the seeds of magnanimity and written, neither may it expound one place of Scripture, patriotism exist in many an obscure individual, and that it be repugnant to another. Wherefore, although only require a favourable conjuncture of circum- the Church be a witness and a keeper of holy writ, John Hough, the son of a citizen of London, was same, so besides the same ought it not to enforce any

history. But in the year 1687, James the Second him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they was vigorously prosecuting his design to supplant should do unto me. To love, honour, and succour the Reformed faith in this kingdom: and, among my father and mother: to honour and obey the queen other measures, was desirous of placing Roman Catho- and all that are put in authority under her: to submit tion throughout the country. He had succeeded in and masters: to order myself lowly and reverently to versity Colleges in Oxford; and when the President- be true and just in all my dealings: to bear no malice ship of Magdalen, in the same University, became nor hatred in my heart: to keep my hands from pickcording to their statutes. The fellows braved the mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of

bed as "a gentlevian of liberality and firmness, who, the Church, can do otherwise than promote the peace by the simplicity and purity of his moral character, and good government of any country in which his lot by the miliness of his disposition, and the happy may be cast? And if, indeed, the same efforts had temperarent of his virtues, and many good qualities, been made to increase, as have been made to diminish had given every reason to expect that he would be a her resources, we should, in all probability, have been disringuished ornament to the College and to the spared the painful and costly exhibition of a rebellion. whole University." It seems that the choice of the Yes, a rebellion with its attendant consequences, which fellows could not have fallen on a fitter person. has cost the Mother Country nearly two millions ster-The king, warmly resenting the refusal to obey his ling! If one-fourth of that sum had been appropriated mandate, sent down commissioners to visit the College, for the erection and endowment of Churches within who expelled the refractory fellows, and forcibly pos- this Province, what a different aspect would the face sessed themselves of the President's lodgings. But of society now present! Instead of the anarchy and Hugh asserted his rights with intrepidity and dignity; confusion, the party strifes, the sectarian bickerings and of the twenty-eight fellows, only two submitted to and jealousies, the strong tendency to a wild fanatiretain their fellowships by acting contrary to their cism on the one hand, or Deism and infidelity on the oath to observe the statutes of the College. It is other, which we now behold every where around us, also pleasing to remark in what manner both the there would be, in a great measure, peace and happipresident and the fellows conducted their opposition. ness, unity and concord, religion and virtue, taking With the greatest firmness and determination, there deep root in the hearts of the great mass of our fellowwas, at the same time, an evident reluctance to subject. If the principal movers in the unjust and oppose themselves to the king's authority:—there unholy crusade against the resources of the Church in was a modesty of deportment and a decency of lan- this country, expected that, from their diminution or guage, which shewed that their resistance sprung, not entire alienation, her subversion would necessarily from passion nor from faction, but from principle; follow, they will find themselves grievously disapand, as such, it should have been apparent to all good pointed; for if the whole of the poor pittance, which judges of human nature, that it was more likely to be has been so reluctantly continued to her, were withsteady, than if it had vented itself in violence. In drawn to-morrow, still she would not only remain but the event, this aggression of the king upon the privi- continue to increase and to extend herself, as she is leges of the College was as unsuccessful as it was now doing every where around, even in the midst of unwarrantable. It excited a great dissatisfaction persecution! To the Diocesan Church Society of throughout the kingdom; and, coupled with other Toronto upwards of twenty thousand acres of land arbitrary acts, particularly the prosecution of the have been already granted by private individuals for seven Bishops for refusing to read in their churches the support of the Church, although the Society has an illegal declaration, had a material effect in driving not been formed much beyond the short space of two years! I am not able to say what amount in dona-Hough was not only confirmed in his presidentship tions has been received within that period; but I Magdalen College, but was appointed Bishop of believe I am within the limits of truth in stating that Oxford, and afterwards, in succession, advanced to upwards of £2,700 has been obtained in money during the sees of Lichfield and Worcester. It is also said the past year—and with such prospects, what has she that he refused the Archbishopric of Canterbury on to fear? But above all, when it is recollected that the death of Dr. Tenison. In his highest elevation, she has the promise of her Great Head, "The gates his mild and amiable virtues appeared happily com- of hell shall not prevail against it," she may surely bined with the firmer qualities that first brought him bear with meekness all the violent and unhallowed into distinction: and, eminent for almost every chris- attacks that are made and are making upon her; and tian excellence, he was remarkable for none more than with quietness, but firmness, proceed on her onward course to evangelize the land. If you turn your eyes He almost rebuilt, at his own cost, the episcopal to the United States, you will find the thinking porresidences at Eccleshall and Hartlebury; and one tion of the community looking to the Church there as anecdote recorded of him is so pleasing, that it de- the conservative principle supporting and upholding serves to be given at length.—"He always kept a peace and good government. Not long since, when a thousand pounds in the house for unexpected occur- great clamour was made in favour of Irish repeal, she, rences, perhaps to pay his funeral expenses or lega- through her organs, immediately raised her warning cies. One day, the collectors of one of the excellent voice, and sternly forbade her members from interfersocieties of this country came to him to apply for his ing in any way in the case. She declared to them at contribution. The bishop told his steward to give once how inconsistent it was with their principles, as them Five Hundred Pounds. The steward made members of the Church, to force such a measure on a signs to his master, intimating that he did not know country and government, with which her own was then where to find so large a sum. He replied, 'You are in profound peace; and there is reason to believe that right, Harrison, I have not given enough: give the the warning so given has had a most happy effect, for gentlemen the Thousand Pounds; and you will find we do not now hear much of the agitation of that If you look to England, you invariably find the

of his faculties, reverenced and beloved by all for his and the circumstance of so very few, if any, of her cheerfulness, his serenity of temper, his beneficence members being found amongst the rioters in the vast to man, and his heartfelt and unaffected piety toward mass of population there, shews most clearly how God. It has been said of him, "His end was peace," successfully she has been performing this her duty, and he enjoyed tranquillity to the last. The casiness amongst many others. If you look to Ireland, do you of his death seems to have been as much derived not find her patiently submitting to each fresh infrom the serenity of his mind, and his good con- fringement of her rights, as quickly as that infringescience, as from his insensibly exhausted spirits, or ment obtains the sanction of law, rather than set an rather, from the concurrence of both: in scripture example of opposition to the ruling powers, and from fear of creating commotion? Has she not meekly More brilliant characters than Bishop Hough may submitted to spoliation and persecution rather than easily be found; but few appear more thoroughly to violate her principles? And although her persecutors revealed to the country. In the somewhat farther which she can use without contamination. If this

eminent dissenters, and of dissenting preachers, seeing eaching. how she has comported herself both in England as well Nor has the project been regarded more favourably

ton, the comforts that the aged may draw from the most gross misrepresentation, persecution, and injusrecollection of a well-spent life, and from hopes full tice? Has she been found agitating the people for ps, lately presented to the Lord Lieutenant, and the of immortality: comforts on which none were better than himself to speak from personal conviction the than himself to speak from personal conviction the experience.

There is a fine monument to Bishop Hough in Worcester Cathedral, by Roubiliac.

There is a fine monument to Bishop Hough in Worcester Cathedral, by Roubiliac.

The we carried the mot Education and between subject, the evils that must odying the views of some of the leaders of the Repeat at the annual commencation to the complex to the provide and point and a point to Parliament on the same subject, the evils that must odying the views of some of the leaders of the Repeat at the annual commencation to the provide a perfect at the annual commencation of the provide as the day had unfortunately been fixed for the grand day of the virtual management of the new colleges; the latter, while touching with considerable tenderness to the Education.

The former boldly claim for their otherwise rapidly ensure from the eastern and conviction of the special that an all adjusted to witness the Sovereign's approach, but it soon because known that the Royal visit would not take place, as the day had unfortunately been fixed for the grand day of the virtual management of the new colleges; the latter, while touching with considerable tenderness as the day had unfortunately been fixed for the grand day of the virtual management of the new colleges; the latter will be provided the mortal conviction of the special that the mal advantage will be provided the mortal conviction of the Relatter will be the mortal conviction of the provided the mortal conviction of the special that the mal advantage will be provided the mortal conviction of the same subject, emodying the views of some of the leaders of the Relatter will be provided the mortal conviction of the special that the mal advantage will be provided the mortal conviction of the provided that the mal advantage will be provided the mortal conviction of the provided that the management of the Review of the results of immortality: comforts on which none were better her own private ends? Or has she not rather subable than himself to speak from personal conviction mitted quietly even to the spoliation of her patrimony, THE CLAIMS OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY:

A SERMON BY THE REV. J. DEACON.

(Concluded from our last.)

Thus, on add caution upon the religious element of the question and the special professor at once appointed in connexion with it.—

This should be done without delay. There could be little difficulty in providing a stipend for the purpose, and Sheriffs came in state, and the clergy were very numerous in their attendance. The Bishop of Peterborough until a permanent endowment was made. And we

heavenly Father, - "Father, if it be possible, remove upon all higher grounds. this cup from me." But mark His submission,carrying his cross upon his bleeding shoulders. He not so utterly unpractical a thing, even though we to vestments as a disgrace to the age. His Lordship apburden of our sins and of the whole world was laid trum. With regard to the advantage of a mere seupon him, -and another is compelled to bear it for cular, apart from a religious education, and the duty his weeping and heart-bleeding mother. O, what a give both, its advocates appear more disposed to take and calmly resigns himself to his doom! Look now, to be brought under the subsequent influence of relimy fellow Christians, at your Saviour, hanging on the gion, than the uneducated one, is very fallacious .as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance also out of that which ye have."

Thus, my dear friends, I have endeavoured, on this occasion, to bring before you a few observations, in the hope of your seeing the strong claims the Society of the Diocese of Toronto has upon your liberality.-You cannot, surely, look upon the present state of the majority of the youth amongst emigrants and natives, without feeling that some effort should be made to extend the influence and ministrations of the Church this vast Diocese. Nor can you suppress your sympathy, nor refuse your aid to your brother Churchnen, who are straining every nerve, and making unusual sacrifices, to procure the erection of Churches, and the appointment of resident or itinerant Missionaies. Neither can you be indifferent to the peace and good government of our common country, which must greatly promoted by the extension of the Church broughout its length and breadth. And if you but ear in mind what God's dear Son, the Great Head lis cause, surely, surely, you will freely contribute to oject. Remember that all which you have, your life, which she cannot expel from the system? our health, your beloved friends and relatives, as well as your wealth, are all the gifts of Him, who died for our sins, and rose again for your justification, and that He can withdraw them how and when he pleases. See, then, that you make a good use of all these, and that you manifest a proper degree of gratitude for them, by imparting a portion to promote His honour and glory and the salvation of immortal souls, and that You lead such lives as may be pleasing and acceptable o Him, through faith in His own all sufficient merits. It is thus that you will make your contributions, now and at all times, acceptable to him and beneficial to your fellow Churchmen.

NEW ACADEMICAL INSTITUTIONS. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

He received, also, the panegyric of Lord Lyttleton as in Ireland for the last few years, in which she has by those for whose immediate gratification it was so is enacted: and of Hawkins Browne: and, in later days, Sir been most virulently assailed, have taken orders, and imprudently designed. The sentiments of two par-Thomas Bernard has introduced Bishop Hough as the are now ministers in her sanctuary. Witness the sons les in this country—who, however reluctant they may principal speaker in his excellent dialogue on the of Doctors Jackson and Hannah, both of whom have e to disclose, cannot conceal the seeds of discord hich are quickly springing up between them-have And how has she conducted herself here under the lready been put forward in distinct condemnation of We allude to the memorial of the Romish bish- the same.

But I have reserved for the last that which is the greatest consideration of all, and would therefore observe that, as the cause of the Church is the cause arrested, punished, or who fled the country, but one, according to the information already stated, professed according to the information already stated, professed of Christ her Great Head, the consideration of what las been revolutionized. Even if men were found las been revolutionized. Even if men were found las been revolutionized. to belong to the Church of England, or to the Episco- he has done and suffered for her and us, must have villing and able to attempt the conduct of public affairs upon sound principles, the task would be no St. Paul, in the next verse but one preceding my larger practicable. They could not apply them St. Paul, in the next verse but one preceding my tally a promoter of peace and loyalty, as well as of text, says, "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus to the lower of the promoter of peace and loyalty, as well as of text, says, "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus to the lower of th Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes he Sate actually is, and having to deal with a populabecame poor, that ye through his poverty might be tim composed of such elements as are to be found in Yes, brethren, He who had heaven for his Irland, who could dream of establishing a National throne and earth for his footstool, who was one with Academical System here, under the Church's superthe Father, and the Father with Him, He voluntarily inendence? This point, therefore, must, at any rate relinquished the glories of heaven, and became clothed besurrendered. For those, then, who maintain that To the Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament with flesh. Marvellous humiliation of the Son of it is better not to teach any religion at all, than to God! But now behold the change! From the teach an eclectic one, is it not at once unpractical and throne of glory at God's right hand, He descends to factious to condemn the State for doing the best it our world, and appears in the flesh as a helpless babe, | could under the circumstances—namely, omitting re--His birthplace a stable, His cradle a manger! And ligon altogether from its educational arrangementsalthough the Jews could discover nothing extraordi- and, at the same time, to offer no substitute for this, nary in this Holy Child, yet heavenly messengers were but one, which even the objector himself acknowledgdispatched to announce the glad tidings to the humble shepherds; and the Magi from the east were directed to where He lay by a star, so that they might pour out their rich offerings before Him. During His sojourn on earth He hungered and thirsted; He endured, patiently and meekly, revilings and persecutions. He was destitute of that which the most compatible to the following the man Catholic Church—a Church which dissents from the Church—a Church which dissents from the clark of St. Mark's in particular, had greatly distinguished himself. We have much pleasure in stating therefore recognised by the Constitution of the Country. That the Scotch Episcopal Church holds politically, in one who was called to guide the affairs of a country which had been sochanged as this, and was not yet settled. Still a great deal, we think, might be done to postpone, if dispatched to announce the glad tidings to the humble es could not be attempted?" We do not deny or tant and conspicuous part at a memorable period of her twentieth Article, "The Church hath power to shepherds; and the Magi from the east were directed disparage the greatness of the general difficulty here shepherds; and the Magi from the east were directed disparage the greatness of the general difficulty here tions; He was destitute of that which the most com- great deal, we think, might be done to postpone, if mon peasant possessed; He had not "where to lay not entirely to obviate, the present bad and unpopular yet, as it ought not to decree any thing against the His head." He was emphatically "a man of sorrows measure. For, first, let it be ever so visionary to talk and acquainted with grief." And yet, in the midst of now of placing the Church at the head of an educaall these He was not unmindful of either the bodies or ticnal system for Ireland, she might at least have been the souls of men. Were they hungry? He fed them. spared those repeated blows which have rendered her that his name would afterwards become illustrious in his name would afterward become illustrious in his name would be afterward b He restored them to sight. Were they lame? He herself. We do not enter into the question of how enabled them to walk. Were they dumb? He opened far the Church, occupying the position she did, might their mouths so that they spake with their tongues. and ought to have been strengthened during the last Were they deaf? He opened their ears. Yea, were half century; purified of real abuses, instead of being lics at the head of the several institutions of educamyself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors
they dead? He opened their ears.

Were they dead? The opened their ears.

Tea, were
they dead? It raised them from the dead. If they his intention with respect to Christ Church and Uniall my betters: to hurt no body by word nor deed; to slow in understanding, He was patient. If they were the people, iustead of being left as the scapegoat to slow in understanding, He was patient. were ignorant, He instructed them. If they were as possible the instrument of bounty and blessing to impetuous or forward. He mildly rebuked them. And which the odium of all the wrongs of the country was how was he requited for all this? He was called a transferred-nay, how far another course from that vacant, he sent to the Fellows of the College a letter ing and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, how was he requited for an this? He was canculated in an and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, how was he requited for an this? He was canculated in an analysis of the College a letter ing and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, how was he requited for an this? He was canculated in the consideration of the college a letter ing and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, deceiver, an impostor, a wine-bibber, a friend of public college a letter ing and stealing in the consideration of the college and the c mandatory requiring them to elect as their president Anthony Farmer, a Roman Catholic, who, besides soberness and chastity: not to cover nor desire other devil himself. "He casteth out Beelzebub," say they, being a discount black-ractor was not eligible acfactor, yes, a reputed murderer, was selected by the we do say, that she might at least have been let alone; people for an act of mercy in preference to Him .- and that the pertinacious injustice which suppressed And how meekly He bore all this! Yes, and more her bishoprics, confiscated her property, depopulated dral being at present under repair. The right rev. prelate, happy to be able to state that a great effort is about to be her parishes, wrenched the instruction of the lower in the course of a very lengthened charge, alluded, with For see Him in his agony in the garden! her parishes, wrenched the instruction of the lower Behold the sweat, like drops of blood, bedewing His classes out of her hands, was as uncalled-for by any sacred countenance! Hear Him praying to His motives of expediency, as it was assuredly indefensible 'Not my will, but Thine, be done." See Him basely looking at matters as they actually are—not as they betrayed by one Apostle, profanely denied by another, might or should have been—it appears to us that there of this country, were instilling into the minds of their view being of a right stamp, and if this be the case, it wardly deserted by all,—falsely accused by the was as little to force on this academical experiment at congregation some of the most pernicious errors of the will no doubt meet with an extensive support.—London whiting and points of the present time, as could well be imagined; and if multitude, and unjustly condemned by his wicked the present time, as could well be imagined; and if judge. Now He proceeds on his way to execution, we are right in this opinion, the protest against it is

But leaving such considerations out of view, and m. Arrived at the place of crucifixion, He beholds of the State to provide the former, where it cannot sight! and at such a time, and on such an occasion! it for granted than to prove it. The popular notion consigns her to the care of His beloved disciple, that the educated man is, cateris paribus, more likely accursed tree, bleeding, groaning, dying. "He cried Though it be granted that a certain amount of eleout, "It is finished," and "gave up the ghost." All mentary knowledge is necessary before men can be a truism to say, that pure Christianity has nothing to fear from genuine light: truth cannot be self-contradictory; but when it is remembered by whom, and to whom, Christianity is to be presented, the infirmities of its advocates, and the corruptions of those to whom it is proposed, it requires no reference to examples to shew that bare intellectual attainments may be, not only a bar to its reception, but among its most formi-

dable opponents. * But, however preposterous it may be in the way of a remedy for the turbulence and miseries of the country, there appears, nevertheless, to be every likelihood that the address of the parishes and districts, in aid of the various plans that the academical bill will pass into law without any material modifications; and should such be the case, a very important and practical question will at once present itself for decision. What position will the Church be prepared to take in relation to the new colleges? Will she be content simply to condemn them, while disclaiming all connexion with a system framed upon such principles; or, after registering her solemn protest, will she resolutely and promptly avail herself of all 6 with the constitution of the Church, has done for you, and that her cause is herself of all facilities afforded, under the constitution of the colleges, to protect the faith and morals of the hat which will so effectually promote so desirable an students, and counteract, as far as may be, the evil

Now, in all probability, this question must very soon be decided one way or the other, and it is superfluous to enlarge upon the pregnant consequences that will almost necessarily ensue from the decision. There can be no doubt indeed, that the clergy of the Church, whether it be done collectively or individually, will not take a lower ground in their reprobation of the irreligious character of the new educational scheme, than the Romish bishops have already done. Their than the Romish bishops have already done. Their firm and self-sacrificing stand against the principles of the National Board, is a sufficient guarantee for what their decision will be. On this head, therefore, we entertain no apprehension. On the contrary, we are more disposed to fear that their just and strong sense of what is evil in the system, will have a tendency to make them shrink altogether from anything like connexion or concern with it. Now this, we are In our last publication we recorded an emphatic satisfied, would be a most fatal mistake. The time is protest against the principles of that shadowy plan of come, at last, when the Church must be content to academical education, which had been so abruptly take things as they are, and work with all the elements

have lived without an enemy. Pope's lines are well best educated of the land are becoming not only her surp the office of the Church in the education of the scheme unquestionably is, we cannot see anything to champions, but her ministers. Yes; and the sons of people, and to omit Christianity from the circle of its prevent the Church from turning its permissive provisions to great and beneficial account.

By the fifteenth clause of the Academical Bill, it

"That it shall be lawful for any person to give, grant, &c., any messuages, lands, tenements, &c., or any money, chattels, and effects, to any trustee, &c., in trust for eschattels, and effects, to any trustee, &c., in trust for establishing and maintaining lectures, or other forms of religious instruction, for the use of such students of the said colleges respectfully as shall be desirous of receiving the same."

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CHARITY CHILDREN AT St. PAUL'S.—Thursday, June 12th, the assemblage of the charity children of the metropolitan parishes took place at St. Paul's cathedral, when the numbers were

A SERMON BY THE REV. J. DEACON.

(Concluded from our last.)

(Concluded from our last.)

It is now a matter of fact in the history of Canada that, amongst the brigands taken at Windmill-point, near Prescott, and in the Western limits of the Province, but one, as I am informed, was found, who professed to belong to the Episcopal Church; and that,

As well as the salvation of souls and the honour and glory of God. As such, then, she has another claim on your liberality: "And herein I give my advice; for this is expedient for you, who have begun before, only to do, but also to be forward a year ago. Now, therefore, perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance also out of that which ye have "

But I have reserved for the last that which is the one will be thankless, if not reluctions at the disposal of the Institutions at the disposal of the Institutions at the disposal of the Cown and thus the matter stands for the present: on your liberality: "And herein I give my advice; for this is expedient for you, who have begun before, only to do, but also to be forward a year ago. Now, therefore, perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance also only to do, but also to be forward a year ago. Now, therefore, perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance also only to do, but also to be forward a year ago. Now, the children point are claim to the list permanent endowment was made. And we can conceive no object in which, touching as it does the list permanent endowment was made. And we can conceive no object in which, touching as it does the list permanent endowment was made. And we can conceive no object in which, touching as it does the list permanent endowment was made. And we can conceive no object in which, touching as it does the list permanent endowment was made. And we can conceive no object in which, touching as it does the list permanent endowment was made. And we can conce

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

MAYNOOTH AND THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL COLLEGE. [The following Petition lies for signature at Mr. Clea-er's, publisher, 80, Baker-street, Portman-square, and will be presented in about a fortnight's time.]

caccord pal Church are identical with the tenets of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that her poverty is much greater than that of the Roman Catholic Church—the Scotch Episcopal Church has greater claims upon the sympathy and generosity of the people and Government of England than has the Roman Catholic Church.

That the Scotch Episcopal Church is endeavouring at the scotch Episcopal C That the Scotch Episcopal Church is endeavouring at his present moment to raise and endow a College at

Perth, in the Kingdom of Scotland, for the education of be called Trinity College, but that from extreme poverty she is unable to effect that most laudable object in the manner in which it ought to be carried out.

shop of Hereford commenced the triennial visitation of his diocese on June the 17th at All Saints Church, the cathethe increase in the number of services. His Lordship then proceeded to speak of the divisions which had recently agitated the church, and remarked in the consideration of the case with terms of reprobation on the moral dishonesty of those who, while professing adherence to the established church nies into the services of the church the Bishop strongly ndemned, and characterized the disputes with reference sinks under its weight,—and well he may, for the may not be prepared to suggest any equivalent nosdiscord and lead to the estrangement of the people. remainder of the charge had reference principally to remainder of the charge had reference principally to mat-ters connected with the present state of the diocese.

16, at which the Bishop of London presided, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were also present, the Bishops of Winchester, Chester, Bangor and Worcester; the Reverends Dr. Spry, B. Harrison, J. Jennings, H. H. Norris, and C. B. Dalton; Messrs. Joshua Watson, F. H. Dickenson, M.P., T. D. Acland, M.P.

for increasing the present church accommodation therein. Several of the grants being for new churches, two for -building, the remainder for enlarging or otherwise altering existing buildings. The proposed new churches are to be built in the districts of Portland Town, in the district parish of Christ Church, Marylebone, its population being 8,000 persons; Waterhead, parish of Oldham, wines; Clydach, parish of Langyfilach, near Swansea, population 2,000, principally colliers and operatives employed in tin and iron works; Fallsworth, parish of Manchester, population nearly 4,000, mostly colliers, hatters, that operatives belonging to the cotton mills; Wick parish of Wick and Abson, Bristol, with a rural population of of Wick and Abson, Bristol, with a rural population of 600 persons; and the district around Peter-street, in the parish of St. John, Westminster, containing 6,600 inhabitants. For these seven districts, containing together 26,100 souls, taken from parishes having an aggregate population of a very little short of half a million, there is popuration of a very interest of hair a minion, there is at present no provision of church room whatever, with the exception of such temporary accommodation as may be obtained by some of the new incumbents in their efforts to supply to a few of their people the means of attending divine service while the new churches are in course of erection. In some cases the most strenuous

The necessities of the cases now brought before the committee have induced them to increase the sum for which they had already rendered themselves responsible beyond their present means, and it appears that the a-

mount now exceeds £9,000.

The committee expect that her Majesty will issue her royal letters authorising the making of collections for the society, but as few receipts from that source can be hoped for during the present year, the committee have to trust to the benevolence of individual friends and well wishers for the receive of meeting the second of the second for the means of meeting the grants recently voted.

he same."

estimated at between 10,000 and 12,000. It was generally expected that Her Majesty and Prince Albert would be which was very appropriate, especially to the children. At the close of the sermon some verses of the 104th Psalm were given, and the conclusion of the imposing ceremony was Handel's "Grand Chorus."

ISLE OF MAN-KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE-OPENING OF THE CHAPEL, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—The restoration of the College and Chapel,—which it will be remembered were destroyed by fire, January 14, 1844,—being completed, the Chapel was opened on Thursday the 29th May, with a Thanksgiving Service, and a suitable Sermon by the Archdeacon. After service, the company To the Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Clergy and Laity of the Established Church of England and Ireland.

Humbly Sheweth—

That your honourable House has recognised the propriety of making a grant of public money for the endowment of the College at Maynooth, which is a College for the education of candidates for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church—a Church which dissents from the Church established in that country by law, and is not

EDUCATION FOUNDED ON THE BIBLE.—" I will suggest that we should express our wish that what is now done may be the same that has been done—that education may continue to be grafted on the doctrines of our Church, and that we use our best endeavours to prevent all such schools as are connected with the Church, being separated from such connexion. Consider well, my brethren before you sacrifice the best provision that was ever made erth, in the Kingdom of Scotland, for the education of e priests of her own communion in that Kingdom, to called Trinity College, but that from extreme poverty are is unable to effect that most laudable object in the manner in which it ought to be carried out. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your honorable Honse to be pleased to make such a grant of public money for the building and endowment of able House to be pleased to make such a grant of public money for the building and endowment of Trinity College, Perthshire, as may seem good to your honorable House, and bear some relation to the grant which your honorable House has been pleased to make for the use and behoof of the College at Maynooth

Maynooth

Description of the win the school, do reflect I entreat you, on what must be the effect produced on the minds of children! Must not such a proceeding gradually lead to a contempt of the Bible, and ere long, to infidelity? If we can remain at ease, when so dangerous are of the triangle of the useful Church will be numbered. "He that him will the useful church will be numbered. "He that him will be numbered."

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION IN SOUTHWARK :- We are ter subscribes £500. And we understand the prospect is

The new Church of the Holy Trinity, Barnstaple, (built and endowed by the Rev. James Scott,) was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter on Saturday last. The ouilding is in the perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, prevalent in this country from a.D. 1420 to 1480. The total length, within the walls, is 104 feet; and comprises a nave, 77 feet long by 34 feet wide; a chancel, 27 feet long by 16 feet in width; with north and south ROTHERHAM VISITATION.—The Archdeacon of York held a Visitation at Rotherham on Friday the 6th inst. The charge of the venerable dignitary was peculiarly expressive, and defended those clergy who endeavoured to restore the observance of the Book of Common Prayer from the charge of Popery, or disaffection to the Church of England. Dr. Corbet clearly shewed that the Prayer Book, in all its parts, was an irrefragable protest against Romanism, and that it were equally just to charge the out, "It is finished," and "gave up the ghost." All this, and much more, He suffered and endured for our sakes and for the sake of the Church, His spouse; and say now, can you resist the appeal which this makes to your liberality? "And, therefore, herein I give my advice; for this is expedient for you, who have begun before, not only to do, but also to be forward a year ago. Now, therefore, perform the doing of it; that ago. Now, therefore, perform the doing of it; that ago. Now, therefore, perform the doing of it; that the true of the windows in the chancel are filled with means follow that all which is over and above this very means follow that all which is over and above this very who were following in their steps by upholding the Liturgy which carried and sharudam produced a deep impression upon the assembled clergy, who respectfully requested the Archdeacton to publish his very able and seasonable charge. An as likely to be the case on many accounts. It is only of Sheffield.—Leeds Intelligencer. the transepts, designed from Merton College Chapei, Oxford, are likewise very beautiful. The whole of the roof, INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND
CHAPELS.

He whole of the Foot, benches, doors, and other fittings, are of oak. We hear that the Rev. founder's outlay, in erecting and endowing this magnificent fabric, will ultimately exceed £7,000.

The site was munificently presented by Charles Roberts, and other fittings, are of oak. Esq., of Bickington House, near Barnstaple.

AN ANCIENT RELIC .- Whilst excavating the foundations of the old church at Llanwinio, Carmarthenshire, with the view of rebuilding the new one on the same site. the labourers came on a stone of large dimensions, and cromleech, where the British Druids performed their superstitious rites, and on the stone was engraved an in-scription, and its date in legible characters, A.D. 81, which proves, if it is intended to fix the time of its being deposited, that Christianity was taught in that county in than 1764 years old.

DR. ARNOLD'S OPINION OF SIR R. PEEL (1836.)-"I crave a strong mind for my children, for this reason, that they then have a chance at least of appreciating truth keenly; and when a man does that, honesty becomes comparatively easy; as, for instance, Peel has an idea about the currency, and a distinct impression about it; and therefore on that point I would trust him for not

TINNEVELLY MISSION.

DESTRUCTION OF TEMPLES.-I may also mention, that since my appointment here, nine devil temples in this division of the district have been either destroyed, or converted into Christian prayer-houses; and that of the twenty two villages in connexion with the mission, the whole of the most respectable and influential inhabitants

are under instruction.

A few days ago, a large devil temple was made over to me, within a forlong's distance of my bungalow. The whole of the utensils of the temple have been brought to

clesiastical Commissioners will endow five of the new districts from the funds recently placed at their disposal.

The churches which are to be re-built, enlarged, or otherwise altered, are the parish churches of East Ardsley, near Wakefield; Nettlebed, near Henly-on-Thames; Beerford, near Driffield; Sandford, near Woodstock; Stert, near Devizes; and the chapel of North End, Fulham.

ADULT SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—From the establishment of adult Sunday Schools, I look for the happiest results, under the blessing of God. I have established them in almost every village where a catechist is stationed, and the plan pursued is nearly the same in all; the Collect, Epistle and Gospel, are read by the people, and expounded to them, and the sermon recapitulated. The number

of adults whose names are on the lists of the adult

Sawyerpooram - - - - 52 2. Pothiamputtur - - - - 12 3. Puthukotei - - - - 30

Total 94 In every catechist's station an adult Sunday School has prayers in one, noon service in a second, and evening service in a third, I cannot expect them to attend regularly to the Sunday Schools, and I do not enter these

gregations, during the last two years, is 2,676. This number includes women and children.

INDIFFERENCE TO IDOL WORSHIP.—Devil-worship does

We should rejoice to be assured that such accusa-

fathers." I see in these parts very few traces of the superstitious fear which enslaves so many of the poorer Hindoos.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.
Poetry.—Precepts.
Bishop Hough.
The Claims of the Church Society
The Hand and Napoleon.

New Academical Institution.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.
Fourth Page.
The French General Turenne,
Hannibal and Napoleon.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmations, requests that it may be understood that candidates are not admissible to that rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years. His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates for this holy ordinance may be fully instructed in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are now, in their own persons, to assume, and that every practicable means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the Church of Christ.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATIONS:

12.—Warwick 2, p.:
13.—Adelaide 11, A.
Metcalfe, 5th Con 4, P.
14.—Katesville 11, A.
Strathroy 3, P.
15.—London 11, A.
17London Township 11, A.
London Township 3, P.
18 Devonshire Settlement 2, P.
19.—Goderich 11, A.
The state of the s
APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

BY T	HE LORD BISHOP OF TORONT	0.
Sunday, Augu	land, Lake Huron,	10, A.M.
Monday,	20, bydennam vmage,	10
Tuesday,	26,-Grier's Mills	10, A.M.
	Edge's	3, Р.М.
Wednesday,	27,—Vallett's	. 10, A.M.
	Watts'	
Thursday,	28,-Black's	. 10, A.M.
The Section of the	Bell's	
Friday,	29,—Arthur	
	Elora	
Saturday,	30,-Nichol (Robinson's)	
Sunday,	31,-McKees, Garafraxa	. 10, A.M.
	Leeson's, Erin	. 4, P.M.
Monday, Sept		. 10, A.M.
	Esquesing	. 4, Р.М.
Wednesday,	3,—Guelph	. 10, A.M.
	Puslinch	. 3, р.м.
Thursday,	4,-Guelph Parochial Mee	ting.
Friday,	5, —Galt	. 11. A.M.
Saturday,	6,-Flamboro' West	. 11, A.M.
ALERSON AND AND	The test Burney and Control	N. S. Tank But

wiser than the children of light," is a declaration from permanently the number of Clergy whose salaries are infallible lips of which every passing day witnesses the at present furnished by the Government. too painful realization. Amongst the stratagems which the enemy of souls employs, with the thought- a more judicious system were adopted for disposing of avail you? You know yourself better than any other less and the godless as his agents, none has proved the Clergy Reserves; and the wants of the Church more effectual to drive the sound-hearted from their would, undeniably, be more adequately and permafidelity, where persecution in direct form perchance nently met, if her proper share of this property were has failed, than names of ridicule and the language of delegated to the management of the Church herself, raillery. This is a peculiar agency of which the fruits as has been so generally prayed for by her members, are rife enough in the present generation; when many and as has been so strongly recommended by a Coma faithful follower of the Church, treading as she does mittee of the Legislative Assembly. in the footsteps of her crucified Lord, has been frighted We trust to see this act of moderate and reasonable from the fixedness of his holy principles by the appli- justice yet done, and we cannot but encourage ourcation of some opprobrious epithet, -of some term of selves in the hope that his Excellency the Governor reproach which involves, in the meaning it is made to General,—of whose personal desire for the welfare and bear, a defection from the simplicity of the truth of stability of the Church in this Province we cannot Christ, and an abandonment of the ties which have entertain a doubt,-will view this question in its vast

the revival, in this ancient portion of the Church uni- in establishing amongst us "religion and piety through versal, of principles of faith and action which, although all generations." existing in her formularies and recognized in all her constitution, have long been suffered to lie compara- We have been much gratified by the receipt of tively dormant; principles which, if firmly maintained, several numbers of the True Catholic, a monthly reliconstitute her, as she was meant to be, the most effec- gious periodical published at Baltimore in the United tual witness which God in his Providence hath ever States. This ably conducted magazine is a credit to yet raised up against the unscriptural encroachments the periodical literature of America; and while its of the Papacy,-principles, too, which, if faithfully articles, both original and selected, evince no ordinary acted upon by her long slumbering and careless chil- degree of talent, their best recommendation is their dren, render her the strongest bulwark against those bonest adherence to the principles of the Church, and desolations which infidelity on the one hand, and therefore to the teaching of the Word of God. Its world of grace.

encroachments, or schism in the wanton lawlessness of and we feel assured that its pages, under its present its destructive principle, become predominant, and we management, will testify how rightly that title appermight tremble indeed for the ark of God. In the one tains to the pure and reformed portion of it to which case, we should have the temple of truth buried up the Church in the United States, as well as our own, and hidden from our sight beneath the meretricious belongs. trappings of human craft and device: in the other, we We have often noticed many admirable extracts should have the fair structure of the one Apostolic from this periodical in our United States exchange Church demolished and levelled with the dust,—a papers, and are glad to have the opportunity of prothousand insignificant creations in its room, weak in curing it regularly. Our own journal is very cheerfoundation and unsightly in form,—the sport of every fully sent in exchange. tempest, at the mercy of every wave, because not built "the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone."

this wreck, we regard the Church of England, restored where perhaps it may not be deserved; yet we cannot to what it was in the primitive times and realizing the refrain from giving expression to our surprise that out spiritual structure which it was made to exhibit by of seven numbers of the St. James's Chronicle which God's blessing upon the efforts of our Reformers, as should have come to us by the mail of the 4th July the firmest, holiest bulwark; and in this contempla- only one was received. This is the more vexatious, tion of her high purpose and effect, we have looked as we pay the full subscription price for this paper, with thankfulness and hope upon the zeal evinced, besides the regular charge of postage. If the fault of during the last few years, by many of her devoted sons, this is not somewhere in the Post Office department, to give energy to her operation, and to carry out, in we really know not where to ascribe it. the fulness of practice, her character and her aim.

Not but that we deplore, with as much of genuine grief as any can, the defection from her principles and therefore from her communion of a few erring, wayward sons,-men, no doubt, of high attainments and of ardent zeal, but warped in mind, impatient in temto the workings of God's wise Providence, -men whom | corrected. been established, but as many of the catechists have to visit three villages on the Sunday, reading the morning the Most High, light may yet beam upon their estranged minds to see the deepness of their sin and

larly to the Sunday Schools, and I do not enter these schools in this report. As the number of my catechists increases, I shall be able to make arrangements for the more regular organization of these useful institutions in lower of the Son of God in his earthly pilgrimage, as them. LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—In some places lamps, drums, (used in Tinnevelly to call the people to prayers,) and other things, have been purchased by the people. The oil for the evening services is always given by the people. As yet things are in their infancy; but in time, if a regular system be pursued, the people will, I am persuaded, be able almost entirely to bear the expenses of spreading the Gospel amongst themselves. They are exceedingly willing to contribute according to their ability, when the subject is fairly set before them.

From this brief statement of the general operations and From this brief statement of the general operations and shall, and we trust all others will, cling with a faithful results of the mission, it will be seen,

That the increase in the numbers of the various cona few, in their blindness or their wantonness, may allegiance to the teaching of the Church, though not

INDIFFERENCE TO IDOL WORSHIP.—Devil-worship does not prevail so extensively and exclusively here as in the southern part of the province. Here the worship of Pulleyar, and the lesser deities of the Brahminical system, is generally mingled with that of the demons worshipped in the south. Within a short distance from this place, there are two large Saiva temples, and yillages of Brahmins I have often conversed: they are quite ignorant, and line conversed: they are quite ignorant, and line conversed to them. With these Brahmins I have often conversed: they are quite ignorant, and line conversed to the principles of the Lord,—neither hold nor seek of every ordinance of the Lord,—neither hold nor seek the texts from which I draw my advice for your benefit, and I suffered the consequence. I do I suffered the consequence. I met to observe answer, "All this may be true, but our living and our caste compel us to remain in the religion of our fore-fathers." I see in these parts very few traces of the suuncharitable tone, of those who, it may be meekly and unostentatiously, strive to honour and worship their God and Saviour after the manner which he has himself appointed and according to which their fathers in self appointed, and according to which their fathers in the faith have walked before them.

it the stigma of a harmless nickname, were themselves pre-eminent for their adherence to the Church even on the meagre, barren principle by which they choose to interpret its order and its rules. But when we were themselves to interpret its order and its rules. But when we were themselves to interpret its order and its rules. But when we were themselves to interpret its order and its rules. But when we were themselves to the control of t observe such assailants to number amongst them persons of no practical religion whatever, -their Bible an unopened, their Prayer Book an unused book,-their paptismal vow and covenant recklessly abjured and rampled on,-God's ordinances unemployed and lightly spoken of,—we are only discouraged at the ssible effect of the indulgence still, in kindness and ope, extended to such, of being recognized as within he pale and brotherhood of Churchmen, and of their living on without some authoritative declaration that, until a returning season of better faith and penitence

But even these we follow with our prayers, and bid them look back to the days of early promise and of better hope,-to look to their covenant engagements, -to the baptismal font,-to the pledge and contract

from a religious foundation, is productive of treason from a religious foundation, is productive of treason they were not so before. Should one visited and prayed to the cause of Gospel truth, and directly subserves the for by you die, so much the better for him and for you. shall exhibit,-to defeat, if they can, the aggravation of wickedness involved in the attempt not only to establish a great academical institution separate from all religious teaching, but to rob a Christian University of its endowments in order to build up and perpetuate that infidel structure. We shall only be fulfilling a scheme may come utterly to naught.

We are happy to learn that the local Government have found themselves enabled to restore to the five Clergymen so long and so unjustly deprived of their stipends, their former position upon the ecclesiastical establishment of the Province. The revenue from the Clergy Reserve fund, we understand, has so far increased as to suffice to meet this additional charge upon it, and a hope is expressed that the income de-"The children of this world are in their generation rivable from this source will be sufficient to maintain

This revenue would undoubtedly be much larger, if

been considered to bind him to the pure and reformed ulterior consequences, and lend the weight of his inbranch of the Catholic Church within these realms. fluence and recommendations in carrying into effect an We have often spoken with gratitude and hope of arrangement that must be expected so largely to aid

heresy and schism on the other, would bring upon the title has, no doubt, been adopted to counteract the usurpation of the term "Catholic" by a single branch, Let either the Papacy in the recklessness of its and that a corrupt branch, of the Church universal:

We seldom complain of irregularities in the transmission of our papers from the United Kingdom, Against these perversions and as a guard against because we are reluctant to attach blame to quarters

opposite Music, Singing and Dancing, respectively,whereas it should have been left blank. Our reade per, and not waiting with enough of quiet submission are requested to refer to the advertisement as no

> Our Travelling Collector has proceeded on a tou Eastward from this office, which he will probably exten to portions of Canada East. It is of much importance to us that all in arrears should be prepared to settle th amount of their respective dues, when he calls upon

Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.) Sir,—Turning over some old books I lately purchase at a public sale, I met with the following piece of quair humour in an old book that had lost its title-page, which if you will print, will oblige a

ECCLESIASTICUS, XXXIII. 22 .- "In all thy works, keep to thyself the 2 Kings, x. 16.—"Come and see my zeal for the Lord." St. Luke, xviii. 11.—"God, I thank thee that I am not as oth-

and I suffered the consequence. I did not claim pre-eminence. I did not call upon every one I met to observe self appointed, and according to which their fathers in the faith have walked before them.

Again we say, we are not discouraged; though perchance we might doubt our interpretation of the Church's discipline and teaching, if they who fix upon it the stigms of a harmless pickname were themselves. ance. Wheresoever you are a guest, criticise, for the benefit and instruction of the good lady of the house, and he improvement of the company, every dish that comes o the table. Do the same with respect to every artide of furniture. Let nothing escape your eye and observa-tion, either in the management and behaviour of the chldren, or in the economy of the establishment, whether in the house, stable, garden or fields, always taking careto shew clearly how every thing ought to be. If you follow my advice, all your claims to pre-eminence will be readly

They will look upon you as a great prodigy, and spread abroad your fame. Should you at any time be disputed, you are not to say that your opinions are infallibly correct and certain, because the great Pope of Rome has spoiled that word by keeping it so long for his own exclusive service; but then you must resolutely incidenced. they are excluded from its privileges and its fold. clusive service; but then you must resolutely insist upon it that you are never wrong, in any opinion you hold or If you should be a preacher, remember that, as such,

there,—to remember what once they were, and by the grace of God to arise, and repent, and realize in the end the good of that beginning.

We are glad to be enabled to offer some further strictures upon the "godless education" scheme in the Mother Country, from that sound and excellent periodical, the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal. We are glad to have this opportunity, in order to aid our readers in acquiring a right perception of the principles upon which all education should be based,—that they may be convinced that human knowledge, detached that your prayers and advice have converted them, if

how your exhortations and your fervent prayers had power with the Most High to prevail, so as to make a new man, or a new woman of the deceased. This will please the friends of the deceased beyond all ordinary bounds, and raise your name to a towering height. A good name, you know, is above all price. The friends of the deceased will feel sure of what before was doubtful with them, namely, that their friend was carried on an-Christian obligation, in earnestly praying that such a gels' wings to heaven, and they will not know how to express their admiration of, or to shew their gratitude to, you for sending their friend to heaven. The neighbours will also be in ecstacy at the thought that, when the world cannot serve them, or they the world, but each tired of the other, they may be so fortunate as to get you to prepare them for heaven. On this head, which is the portant of all, use no reserve. Your cause is good, the very best; and that all may know how zealous you are promote so good a cause, and that the memory of your hearers may never be at fault, keep the history of the anointed St. Jehu in mind, especially his invitation in your mouth, "Come and see my zeal for the Lord."

Be always satisfied with yourself. On this point never

have a misgiving thought. You are never wrong. You have done the best, and spoken the best, and counselled the best. This self-satisfaction is the first of all virtues. Without it you are nothing. If you had all knowledge, and spoke with the tongues of angels, what would they can know you; therefore if you are not satisfied with yourself, how can others who cannot know you so well, or half as well, be satisfied with you? If then you have ny doubts of your own ability, or goodness, or zeal, and should, in some unguarded moment, happen to express your doubts, do you not see that you would be raising oubts in the minds of other people? Rather, I earnestly beseech you, copy the beautiful example of a man belonging to a people greatly reproached and calumniated, who, exceedingly contented with himself, and satisfied with all his deeds, said, "God, I thank thee that I am not as other Keep this in mind without wavering, and maintain your pre-eminence, against an host. True, a certain of the ancients, deemed wise, said, "Let another man praise thee, and not thyself." But remember who sage was,-even Solomon the king of Israel, renowned for wisdom, opulence, and wives. The rule was good for him, exactly adapted to his case and circumstances, but certainly not to yours. He gave this royal command to spare his own lungs and his own tongue the labour and trouble of being the trumpeter of his own goodness; and well he might, as he had thousands in his pay who scarcely had any thing else to do, but proclaim greatness, and glory, and honour, and goodness of their master, who paid and fed them. It is not so with you; for you, not being so rich as Solomon, have to do ustice to yourself. And let me tell you that it is more nonourable to do it yourself than by hired menials, and also that self-commendation is most efficient, for this rea son, that your eulogist is your best friend,-always at

his employment; for it is always new, always fresh and To conclude. In all companies, be the chief speaker yourself,—the observed of all observers; and let the subject be the sayings and doings of yourself. Listen not to others; and should any of them presume to make head against you, just remind them of something silly, ridicuous, or scandalous they may have said or done fore, and this, to their confusion and your glory, will clap an extinguisher on their impertinence. It makes no matter whether the thing said or done happened when they were little children, or when grown to manhood, or yes-terday; it is all the same, and equally effectual as an extinguisher. Maintain your pre-eminence, your goodness and your zeal, and never allow any one to suppose, far less to say, that you are, or ever were, wrong. follow my honest advice, every company will honour and

hand,-never requires to be called, and is never tip

[We are not partial to the habit of conveying rebuke through irony or sarcasm; but such is sometimes more effectual than direct exposure of faults or foibles, and was used by many great and good men about the period to which our correspondent refers .- ED.]

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

CONFIRMATION.—This ancient rite was administered eleven persons by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in opal Church in this town, on Friday, the 18th

We regret that by some unfortunate miscon His Lordship addressed the candidates, after their at- highest to the lowest, are vitally concerned, are, in my opinion ception of the copy transmitted, there has been in serted in Mrs. Fenn's advertisement, the amount £ tendance on the ceremony, upon the solemn pledge they had that day made in presence of God and the congregation, in a very elequent and energetic extemporaneous tion, in a very eloquent and energetic extemporaneous speech. The advice which was given will not soon be forgotten, and must be productive of good. The venerable prelate shewed that true religion consists in continued sub-mission and obedience to God, in a life of purity, and in a continued warfare with all our evil and corrupt affections; having a tendency to subvert sober order and gravity, and

> w. McMurray, who acted as Chaplain; the Rev. A.
> Nelles and the Rev. A. Elliott.
>
> At Mount Pleasant, the next morning, the ceremony was equally interesting and edifying. Fifteen persons were confirmed, most of them advanced in years. Among the candidates were James Racey, Esq., A. Cook, Esq. and his son, Mr. Alex. Cook, John Ellis, Esq., Mrs. Ellis and three of their family, and Mrs. McAllister. If we are to judge from the feeling of devotion which appeared that day to sit on every countenance, together with their eagerness to come forward to the administration of this holy rite, we must say that the labours of their worthy pastor, the Rev. J. C. Usher, "have not been in vain in

the Lord."-Brantford Courier. TRINITY CHURCH, CHRISTIEVILLE.—This Church, at which the Rev. E. G. Sutton has till lately been officiating, has been endowed by the late Major Christie, so that it will constitute, we understand, a benefice to be held for life; the presentation is vested in Trustees by the late founder's will. The Rev. W. Thompson, lately of St. Thomas, Montreal, is the present Incumbent, and has commenced residence; all communications for him has commenced residence; all communications for him are to be addressed to Christieville, C.E.

The only passengers by the Great Western for Quebec, ere the Rev. W. W. Wait and lady, and Mr. J. G. Mountain, (26th Cameronians,) the younger son of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.—This latter gentleman left New York at half-past, seven on Tuesday morning, and arrived here by the Montreal, yesterday morning, accomplishing the whole journey, from New York to Quebec, including eight hours he spent at St. Johns, in less than three days .- Quebec Mercury.

UNITED STATES.

THE REV. JOHN REED, D.D., Rector of Christ Church. Poughkeepsie, died on Sunday, the 6th July. The departure of no individual resident among us could have made so great a vacuum in society as that of the venerated clergyman whose death we to-day record. For nearly forty years he had filled the office of Rector of Christ Church, in this place, and during all that period was not only most devotedly attached to the flock over which he was placed, but as warmly beloved by that flock and all with whom he had intercourse. In the faithful discharge of his duties, as a minister of Christ, his labours were greatly blest to the Church; and his charities and kind attentions to the poor, especially in times of distress, sickness, sorrow and death, were so constant and untiring, that his place can scarcely be filled by another, and many will be the tears shed over his grave by those whose tears he has so often and so kindly changed into smiles. As a ninister, and as a private gentleman, no man was ever nore respected by the Christian community of all denominations. To all, especially his own Church, the loss is one that can never be repaid. But he had finished his ourse, he had kept his faith, and there was doubtless laid up for him a crown of righteousness above, in the hands of One who has received him as a good and faithful servant, prepared to enter into the joy of the Lord.—Pough-

From our English Files.

CLAIMS OF THE CHURCH DISREGARDED .- Let anything, e care not what, we care not how trifling, he asked for the Church, and let the demand rest upon the admission that it is made solely with a view to benefit the Church by giving it more efficiency as the teacher of the people—you will be refused.— Let anything be asked or proposed which will give increased negative efficiency to Romanism by removing restrictions, or positive, by laws in its favour, or grants of money for its use, and you will obtain it. It is the old vice of Toryism acting in a new and infinitely more perilous sphere - the vice of neglect-ing friends because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies

jority of the Prelates, and more than 3,000 of the nobility, gentry, and Clergy of Ireland, and supported by the petitions of 60,000 of the people," makes an appeal to the Queen's Government in behalf of the Church-Education Society-soliciting a portion of that aid which is given to the National Board of Educ tion. He makes it in vain. Sir Robert Peel closes a long and evasive letter by telling his Grace that "a sense of public duty -a deep conviction that compliance with the application would be injurious to the welfare of Ireland-leave them [the Ministers no alternative, but respectfully to decline proposing to Parliament a vote of public money, in aid of the funds of the Church-Education Society." To do so, "would be injurious to the welfare of Ireland," forsooth. For these words read "injurious to the interests of the Roman Catholics," and you have the precise meaning of the Right Hon. Baronet. observe how the National Board of Education works.

In the "conversation" in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, to which we have referred, when the Bishop of Cashel Derby. presented a petition, signed by 1,360 Clergymen of the Estab. lished Church, praying for aid from the Government towards the support of the Church-Education Society, and expressing cientious objections to the system of the National Board, the Earl of St. Germains (better known, perhaps, to many of our readers as Lord Elliot, late Chief Secretary for

the superior advantages of the latter:—
"The Noble Earl then read some statements made by the Rev. D. Bagot, Dean of Newry, of the result of his examination of several National Schools. bers of Protestant and Catholic children were nearly equal, he was surprised at the clear and satisfactory answers of the Roman Catholic children. At another he examined a large class of Roman Catholic children, and they gave most satisfactory answers, so as to show that they had a general acquaintance with all the essential points of our religion-both Protestants and Catholics acquiring a good religious education together.—
At a third school where there were 50 scholars of all denominations. nations, some of the Roman Catholic children were amongst the

best answerers upon religious points."

Observe, we repeat, how the National Board works: it works well, admirably well, for the Roman Catholic children that point secured, let the children of Protestants get what education they can. Observe, further, the avowal very frankly made by the Earl of St. Germains at the close of his spe "He thought that they would not satisfy the Roman Catho lics of Ireland, or any other portion of this country, if they were to say they would make a grant to the Established Church with out placing the Roman Catholic Church upon the same footing; and upon these grounds he should give his most strenuous opposition to the proposition of the Right Rev. Prelate."

And thus it is—and this has become the ruling principle of nisterial policy-to satisfy the Roman Catho

people of this realm-as witness the Maynooth grant, and the ns against it. How long will this be endured?-John It is rumoured that Mr. Milnes Gaskell, a Lord of the Treasury, will be made Secretary to the Board of Control, in

the place of Mr. Emerson Tenneut, who goes out to be Colonial Secretary in Ceylon; and that Sir Charles Douglas, M.P. Warwick, will succeed Mr. Milnes Gaskell. With the entire approbation of the family of the late Rev. Sidney Smith, his biography will be written by his friend Mr.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands left Edinburgh last week the Rhine, and sailed from the Frith of Forth on Friday for Iceland, where the Prince will make a short stay, and thence sail to St. John's, Newfoundland. His Royal Highness visited almost every object of curiosity during his brief sojourn in Scotland. The *Rhine*, which the Prince commands in person, is a Dutch frigate of the largest class, mounting 56 guns, with a complement of 400 seamen and marines. Captain Schrosir is

next in command under the Prince. The utmost regularity, rder, and cleanliness prevail on board. The guns on the ma deck are 30 and 32-pounders. The crew are a fine looking body of men, and the marines appear well disciplined and efficient; one of whom—an old man—attracted much attention by displaying on his breast three badges of honour, two of them being tokens of Waterloo and Leipsic, and one for long servitude and good conduct. In her exterior the ship has a very command. ng look, and in sailing round her stern the attention of visitors is arrested by the arms of the Royal family of Holland embla zoned in the centre, surmounted by a scroll, bearing the significant historic motto Je Maintiendrai-"I will maintain."

WEST SUFFOLK ELECTION .- At a meeting of the tenant farmers at Bury, Captain Bennett, of Rougham Hall, was proposed as a candidate for the vacant seat, and the general fe appeared to be in his favour. Captain Bennett has already issued an address to the electors, in which the following passages cur :- " My convictions impel me to desire 'the maintenance of a Conservative Government as instrumental to the promotion of sound constitutional principles; but no predilections of instant. Evening Prayers were read by the Rev. J.

C. Usher, and the Lessons for the day by the Rev. J.

Mockridge. After prayers a sound, impressive and the interests of this country, with which you and I are identified, but the interests of the empire, in which all, from the

deaths of Colonel Rushbrooke and Mr. Somes, the latter gentleman having expired on Wednesday, after a very brief illness.

Whoever may be the candidate, whether Mr. Kerrison, Lord William Poulett, Captain Bennett, or Lord Euston, all of whom have been mentioned—let him avow himself an Anti-Maynooth man, or let him be set aside. West Suffolk must follow the example of West Kent, and send to the House of Commons one who will not vote for the endowment of Popery.

We speak of the future; for although it is too late to prevent the Maynooth grant, that grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant, that grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant, that grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant, that grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant, that grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant, that grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant, that grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant, that grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant will be the parent of other and the Maynooth grant will be the parent of the grant will be the grant of the grant of the grant will be the grant of the grant of the grant of the grant will be the grant of the grant where the files of life. They were particularly exhorted to "shew forth in their lives the peaceable fruits of holy living;" to blend together cheerfulness and sobriety, and to be courteous and kind towards all. A respectable congregation was present, who seemed very attentive to the duties of the day; and no doubt this seasonable visit of the Diocesan will stir up the minds of our Episcopalian brethren to renewed energy in the prosecution of their religious duties, and to a more ardent to the above named clergy there were present, the Rev. A. Bull.

Waynooth man, or let him avow himself an Anti-Maynooth man, or let him be set aside. West Suffolk must follow the example of West Kent, and send to the House of Summons one who will not vote for the endowment of Popery. We speak of the future; for although it is too late to prevent the Maynooth grant, that grant will be the parent of other and many concessions to Popery, if all future Parliaments be not own the Protestant religion is something many concessions to Popery, if all future Parliaments be not own the Protestant religion is something many concessions to Popery, if all future Parliaments be not own the Protestant religion is something to the above named clergy there were present, the Rev. A. Bull.

> ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.—Sir John Hope, of Pinkie, Bart., was on Wednesday elected Member of Parliament to represent was on Wednesday elected Member of rathauent to represent the county of Edinburgh, without opposition, instead of Wm. R. Ramsay, Esq., of Barnton, who lately accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. William Burn Callender, Esq., of Preston Hall, nominated Sir John Hope, and Mr. Dickson, of Laughtra Manager and the programtion. No other Member ton Mains, seconded the nomination. No other Member having been proposed, Sheriff Speirs declared Sir John Hope to be duly elected. Sir John Hope said, "Gentlemen, I go to Parliament free and unfettered, altogether independent; and my most anxious endeavour shall be to do my duty, in the same way as I trust I have done in the situations in which the county has long been pleased to place me, honestly and justly to all. (Cheering.) While in Parliament I shall give my support to those measures which I consider to be for the best interests of the empire; I shall look rigidly after our local in-

REPRESENTATION OF WINCHESTER.—It is reported that the youthful Marquess of Chandos, eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham, is to be started at the next election as the Conservative candidate for Winchester. The reason assigned is the course which Mr. Escott, the sitting Member, has recently arsued in Parliament. At all events, it is likely that Mr. B. scott will be the "discarded one," and not his colleague, Mr.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL AT GOSPORT.—The coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the immediate cause of Mr. Seton's death was the result of a surgical operation, rendered imperatively necessary by the imminent danger in which he was placed by the infliction of a gun-shot wound which he received on the 20th May last, in a duel with Lieut. Henry Charles Moorhead Hawkey of the Royal Ma-rines; we therefore find, that the said Lieutenant Hawkey and

than the observance) have recently had another victim offered to their ruthless and wicked requirements, in the person of Mr. Seton, who was shot in a duel at Gosport, and who, after lingering for a fortnight, ultimately died from the effects of a pistol-shot he had received from his antagonist, Lieutenant Hawkey. For the purpose of discouraging duelling amongst the officers in the naval and military service, the following regulation has been introduced into the articles of war now in force. "We hereby declare our approbation of those who, having had the misfortune of giving offence to, or of injuring or insulting others, shall frankly explain, apologise, or offer redress for the same,—or who having had the misfortune of receiving offence, injury, or insult from another, shall cordially accept a frank be refused to be made or accepted, and the friends of the parties shall have failed to adjust the difference, shall submit the matter to be dealt with by the commanding officer, and we accordter to be dealt with by the commanding officer, and we accordingly acquit of disgrace, or opinion of disadvantage, all officers, who being willing to make or accept such redress, refuse to accept challenges, &c." The Committee of the Association for the Prevention of Duelling have suggested the adoption of the arbitration plan, as it prevails in the army and navy in quarrels of honour among civilians. We need hardly say that we wish any plan that will tend to put an end to this vicious system of giving satisfaction the fullest success.—Nottingham

in high places, that they cannot brook treatment such as ordinary men are content to bear. With Ministers at their feet, what wonder that they carry their heads so high, and look a proud defiance at every body unthrifty enough to be peaceable and loyal? Poor Mr. Roebuck, whose nature it is to say irritating things hed arm nearly follows examine to his directions.

venture to think the day will come when settling disputes by blood will be left to the riff-raff whose lives are of no great this meeting. The Committee was most anxious to appeal to moment to mankind at large. - Cambridge Chronicle. SUICIDE FROM LOSSES AT THE DERBY .- The Kentish Ob-

erver states that an officer of a Dragoon regiment a few days ago was found dead in his quarters, it being supposed that he ad committed suicide in consequence of losses sustained at the

TROUBLES IN SPAIN .- As there has not been a revolution n Spain for some time (upwards of a twelvemonth); it seems by the last accounts from Madrid that active preparent naking for the immediate production of one. It was at first thought to be ready for instant exhibition, but now they talk of postponing it for a week or two. Meanwhile the return of Ireland) entered into the following details by way of showing the superior advantages of the latter:—

or postpoining to for a vector of the latter is a superior advantages of the latter:—

or postpoining to for a vector of the latter is a superior advantages of the latter:—

ance, has been resolved upon. The greatest secrecy is observed as to the precise nature of the revolution, general impression seems to be that it will be a Carlist one, founded upon the abdication of Don Carlos, with an underplot relating to the Queen's marriage with his son the Prince of Asturias. The coming event is thus placidly alluded to in

The anticipation of an "immediate" revolution in Spain, reerred to in your Madrid letter of the 16th inst., was (partly, at least) incorrect. I have seen all the best informed persons in Paris on Spanish affairs. All agree that no such event is "imminent," but most of them concur in believing that an at-tempt at revolution is possible at a future day. The Carlists

mentions a report that Dr. Steiger has accepted an offer made to him by the Government of Lucerne, to spare his life, on detailed list, but will do it by next packet. I believe they will of his exiling himself in Genoa or Alexandria, in Italy, there to remain under the surveillance of the police.

Accounts from Beyrout of the 24th represent the state of Mount Lebanon as worse and worse. Every day a contest took place between the Druses and Maronites with varying success. The Armenian Christians are represented as undergoing persecution; and, although torture has been abolished throughout the Turkish Empire, a young Greek, at Candia, was lately tortured to such a degree that he died of his suffer-

DR. KALLEY .- The Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to a que tion from the Marquis of Breadalbane, defended the conduct of the Government with regard to the case of Dr. Kalley, of Madeira, and declared that the treatment which that gentleman and his converts had met with at the hands of the Portuguese Government was quite sanctioned by the laws of Portugal.

JAMAICA.- A gentleman, recently arrived from Jamaica, mentions the following fact as having come under his observa-ion. He states that he was scated one morning, with the proprietor of an estate in the parish of Westmoreland, waiting the arrival of people to come and labour on the property. At 10 o'clock no one had arrived; but soon after some 11 or 12 men came up on horseback, and each provided with an umbrella to keep off the sun!

The locomotives and other machinery for the first railway in Jamaica have arrived out. The line is to open on the 1st of August The following letter is the answer of the General Ship Own-

ers Society, to a communication from an influential house in London, connected with the trade in Canada, calling the atention of that Society to the operation of the United States

General Ship Owners Society,

Gentlemen,-Having brought under the notice of the Committee of this Society the subject referred to in your letter of the 21st ult., relative to the Act of the Congress of the United States, allowing the transit of goods through the United States n bond, to the Canadas, I am instructed to acquaint you that they have transmitted a letter to the Lords of the Con of Privy Council for Trade earnestly praying that the probable injurious effects of this Act of the American Government on

> Gentlemen. Your obedient servant, NATHL. W. STMONDS.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND A LATE COMMANDER OF AN EAST involved in the prosperity of agriculture, and the burdens which press so heavily on land render it impossible to ensure that of our readers, that in December, 1822, Captain Warren resprosperity without the most ample security against foreign competition." This is speaking out in right earnest. The italics are not our own.

cued from a watery grave the crew of a French government lugger during a violent gale in the Bay of Biscay when in the most perilous and distressing situation, at the imminent risk of West Suffolk and Dartmouth have become vacant by the deaths of Colonel Rushbrooke and Mr. Somes, the latter gensatisfaction to the gallant officer's recital. Captain Warren remarked that his reception by their Majesties was one that created in his breast the most profound esteem, and called forth all the best feelings of his heart, and he said, if any person continued in the presence of their Majesties without feeling as he did his heart could not be in the right place. Such facts as these must be most acceptable to the ears of Englishmen, and it must also be gratifying for Frenchmen to hear Englishmen speak with such warmth of heart of their great and good King-May God grant that the daily increasing intercourse and good feeling may ever exist between the two greatest nations in the

PREACHING TO THE DEAF AND DUMB .- A few months since we had occasion to notice the preaching of Mr. Henry Roxby, a deaf mute, at Huddersfield, and the surprising facility with which he expounds the Scriptures and expresses his ideas, chiefly by signs, aided by the finger alphabet, and the no less facility by which he is understood by those who labour under similar calamities. Not only do those persons who have received as complete an education as their circumstances will allow, but even those who have not had that advantage, perfectly comprehend him. In Huddersheld he has been the means of reclaiming one or two persons from the vice of damakes. He is in ing one or two persons from the vice of drunkenness. He is in the habit of visiting Hull (his native place), Leeds, Manchester, and other places; and on Sunday afternoon (to-morrow) he is expected to "hold forth" at Halifax to the unfortunate persons in that town. The place of meeting will be at Mr. Bancroft's, New-bank .- Halifax Guardian

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. - We are informed that last week, as a lady named Harvey was coming to Manchester with four of her children, in the express train of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, one of them, a little boy, was suddenly missed from the carriage, and as the door was ajar near which he had stood, the horrible reality gradually forced itself upon the mind of the anxious mother that by some accident the door Lieut. Henry Charles Moorhead Hawkey of the Royal Marines; we therefore find, that the said Lieutenant Hawkey and Edward Lawes Pym, as well as all the parties concerned in the said duel, are guilty of Wilful Murder."

Our readers are probably aware that the laws of honour (laws which, notwithstanding, are more honoured in the breach than the observance) have recently had another victim offered to their ruthless and wicked requirements, in the person of Mr.

The mind of the anxious mother that by some accident the door had not been properly secured, and that he had fallen out. An alarm was communicated to the guard, and afterwards to the engine-driver, but the train was going at the rate of 40 miles and out, and it is supposed it had passed on a mile and a half or the missing passenger, though little hope was entertiated that the child would be found any thing but a cripple, to their ruthless and wicked requirements, in the person of Mr. his pace, and was thus enabled to stop in time. - Manchester

> (From the Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.) ROYAL EXCHANGE,

As the Great Western will sail to-morrow, I send you an epitome of the proceedings of the great meeting held to-day at the London Tavern, at which the Lord Mayor presided. The PRAY take care of what you say about the Repealers. At the peril of the pistol take your hat off to every one you meet. They have been met with such abject humility of late by men in high places, that they cannot brook treatment such as ordining the control of the parties present, there cannot be a doubt but that a most ample subscription will be raised.

to the cause of Gospel truth, and directly subserves the blighting influence of infidelity. We trust, too, that members of the Church at least. in being thoroughly resist and reject the godless scheme of education which it is intended, in many quarters, that our University shall exhibit,—to defeat, if they can, the aggravation

To the cause of Gospel truth, and directly subserves the but the cause we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them, and of bribing enemies because we are sure of them. But so long as this pitiful system of such advice as we have given above. He was rash enough to express a poor opinion of the chair at precisely of such advice as we have given above. He was rash enough to express a poor opinion of the mass confined to the rewards of place and power with the crowders of them was confined to the rewards of place and power with the crowders of them was confined to the rewards of place and power with their such crowders. The body of the root of them was confined to the rewards of place and power with the crowders of them was confined to the rewards of place and power with the crowders of them was confined to the rewards of place and power with the crowders of them was confined to the rewards of place the matter personal, takes the "insult" offered to "seven millions" upon his own shoulders, and challenges the Bath hero to mortal combat!

The hon. gentleman felt confident that from the appeal made the Britisa public would come forward. Mr. Roebuck did not approve of this Irish mode of vindicacting intellect, so he claimed the protection of the House of Commons. And he did right. It was a more courageous act than standing to be shot at by this very intellectual legislator from Ireland. And it had this good effect—that it elicited a loud and general condemnation of that barbarous practice of duelling, which we think and hope will do something towards banishing it from amongst contlement. There is no greatly an banishing it from amongst contlement. There is no greatly an entire the appeal made the Britisa public would come forward—to relieve the distressed. There is no question as to the origin of those left in destitution, whether Frendy or British. It had been stated in some of the papers that the committee had lost time in calling the meeting, so that the detail of this meeting should be sent out by the Halifax Steamer, but the Committee desired that something like an official notice of the extent of the appeal made the Britisa public would come forward most nobly, to relieve the distressed. There is no question as to the origin of those left in destitution, whether Frendy or British. It had been stated in some of the papers that the Committee had lost distribution, whether Frendy or British. It had been stated in some of the papers that the Committee had lost distribution in the provided that the provided had been stated in some of the papers that the Committee had lost distribution, whether Frendy or British. It had been stated in some of the papers that the Committee had lost distribution, whether Frendy or British. It had been some of the papers that the Committee had lost distribution in the provided had been some of the papers that the Committee had lost distribution whether a provided had been some of the papers that the Committee had lost distribution whether a provided had been stated in some of the papers that the Committee had lost distribution whether a provided had been stated in some of the papers that the Committee had lost dis banishing it from amongst gentlemen. There is so greatly an improved tone in society in reference to this matter, that we improved tone in society in reference to this matter, that we

the British people for aid on the present occasion.

Mr. F. Baring, M.P., emphatically addressed the neeting in support of the first resolution, which I sent you per Halifan steamer. He argued, and most successfully, that parties would come forward to aid the distressed in Quebec. relieve distress was most beneficial when most profirst resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Fox Maule folowed. From a six years' residence in Quebec, he could speak and of the Irish and British in that part of the color Mills, Eq., seconded the next resolution most warmly. Mr. James Pattison, M.P., moved the next resolution with great the return of the performtery is obserthough the Carlist one.

The performtery is obserthough the Carlist one.

The performtically. Mr. Gould next addressed the meeting, and said he had a sixpence subscription from a country labourer, and he hoped that such small donations would become numerous. Mr. G. R. Robinson moved that a general subscription through-out the United Kingdom should be made. Every city, every town and village should come forward on this occasion. entreated his countrymen and country women, too, to subscribe, -nay, even the widow's mite, we are told from high authority, would be most acceptable. What a moral effect would be produced on the French Canadians by a liberal course in alleviation. ing the distress of the Canadian sufferers. Mr. Gurney, Jr., and Mr. R. Gillis followed.

The following are some of the subscriptions :- Lord Stanley, 1001.; Lord Mayor, 501.; H. Labouchere, 251.; Bank of Briare the party deemed most likely to take the initiative in such an affair.—John Bull.

Switzerland.—The New Zurich Gazette of the 13th

100l.; Lord Mayor, 50l.; H. Labouchere, 25l.; Bank of British N. A. 250l.; Smyth, Payne & Co. 100l.; Baring & Co. 100l.; Gillespie & Co. 125l.; John Davies, 150l.; Stock Exchange, 126l. 5s.; Barclay & Co., the Bankers, 100l.; and be fully advertised ere the next steamer leaves our port. there to remain under the surveillance of the police.
counts from Belgium state that Capt. D'Hondt, of the ship Industriel, has made a discovery of three new islands in scribed, in small sums, about 501. The total amount collected

Colonial.

The article from the Patriot which heads our first page this The article from the Patriot which nears our net pag-week, has drawn down upon its devoted head the disapproba-tion of the organ of the Reform Association. This article, nevertheless, contains a great truth, and one which will gradu-ally find its way to the mind of every honest and candid Canadian. More than one elector of this county has suggested to us the question-Has the late Session been so productive of good to the Province as to be worth the expense incurred? We think it has not. The monster "talk factories" in the neighbouring Republic, are even more objectionable on this point than our own. The gross expense of the Session, if we remember rightly, was £70,000, a sum sufficient for the laying down of 700 miles of rail-road with wooden rails. Men will think, and however their judgments may be warped by party prejudices, or however they may be goaded into exce signing and interested demagagues, eventually they will think the chily. They will consider the cost of maintaining 84 individuals at their own expense, for the purpose of wrangling with and opposing each other, an unprofitable business; and will probably set about a real reform, by sending such representatives only as will confine themselves to the busines who sent them, and not waste the public time, and public money, by turning the legislative meetings into debating clubs. But, great as the evil of unnecessary expenditure undoubted-

y is, the fact that the representatives very frequently sent do not represent the wants, the interests, or even the wishes of the electors, is a far greater evil. The candidates often make pledges they never intend to fulfil; inflammatory appeals are culated amongst the people; false professions their welfare are profusely scattered around; but the day after never been. The object is gained,—the people have been de-ceived,—the spoils of office reward the strongest party, and the weakest goes to the wall, muttering determinations to us every effort to succeed better the next opportunity. Is it at all wonderful that representatives, chosen in a moment when all the worst passions of men are wrought up nearly to a pitch of the interests of British shipping, may especially engage the attention of their Lordships.

I have the honour to be,

I have the honour to be,

I have the honour to be,

I have the honour to be, derful that representatives misrepresent their constituents, or that the people themselves are for some time afterwards tinetured by the demoralization of such proceedings? Like pro-

GEO. STEPHENS.

is not either the members of Parliament, or the men in any other public capacity, that have made or kept a people safe and free, if they were wanting to themselves. If members are honest they deserve, and I am sure they will not want, support; if they are corrupt, they merit, and I am sure they ought to have, blame and reprehension. We are like other men, who all want to be moved by praise or shame; by reward and punishment. We must be encouraged by our constituents, and we must be kept in awe of them, or we never shall do our duty as we ought. Believe me, it is a great truth, that there never was, for any long time, a corrupt representative of a virtuous people; or a mean, sluggish, careless people, that ever had a good government of any form. If it be true in any degree, that that the governors form the people, I am certain it is as true, that the people in their turn impart their character to their

tulers. Such as you are, sooner or later must Parliament be."

We carnestly recommend this good advice to our fellowsubjects, and, if they generally act upon it, we shall have an assembly of Doers, and not of Talkers; above all, "able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness," should be chosen, then they will be able to endure, and the people will experience, peace and prosperity.—Woodstock Monarch.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERALSHIP.— With respect to the ap-ointment of Mr. Turcotte to the office of Solicitor General, we can only say, that if it be true, as many people insist it is, that Mr. Viger went so far as to offer the appointment in question to Mr. Turcotte, and sent him on an election expedition to Champlain, that he might beat the coverts in that quarter, Mr. Viger could have known very little what would be the opinion of the supporters of the administration on such a crazy proceeding. Those who remember the language which Mr. Turcotte has repeatedly made use of in public when speak-Mr. Three things who remember the language which in the first of the British Government and the British population in Canada, will be at no loss to know why such an appointment would be not only distasteful but absolutely disgusting to the islenges of every loyal man in the Province. If there is in existence a large which is the money required for the completion of this great work. Mr. Widder, one of the Directors, has been selected for this important mission, and has undertaken its duties. We are satisfied istence a desire on the part of any one to overwhelm the present administration, whose continuance in office has only been effected by the energetic and most disinterested exertions of the whole Conservative party in both Provinces, no more effectual way to second by the energetic and most disinterested exertions of the whole Conservative party in both Provinces, no more effectual way to second by the last packet announce that applications have been respectively it can't be found then to place in office must mission, and has undertaken its duties. We are satisfied that such as selection will give universal satisfaction. We be-

and in doing it, we know that we speak the sentiments of all the Conservatives at least:—If you wish to retain the affections of those who have so well supported you, your policy must be as straightforward, as disinterested, and as honest, as

Aurore, that rumours to the effect of Mr. Turcotte, the late member for the County of St. Maurice, having been appointed Solleitor General for Canada East are in circulation, and we find those rumours are very generally believed. We had heard them some time ago, but gave them no credence. We could not believe it possible that any such preposterous appointment could be in contemplation, and, unless the Ministry are prepared to lose the support of all honest and honourable politicians, whatever may be their peculiar political views, they will never commit so grievous, so suicidal an error as to call to their assistance so double-dyed a political renegade and weathercock as Mr. Turcotte will have proved himself to be by accepting office with them. Independent, however, of his character as a politician, Mr. Turcotte is notoriously and grossly incompetent to perform the duties of Solicitor General: and his appointment would be an injustice to the public and a glaring insult to those who have hitherto supported the Viger-Draper administration. No, we know nothing of the intentions of the ministration. ministry, but we cannot believe them so ignorant of the state of public opinion and so careless of their own characters, as en to contemplate so outrageous an act as that of advising His Excellency to call Mr. Turcotte to his Counsels.—Herald.

The Pilot thus reiterates the original statement:—There is doubt whatever as to the fact that Mr. Turcotte's appointment was determined on by the Government, and that he had

agreed to accept it.

Duelling.—A discussion is now occupying the Montreal papers, in relation to a dispute between Mr. Kinnear, of the ntreal Herald, and Mr. Hart. A Mr. McDougall took up the cause of Mr. Hart, and sent a hostile message to $M_{\rm r.}$ Kinnear, or what was certain to terminate in one. Mr. K. near at once declined to meet either party, on the just stound of the absurdity of duelling. We have not attended to the circumstances of the dispute, but whatever they were, othing can justify duelling. The world has had many hob-ics and many follies, but of them all, the practice of duelling

He who stands up at a duel commits two crimes in intention party. Before sending or accepting a challenge, might it not be worth while to inquire whether the dispute could possibly be settled, or the matter at issue in the least degree affected by his fair of the matter at issue in the matter at its and the by his firing at his fellow creature, or standing like an unbri-dled fool to be shot at. We rejoice that the public mind is every day more alive to the wickedness and folly of this practice, and that the time is not far distant, when the man who sends a challenge will be treated as a person of unsound mind, and committed to the charge of his friends. Mr. Kinnear has rendered a service to society by refusing this challenge.—Globe.

MONTREAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY .- An extraordinary meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of this city was held on Monday evening last, in the large room above Mr. J. S. Lyman's shop, Place d'Armes, for the purpose of taking immediate. unmediate steps, in co-operation with the sister Societies of Quebec, Toronto, and the Niagara District, for the establish ment of a General Medical Association for the Province of The principle of this measure having been already approved

of by the respective Societies, it remained only to adopt means

of by the respective Societies, it remained only to adopt means for carrying out the contemplated project.

A. F. Holmes, M.D., having been unanimously called to the chair, and the lengthy correspondence which has been carried on between the Secretary of this Society and the other existing Societies having been read, together with the suggestions originally submitted to the Society by Dr. Badgley, on the subject being first mooted, the following resolutions were severally proposed and adopted: proposed and adopted :-

lst. Moved by Dr. Badgley, seconded by Dr. Crawford,—
That delegates be now elected by the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, to meet those to be named by the Quebec,
Toronto, and Niagara District Medical Societies, that for the few the few that the contractions of the contraction of the cont on the 20th day of August, to adopt measures for the founda-tion of a Provincial Medical Association, the formation of byws for its governance and the general purposes contemplated. advancing the interest of the Profession in this Province.

Moved by Dr. Hall, seconded by Dr. Trestler,—That Drs. tawford, Badgley, Fraser, David, and M'Donald be the delegate, for this Society, to meet those to be named by the other Society.

seding resolut... Moved by Dr. David, seconded by Dr. Crawford, -That on the Harp was quite a novery and the Secretary be requested to notify the Medical Societies of Quebec, Toronto, and the Niagara District, that the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Monreal has elected delegates to meet and cone.

The 46th Regiment arrived here yesterday, from the Harp was quite a novery and the mount of the Harp was quite a novery and the amount of the Harp was quite a novery and the amount of the Harp was quite a novery and the amount of the Harp was quite a novery and the mount of the mount of the Harp was quite a novery and the mount of th

The first is a representation of Milan Cathearut. To attempt to give an adequate description of the beauties of the everal changes this picture undergoes in its transition from road daylight to sunset, twilight and total darkness, and the effect of the moonlight on its numerous spires, giving to the whole a heautiful relief, would be futile. After undergoing the above changes, the lamps and windows of the Cafe, Merchants' Arcade and Cathedral, are gradually lighted, disclosing numeous figures passing to and entering the Cathedral, from whence is heard the solemn chaunting of the midnight mass: the naturalness of the scene at this point is such, that a feeling of gious awe insensibly creeps over one, delighting and asto-

The other pictures are equally beautiful. The Crucifixion may be said to be an extraordinary effort of genius, displaying the ancient City of Jerusalem and Mount Calvary, with the tree crosses erected for the crucifixion. The picture then hanges, the sky is seen to burst with lurid light, and as the acreases the figures appear on the crosses; also groups oldiers and the followers of our Saviour, forming a most im-

Posing scene.

The Temple of the Holy Sepulchre is also a fine subject.—

A. C. L. C votions, and the grand procession of the Greek, Roman and Armenian dignitaries, &c. One of the most surprising effects in this picture is the introduction of two brilliantly coloured paintings over the Sepulchre, and the curtains which adorn the columns. nns on each side.

The fourth picture represents the Feast of Belshazzar, taken from one by Martin. To fully appreciate this picture, it must be witnessed. It cannot be described. It surpasses in grandeur and effect, anything we have ever witnessed. The beautiful marble pillars, the incense-burning, the moonlight, the mysterious hand-writing on the wall, with the Tower of Babel and the Temple of Belus, are objects of universal admiration. and the Temple of Belus, are objects of universal admiration The perspective of this picture is a great achievement of art, and has been pronounced by all who have seen it, to surpass any thing the

duces like—as the people are, so will be their representatives, tiful architecture; Tower of Babel, Temple of Belus, the Hang- er, such as the Goderich, affords an opportunity for pleasure and vice versa. The shrewd and talented Edmund Burke, addressing his constituents, honestly declared:—

"You ought not solely to rely on us; for be assured that it is not site."

"You ought not solely to rely on us; for be assured that it is not site."

"You provide the process of the heavens, and the construction of the heavens are the people of the people of the heavens are the people of the heavens are the people of the people of the people of the heavens are the people of the pe

ductions. It is a view of the interior of the Church of the Hospital of Invalids, with the Tomb erected to the memory of Napoleon. When first seen, no figures are visible. Darkness gradually spreads over the picture, when twenty or upwards of gradually spreads over the picture, when twenty or upwards of chandeliers are introduced (representing glass), with hundreds of candles burning; the lights from which disclose the figures, bearing the remains of Napoleon to their last resting place; also the figures of Louis Philippe, Marshal Bertrand, and the principal characters connected with France, and upwards of one thousand spectators; also the several flags and colours taken

during Napoleon's wars, and many costly ornaments, &c.

The whole of the Exhibition, as conducted, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious .- Toronto Patriot. TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD .- We learn from yesterday's Herald, that at the meeting of the Directors of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, on Saturday, the following resolutions were adopted :-

"1st. That the line of road shall commence at Toronto, and

terminate at or near Port Sarnia.

"2nd. That Frederick Widder, Esquire, be appointed the accredited Agent of the Company, to proceed to England to advocate the line of road adopted, to procure stock to be taken up, and in general to further the interests of the company." Brilish Colonist.

THE RAILROAD .- The Directors of the Toronto and Lake

way to accomplish it could be found than to place in office men of Mr. Turcotte's stamp. For the ministry, or any one of them, to contemplate such an act would be just the commission of suicide and nothing else; they might contrive to linger on after it until they were compelled to meet Parliament, but that meeting would terminate their political existence.

To the ministry we tender this honest and emphatic advice, and in doing it, we know that we sneak the sentiments of all terest in the line, advocate a similar Western terminus.

We are morally convinced of the impossibility of any line paying, which will have no other terminus. If, however, Eng-

must be as straightforward, as disinterested, and as honest, as has been their course in supporting you; you know that you are not too popular as it is;—beware lest you lose the ground that you have gained. Such an appointment as this would rain you for ever.—Montreal Courier.

We observe by the columns of the Pilot, the Times, and the Aurore, that rumours to the effect of Mr. Turcotte, the late member for the County of St. Maurice, having been appointed member for the County of St. Maurice, having been appointed member for the County of St. Maurice, having been appointed shat all will be put to rights, as soon as full information is laid before the English public as to the extant of the question, and the condition of the country to be traversed by the proposed line. We have not a particle of interest, directly or indirectly, to prejudice us against Goderich, or in favour of any other terminus. But when we find every individual, not a resident of the last named town, uniting in against the advisability of trusting to it as a point for opinion against the advisability of trusting to it as a point for embarking on Lake Huron, we cannot but entertain the very that, too, coming, as we were pleased to witness, from merely

a railroad carried through such an almost unpenetrated wilderness as that which lies in the direct line from Toronto to Gode-

s proving a paying concern.

Mr. Widder has acquired an accurate knowledge of the situation and resources of Canada, during the years he has resided in it, and there are few men on whom the public can more implicitly rely for a straight-forward and unprejudiced opinion, on a question of such deep importance as the line of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad.—Patriot.

(Quebec Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette, July 22.) We had a violent storm yesterday evening, accompanied with rain, and a second this day, with a smart shower. Should sible. It is a matter of just regret that, even for a brief period, much more rain fall about this time it will seriously interfere

threat the people of Great Britain have nonly responded to our fitting attainments he orings to the decenarge of his important functions, and to have impressed the public with a conditional country a very large subscription. A meeting was to be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on the 4th; but sums have been received in Quebec, contributed even previous to that meeting and mostly from private individuals.

The rumour of a visit to Quebec, this year, from the Admi
Newfoundlander, June 26.

ral, is without foundation. He may be expected next summer.

The tents on the Plains of Abraham are fully occupied: indeed four new ones were raised on Saturday last. Those who inhabit them express themselves fully satisfied with their accommodation. A general cook-house has been erected, although many kindle fires in the neighbourhood of the tents though many kindle fires in the neighbourhood of the tents the challenger generally conceives himself the injured of the challenger generally conceives himself the injured the cocupy, and a guard from the garrison is on the spot to preserve order. Lights are ordered to be extinguished at 10, preserve order.

> KINGSTON COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE QUEBEC SUF-FERERS.—We believe the following statement of the amount collected in Kingston, in aid of the sufferers by the late cala-

Jollection in	St. George's Church,	£49	0	1	
"	St. Andrew's Church,		10	0	
**	St. Mark's Church, Barriefield,		12	6	
**	St. James's Church,	3	5	9	
"	Wesleyan Chapel,		6	0	
44	Baptist Chapel,		15	7	
"	Ward No. 1,		0	0	
"	Ward No. 3,	103	11	3	
	into the hands of the Treasurer,	255	7	2	
	sums were remitted direct to Quebec:				
Collection in	Roman Catholic Church,	£50	0	0	
	Free Church		0	0	

£330 7 2 We understand that in addition to subscription for the relief of the sufferers generally—the Kingston Odd Fellows remitted in aid of some distressed brethren, the sum of

No returns have yet been made from Wards 2 and 4-Stuartsville, Portsmouth, &c. When these returns are completed, the round sum subscribed in Kingston and its immediate vicinity, will probably amount to £500. -Kingston Chronicle.

THE HAMILTON CHORAL SOCIETY, on Thursday last generously came forward and gave a Concert in aid of the sufferers by the late fires in Quebec. On this occasion they were assisted by several ladies, who kindly volunteered their services which the sufference of the explosion, leaving these unfortunate men withing before the explosion, leaving these unfortunate men withing the explosion of whom he believes perished. He thinks there were forty on fifty, but we hope he is in error as to that large numbers. When the explosion is the explosion of the ex assisted by several ladies, who kindly voluntered their services, and the programme held out strong inducements that much novelty and variety might be expected. The leader of the Society, Mr. J. P. Clarke, as usual, ably directed the performance, and to him the public are chiefly indebted for the manner in which the whole affair was so well executed. The instrumental music was very effective, and the performance on the Harn was quite a payelty and a treat. It is needless that the lead of the houses that sheltered them the night before. Women and children of all ages down to the infant in the cradle are much large was quite a payelty and a treat. It is needless that the lead of the houses that sheltered them the night before. Women and children of all ages down to the infant in the cradle are much novelty and a treat. It is needless that are all there is left of the houses that sheltered them the night before. Women are the maintenance of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two fines to determine the understood to be one of the victims, and two finests and the finests and two fines

Chirurgical Society of Mon-eal has elected delegates to meet and confer with those to be naned by them respectively on the 20th day of August next, at Morreal.

Ath. Moved by Dr. David, seconded by Dr. Scott,—That the Proceedings of this meeting be published in one of the French and one of the English newspapers of this city.

Francis Badgley, M.D.,

Francis Badgl Winter's Chemical Digramas.—These specimens of exhibiting in this city for three weeks, delighting and astonish-

WILLIAM SELBY, Esq., son of the late Dr. Selby, and who s connected with some of the first and oldest of our Canadian families, has been gazetted to an ensigncy in the 24th Regi-

ment.—Montreal Courier.

Weather and Crops.—For the last three days we have had copious rains, accompanied by a warm but not oppressively high temperature. From all parts of the Lower Province as well as the Upper, we receive most favourable accounts of the growing crops. We have seen travellers from the districts on growing crops. We have seen travellers from the districts on J. G. Gedden, Secretary. growing crops. We have seen travellers from the districts on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and all assure us that the wheat is both luxuriant and totally free from the fly, and the potatoes from the rot, which did such mischief last year. Even the hay, which it at first was feared would be a failure, is luxuriating in the late genial rains. Should this promise be fulfilled, it will be a most happy thing for the farmers, for the abundance of money is most sensibly increased where there is a little to sell instead of to buy, and in the low range of prices in the English markets we must depend principally on the quantity of our exports to meet our rather heavy spring imports.—Montreal Ga-

At Oakville, about twenty-five miles from Toronto, on Sun-At Oakvine, about twenty-nve lines from 1 from 5. At Oakvine, about twenty-nve lines from 1 from We learn that the hail fell for about fifteen minutes: the balls

We are accordingly large, and the quantity which fell so great as

Cobourg, July 28, 1845. to cover the ground, giving it the appearance of winter. Strange

The barn belonging to Mrs. Gapper, on the Yonge-street road, near Richmond Hill, was struck by the lightning, and consumed with its contents, consisting of a considerable quantity of hay that had been recently housed, and a quantity of wheat of last year's crop.—British Colonist.

We regret to learn that the trip by the Goderich, on Lake Huron, to Michigan, has not been patronised. We learn that, to the great disappointment of the enterprising owners, there were only two passengers. This is certainly discouraging, but we hope for better things when the time for the second pleasure trip arrives,—some time in August, as advertised.

thing they ever saw produced on a flat surface.

Destruction of Babylon, another subject of Martin's, discloses a riew of Babylon in its pride, with its many specimens of beau-

when the whole city appears to be wrapt in flames, which, with the unnatural appearance of the heavens, and the consternation of the followers of the imperious king, the entrance of the armies of the Medes and Persiaus, and the putting to death of Belshazzar and his royal household, and the entire destruction of the city, forms an awfully grand and faithful view.

The Funeral of Napoleon is the last of Mr. Winter's productions. It is a view of the interior of the Church of the death of Mr. Taschereau, Member for the County of Dorchester. In politics Mr. Taschereau was a moderate opponent of the Government. He died at the age of forty, of a consumption of the lungs, aggravated, the Canadien says, by his application to his Parliamentary duties.—Montreal Gazette.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emi-

gration in Canada.

QUEBEC, July 26, 1845.

Return of Emigrants arrived at this Port since the 1st May to this date inclusive:

Number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, during the week

Cabin.							Steerage.
From	England,			11		***	323
	Ireland,			0			28
	Scotland,			12		***	249
	Lower Por	rts,		0	-		0
				_			
				23			600
Previo	ously arrived	d		345			19991
				368			20591
To sar	me period la	st yea	r,	293			15727
Increa	se in favour	r of 18	345.	75			4864
				. Buc	HANA	N. Cl	nief Agent.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage at the Port of Quebec from sea, in the years 1844 and 1845, up to the 27th July inclusive, in each year:—

618 213.233 901 333,046 Increase, 119,813

NEWFOUNDLAND. MEETING AT ST. JOHN IN BEHALF OF THE QUEBEC SUFFERERS.—The resolutions having been disposed of, it was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Kent, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. lish capitalists feel particularly enamoured of Goderich, let a branch run thereto, but a line must connect Toronto with Sarnia, or some point more to the southward, or people living anywhere outside the town-plot of Goderich will have but a low

strongest feelings against the hasty adoption of such a line.

We are not amongst the number of those who desire to see | a very small portion of the inhabitants, who, we feel assured, will most readily contribute on the melancholy occasion, when We believe we are correct in stating that it is to his Excelrich. We desire to have the splendid and settled Western country opened up by such an improvement, and its rich resources and enterprising population looked to as a means of creating a business on the intended line, which would ensure require no stimulant in the cause of charity .- St. John's Times.

CHIEF JUSTICE NORTON .- We understand that, in conseabsence. The announcement of his Lordship's intention was received by the public with no little concern, from the apprehension it created that his separation from the colony might perhaps be a permanent one; but the fears which were excited on this head, we believe, are without any grounds, it being his any circumstance should have arisen to require his Lordship's abstraction from the duties of his high office. His career with the getting in of the hay, which, in the neighbourhood of Quebec, promises to be a fair crop.

The people of Great Britain have nobly responded to our the high attainments be brings to the discharge of his impor-

> NEW BRUNSWICK .- The Hon, John Simcoe Saunders has been appointed Provincial Secretary and Registrar, in place of Mr. Reade, the Governor's son-in-law, whose appointment was The Hon, Messrs. Draper and Papineau were at Fredericton

us will be looked for with universal eagerness and satisfaction

at the last advices, on business connected with the Boundary line. - Kingston Chronicle.

United States.

THE LATE FIRE IN NEW YORK .- In addition to the details published in our last number we are enabled to communicate the following particulars which have since reached us through he medium of local newspapers :-

The flames soon crossed Broadway and burned all the buildings from Morris street to No. 13. From the latter building extended west towards Greenwich, but fortunately did not reach that street, its progress being stopped in that direction. The whole number of buildings destroyed on both sides of Broadway is ascertained to be thirty-five; in Beaver street

about fifty buildings were consumed.

It is impossible to give any thing like a correct account of individual losses or to arrive at an accurate estimate of the loss in the aggregate. Opinions vary very widely as they always do in such cases, and even a calculation based on an average between the minimum and maximum amounts mentioned, would be unsafe, for we have heard them guessed at from two millions to fifteen. The best opinion seems to be that the total loss cannot be less than three or larger than ten millions of dollars. It will undoubtedly reach five. The Insurance Offices will suffer heavily of course, and some of them to the whole amout of their capital.

We learn through Mr. Oelrich, the Hamburgh Consul, that in the store occupied by him and Mr. Cruger, there were at the time of the explosion, a large number of men, that, not believing the fire would reach his premises, he went out a moment before the explosion, leaving these unfortunate men within-

on the Harp was quite a novelty and a treat. It is needless for us to particularize the different parts. The amount realized aught on which to lay their heads but the parched grass and moaning over their misfortune in utter destitution, bereft of The 46th Regiment arrived here yesterday, from Quebec, on board the steamer Canada and passed over to Laprairie in the Prince Albert. We understand that about two controls are the standard of the steamer canada and passed over to Laprairie in the Prince Albert. We understand that about two controls are the standard on which to lay their heads but the parched grass and without shelter save in the shady tree that interposes its scantus are the standard of the

CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual Meetings of the Parochial Associations of the Church Society in the Gore and Wellington Districts, will be

held as follows :-Tuesday, 26th Aug't, 7 P.M. ... Wednesday, 27th "11 A.M.
" " 7 P.M.
... Thursday, 28th " 1 P.M. Ancaster, Friday, 29th " 11 A.M. Stoney-Creek, Oakville,

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th August, 1845, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

DR. COWLES takes this method of informing his friends

and the public generally, that from and after the 29th instant he will be absent from Cobourg for a few weeks. He

DENTISTRY.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE Examination of the Forms commences on Wednesday the 30th inst., and the Recitations and the Distribution of the Prizes will take place on Wednesday, August 6th, at One o'clock, P. M. Toronto, 24th July, 1845.

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS. A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in ToBERTISH AMERICA

The Chair will be taken at TWELVE o'clock at noon Office, Toronto

By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, July, 1845.

STRAY HORSE. POLLOWED the Stage, from the Trent to Cobourg,—a roan-coloured Horse, about ten years of age, and eleven hards high. The owner can have him by applying at the Livery Stables of Wm. Weller Esq., Cobourg, and paying all

Cobourg, 22d July, 1845. St. Peter's Church, Cobourg. THE Subscribers to the Fund for the enlargement and im-

provement of this Church, are respectfully reminded that the SECOND INSTALMENT of Twenty per cent. (or one-fifth) upon the amount of their respective subscriptions, is now due, and may be paid to either of the undersigned. J. V. BOSWELL, Churchwardens.
B. CLARK, Cobourg, July 15th, 1845. 418-4

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Church are respectfully requested to pay the Second Instalment of Twenty-five including all those in use at Upper Canada College, as also a great variety of others, both of English and Canadian Editions. Colborne Church. By order.

J. M. GROVER. Sec'y. & Treasurer. Colhorne, 15th July, 1845.

MRS. PENN'S Dstablishment for Young Ladies,

JAMES' STREET, HAMILTON. QUARTERLY PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE. BOARD AND INSTRUCTION, including all the English
Branches of Education, - £35 p annum.
By Pupils, - 8 "

ties they possess for executing orders in Great Britain. having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the business, and who personally attends to the execu-Uider eight years of age, -Italian and Latin (each) - - -(cach)
Music, Singing and Dancing, by Professors, (each) - - - - - - Washing and Pew Rent - - -Books and Stationery,
Use of Omnibus during the Winter Months,

Use of Piano Forte, MRS. PENN educated several Ladies of distinction in England; and having bestowed more than usual attention to Education and the formation of character, is fully convinced of the superficial mode too generally pursued, and begs to say, it will be her aim to combine accomplishments with solid mental accuirements, and to fit her pupils to shine not only in the drawing-room, but in the far more important sphere of the

REFERENCES to some of the Principal families in the Pro-

N. B .- A quarter's notice will be required previous to the removal of a Pupil. WANTED, a Lady of experience, fully qualified to teach French, Music and Singing. To one of an amisble disposition and elegant manners, a liberal salary will be given. An English Laly preferred. Address, pre paid, as above. Hamilton, July 14th, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

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

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

Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing ncing, on the usual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

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

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

Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845. TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the Midsummer recess, on Monday, the 4th of August next. Terms of Board, Lodging and Tuition, £30 currency per annum. Resident Pupils treated, in every respect, as members of the family. In addition to the active superintendence of the Head Master, it is a peculiar duty enjoined on the Assistant Master, to attend to the Boarders two hours every evening, and to see that they prepare, with accuracy and care, the lessons and exercises appointed for the following day. Besides, no opportunity is ever existed of forming evident the vertical.

ever omitted of forming aright the youthful mind, and trainng it up in the way it should go. Experience fully evinces that such care and attention a dispensably requisite to ensure the sound and successful provement of youth in learning, morality and religion.

Terms of Private Tuition in the Classics, Mathematics, &c.,

with Board and Lodging—£50 currency per annum.

Academic Quarter, in both the public and private departents, eleven weeks from date of entrance. Cards, stating all particulars, may be had on application to

M. C. CROMBIE, Toronto, 9th July, 1845.

EDUCATION.

MRS. KING has opened a Ladtes' School at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references. In Toronto .- The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon, Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell.

In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis,

q., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.
A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as TERMS PER QUARTER-(in advance.) For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar,
History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental
Needle-work, &c. &c. £1 10 0
Drawing and Painting—each 1 10 0
Piano, Guitar, and Harp—each 1 10 0
Dancing 1 10 0
French 1 10 0

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

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife, who have man long of a experience in Teaching, are desirous of hearing of a place where a respectable Academy is required. The Gentleman is competent to teach Classics, the elements of Matheman is competent to the com GENTLEMAN and his Wife, who have had long exmatics, together with a thorough English Education. He can produce satisfactory testimonials from his College, in which he obtained the highest honours in Classics. The Lady, in addition to the usual English Branches, is well qualified to teach French, Drawing, and Music. Letters addressed to R. B., Chronicle Office, Kingston, wil Letters addressed to R. B., Chronicle Office, Kingston, will meet with attention, and copies of testimonials forwarded if Cobourg, May 12th, 1845. [409-tf] King Street.

Kirgston, 10th May, 1845. A Tutor is required,

OMPETENT to instruct three or four Boys, the eldest College, Toronto. Apply to the Rev. John Rothwell, Amherst Island — (if by letter, pre-paid.)

Lune 10th, 1945. June 10th, 1845.

PRIVATE TUITION.

TITE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., Rector of Guelph, will shortly have vacancies for two pupils. Mr. Palmer prepares his pupils for the 7th Form of U. C. College, or for entrance at the University, as their parents may desire, —or, when preferred, gives such a general education in the English and French Languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, as will qualify for mercantile or other pursuits. Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. Palmer's care are treat-

ed in every respect as members of his family. For terms apply to Rev. A. PALMER, GUELPH. June, 1845. WANTED.

IRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, George Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the Fourth day of August next.

GOVERNESS, by a Family in the Country, to take charge of three pupils, of the age of twelve years and upwards. The Lady must be a Member of the Church of England, and be able to teach the Piano on the most approved principles, with the other ordinary branches of an English Education. Apply, if by letter, (post paid) to Box 338, Post THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock of Pianos, a splendid an Instrument well calculated for Parlour or Church Music,

DR. J. A. COWLES,

SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG.

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

RE now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES of BOOK A and STATIONERY, from England. Their stock of Account Books, Writing Papers,

AND ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, is very extensive, and in great variety, and will be found to be at the lowest prices. They have also a large assortment of

PRINTED BOOKS, Comprising Works in every department of Literature;

Catalogues of their Books can be had on application.

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

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of Books, and are prepared to execute orders which may be given them for procuring Books either from England or from the United States. They particularly invite attention to the facilities of the states. rience in the business, and who personally attends to the execu-

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

The London Catalogue of New Publications received from passed by any similar Establishment in Canada, and at All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior for Cash, or short approved credit.

Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845. manner, and at moderate prices. Toronto, June 26, 1845.

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

Tutor in Hebrew in the University of King's College, Toronto, and Teacher of Arabic, Syriac, and German.

For sale, price Five Shillings Currency, by Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; Ramsay Armour & Co., Kingviuce, and in New York, can be given.

Each Lady to furnish her Bed and Bedding, Towels, Dinner
Napkins, Silver Spoon and Fork, which will be returned when H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

> BOOKS and STATIONERY. THE Subscriber hegs respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has opened a well-selected assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Consisting of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, Reward Books, and various New and Popular Works. ALSO:

OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL,

Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Day and Memorandum Books, Writing and Drawing Papers of all kinds, together with a good assort-Music, and Fancy Stationery. He trusts by attention to business, and moderation in his He trusts by attention to build support.

CHARLES BOYER. C. B. has made arrangements to establish a

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Cobourg, 1st June, 1845.

413-tf

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

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, nd are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description. Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every escription, always on hand Cohourg, 15th May, 1845.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT BOOKS AND TRACTS HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY OF The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. Catalogues are in course of preparation.

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

Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY 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 NEW GOODS. THE undersigned have received their usual SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to which they beg to invite the attention of the Trade. In addition to their usual assortment, their new Premises enable them to offer to their correspondents

Bar and Hoop Iron. Steel, Castings, &c. sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in EARTHENWARE, Yonge Street, Toronto, 26th Man 1945 26th May, 1845.

NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER is now opening several cases of SPRING GOODS from the New-York Market, consisting of plain and figured Satin, Silk, and Barege Shawls and Scarfs. Also, Balzarine and Mousline de laine Dresses, of the

newest styles. Plain and fancy Parasols. French flowers, tabs, gloves and ribbons. Gentlemen's satin scarfs. Beaver, Paris silk, and other HATS. Straw and drawn BONNETS, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the season. PETER MORGAN.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. HE undersigned is now receiving by the different vessels arrived at Montreal his Spring Importations, comprising a very complete assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS. P. PATERSON. Toronto, 27th May, 1845. PAPER-HANGINGS. HE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of ENGLISH PAPER-HANGINGS, ex the Keefer, Esq., aged 4 months.

W. Lushington, lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold at English Prices, (exclusive of the charges.) P. PATERSON. Toronto, 27th May, 1845. BANK STOCK. OR SALE by the undersigned, Eighty-four Share in the BANK OF UPPER CANADA. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

412 Toronto, 16th Jane, 1845.

KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B.—University work done in all its different orders; lso, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the

RICHARD SCORE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

SOMETHING NEW!!

ROSEWOOD PIANO: Also, -something new for this country AN ORGANISED SERAPHINE,

Cobourg, 11th June, 1845.

1845.

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

BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES, Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Brills, &c. &c.

ALSO.

CONSISTING OF Washing Satins, Plain, White, & Figured Marseilles, White and Buff Cassimeres, Silk Plushes, &c.

The above Goods are all of this year's importation, and are therefore of the newest and most fashionable description.—He has also a good assortment of Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c.

J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers In Canada, Nova Scotin, &c.

THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can contidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Iontreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance.

TRENT CHURCH. THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY. Treasurer to the Building Commit February 20, 1845.

BY permission of the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, A BAZAAR

Hon. Mrs. DEBLAQUIRE, Mrs. DUPUY, MRS BRENT MRS. SADLIER, MRS. R. V. ROGERS.

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

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well

one, by giving a Mortgage.

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

FOR SALE, THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoc, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIAKS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUE-CHIER, R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only

comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-

excellent Griss Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

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

BIRTH. At London, C.W., on the 21st ult., Mrs. J. H. Caddy, wife

of Capt. Caddy, of a son. MARRIED. On the 23rd of June, by the Rev. R. Lonsdale, Mr. B.

DIED. At Montreal, on the 20th ult., at his residence, Alexander Street, James Finlay, Esq., aged 46 years. The deceased was upwards of 25 years connected with the Bank of Montreal, and has departed this life with the respect and regret of numerous

Heward, Esq., aged 4 months and 3 days.

On the 13th ult., at Thorold, Alfred, infant son of Jacob

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, July 31: Rev. J. G. Geddes; Rev. R. Lonsdale, rem.; J. B. Ewart, Esq.; Rev. C. Jackson, rem., Dio. Press; Rev. R. Garrett, add. subs. and rem.; W. H. Bottum, Esq., rem.; Capt. Kennedy, rem.; Wm. Simpson, Esq., rem.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Mr. W. Baty, rem.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Hon. J. Crooks; Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. W. M. Herchmer; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. H. J. Grasett; L. Moffat, Esq.; Mr. J. Thomas. 414-tf The able letter on "TOLERATION," in our next.

nost approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

Wew Summer Goods.

J. HOLMAN.

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS,

A very Superior Assortment of Vestings,

with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be sur-

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

opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this

engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now cast in this Foundry.

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

PRICES the same as in the United States.

Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb.

Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in

is proposed to be held in the Town Hall the first week in August, in order to raise funds for completing the interior fittings of St. James's Church, Stuartville, (Lot 24.) Any contributions for promoting this object will be thankfully received by those Ladies of the Committee who have kindly consented to hold tables, whose names are subjoined.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River

TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the emainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office. excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes

April, 1844.

Butterfield, to Miss Mary Caroline Spafford.

At Cote-à-Barron, Sophia Augusta, daughter of Francis H.

THE FRENCH GENERAL TURENNE. (From Burn's Magazine for the Young.)

and his life was almost entirely spent in war; for he The bishop before mentioned said, in a kind of serentered the army when about thirteen years old, and mon preached after his death, when speaking of these he was still commanding the armies of France when last campaigns of Turenne, - "To begin battles by he was killed at the age of sixty-four. Although he prayer, to restrain impiety and blasphemy, to protect was such a brave warrior, however, and such a skilful holy persons and things, to invoke the Lord of Hosts commander, so as to be almost always victorious, this in all dangers, is the duty and ordinary care of all gealone would not have made him a pattern which it nerals. But Turenne went further: while he comwould do any good to set before us, or such a char-manded the troops, he looked upon himself as a acter as it would give us pleasure to read and think soldier of Jesus Christ. He sanctified the war by of. But he was much more than a brave soldier and the purity of his intentions, by his desire of a happy a renowned general-his character was a very noble peace, and by the exercise of Christian discipline.one, for it was truly a Christian one; and so, for He looked upon his soldiers as his brethren, and year. Comfortable villages on the ascent and the many reasons, we may learn much from what we are thought himself obliged to exercise the charity of a descent, afforded easy accommodation to the weared told of his life. It is said of him, that in the midst Christian, where even humanity is often forgotten .- | soldier both by night and by day: the ample store of of wars and victories he never forgot that he was also Being animated by motives so high, he surpassed him- the Monks at the summit, and provident foresigh of the Com a soldier of Jesus Christ. This we, too, have all self, and made it appear that the warrior is invincible the French Generals, had provided a meal to every promised to be; and, from the example of Turenne, who fights in faith, and with pure hands offers him- man and horse that passed. No hostile troops opposed we may learn that no circumstance or situation can self to be guided by the God of battles. As he recei- their passage: the guns were drawn up in sledges really prevent it, if we in earnest desire to fulfil our ved his glory from God, so he referred it all to Him, made of hollowed firs; and in four days, from the vow. There are things, too, in which the example of and entertained no other confidence than that which banks of the Rhone, the French troops, without losing a brave soldier in earthly wars may teach us what the rested upon the name of the Lord. On one of those a man, stood on the Doria Baltea, the increasing waters PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, conduct of those should be who serve in another kind occasions, when, with a few troops, he attacked all of which flowed towards the Po, amidst the gardens of warfare; and may help us the more to understand the forces of Germany, for a long time the end of the and vineyards, and under the sun of Italy. But the why Christians are called soldiers of Jesus Christ. struggle was uncertain; but at length the enemy be- case was very different, when Hannibal crossed from These lessons we should try to learn from the history of any great warrior of whom we read. And some must still serve in the armies of their country, and fight when called upon to defend it and their country. fight when called upon to defend it; and they especial- We shall be ourselves conquered if the Lord does not rowed at every hollow by headlong Alpine torrents; ly should remember how such a soldier as "the great favour us.' At these words he lifted up his eyes to bridges there were none to cross these perpetual

He served for twelve months as a private soldier, that armies suffered much in these campaigns; and many he might, from the very beginning, learn all that be- instances are told of the kindness and consideration longed to military duties. He took the greatest pains of Turenne for his soldiers, and of the strong affection to do so, though it required much patience and reso- and confidence which was ever felt towards him by lution; and when, after this time, he was made a those under his command. During a severe winter captain, he shewed equal diligence, although he was the army was passing through Westphalia, over rocky so young, in fulfilling the duties of an officer. He mountains and through narrow passes. In one of affection, as he never failed to do all through his life, and fell asleep. The snow was falling fast, and some while at the same time he required from them strict of his soldiers immediately made a kind of hut round obedience, and watched over their general conduct as him with branches of trees, and covered it with their well as their behaviour as soldiers. He accustomed cloaks. He awoke while they were thus defending himself from the first to bear hardships, and would him; and when he asked why they were not marcheven go without necessaries, that he might be able to ing, they answered, "We would preserve our father; give rewards to the men under his command, and so this is the great thing we have to do." Through all encourage them in good conduct. At the age of 23, the hardships of this time he supported his soldiers he was made a major-general, and sent with the army by sharing in all himself, and by his sympathy with into Germany to assist the great Gustavus, king of them convinced them that their sufferings were never Sweden. The long war which had been carried on caused by his indifference to their welfare, and that in Germany had ruined the country; and the distress | no effort of his would be wanting when it was possible of the troops became very great for want of provisions. to lessen them. One night, during a painful and dif-Turenne sold his plate and carriages, that he might ficult pursuit of the enemy, he was going himself be able to supply their wants as far as he could; and through the camp to see if the guards were at their when a long and painful retreat followed, he comfort- posts, and he drew near a tent where he heard several ed, encouraged, and sympathised with all; relieving young soldiers complaining that their general had with flowers and dotted with flocks, presented them an all the distress he could, whether of Frenchmen, or made them take such a march to no purpose. An unbroken sheet of snow; the blue lakes, which are strangers, or enemies; and he caused all he could old soldier, who had just before been wounded in a interspersed over the level valley at their feet, were spare of his baggage to be thrown out of the waggons, battle they had fought, answered them, "You do not to make as much room as possible for those who were know our father; he would not have exposed us to dreary expanse, and a boundless mass of snowy peaks not able to walk. Soon after this time, the commander-in-chief died; which we cannot yet discover." Upon which the

he would succeed him. But Cardinal Richelieu, the began to drink the general's health. Turenne, in reprime-minister, appointed another; for he did not lating it, said he had never felt a more sensible plea- he now stood victorious on the ramparts of Italy, and understand the merits of Turenne. Far from shewing displeasure or jealousy, however, the viscount con- At another time when the troops were wading its waters to the rich plains of Cisalpine Gaul, endeatinued to serve willingly under the new commander. through a morass, or plain covered with deep wet He was about 32 when he was made a marshal and bogs, some of the young soldiers murmured; but the hope. He called them together; he pointed out to general of the French army in Italy, but he always old ones said to them, "Why do you complain?— them the valley beneath, to which the descent seemed to be but the work of a moment. 'That valley,' he that he seemed as if scarcely conscious of them. He never took any merit to himelf for his victories, or appeared proud of the successes which astonished every is our father—it is easy to see that you are but young."

said, 'is Italy; it leads us to the country of our friends, the Gauls, and yonder is our way to Rome!' His eyes were eagerly fixed on that point of the horizon, he told of any victory, to say, "We gained;" but if confidence which they had themselves towards their ing the Tiber and assailing the Capitol." Such were he spoke of any failure, he said then, "I lost .- noble leader. Among the many proofs of the nobleness of his dis- Soon after this, severe sickness visited his troops, position, as well as the sweetness and moderation of and then his kindness towards them was shewn more his temper, it is said that he passed his life without fully than ever. Every day he went to see those who ever having a personal quarrel with any one. And were sick, supplied all their wants, and conversed with the generous kindness with which he treated those them as their father. As he went from one part of who had acted most unjustly or maliciously towards the camp to another, the soldiers would come to look army which fought at Marengo was only twenty-nine him many times overcame their envy and ill-will, and at him, and say, "Our father is in good health; we have even changed them into friends. He would always, therefore nothing to fear." if possible, conquer without bloodshed, and would At the end of a campaign which had been most wait long without attacking a town or fortress, if he fortunate for France, in 1675, the viscount was sumthought it might be brought to yield without an as- moned to Paris by the king, who was impatient to see lous, after this, to compare the passages of the Alps sault, even when his soldiers were impatient, and him. Every where on his way crowds of people murmured at his delay. And often did his humanity flocked to see him, and welcome him with tears of joy. and disinterestedness gain him the hearts of his ene- The king received him with greater favour than ever; mies. On one occasion, the inhabitants of a large every one spoke his praises, and not only in his own town offered him 10,000 if he would not lead his country, but in foreign lands, he was looked upon as troops so as to pass through it; but he answered, one of the greatest of heroes. But far from delighting

queen and royal family of England took refuge in however, again forbade him to do so; and Turenne France, the young Duke of York joined the army un- again obeying, prepared for the campaign, which der Turenne, and became exceedingly attached to proved to be his last. After a long struggle, the arhim, as the viscount was also to the Duke. A little mies of the Emperor began to retreat before the afterwards, a short time of peace left Turenne at lib. French; but no battle had as yet taken place. At erty to form a noble project, which he was exceedingly length, the enemy's troops having posted themselves anxious to accomplish,-that of himself restoring beside the little town of Saspach, Turenne resolved Charles II. to the English throne. He offered his to attack them. After deep reflection, every thing own regiment of 1200 men, with arms for four or five seemed to him favourable to his purpose. He receithousand more; besides provisions and money and ved the holy communion, and then rested for some ships to transport the troops. All was prepared, in- time under a tree, and was still there when he heard deed, and the troops were on the point of embarking, that some of the German troops were moving. He when the state of things in England made it necessary mounted his horse and rode towards a hill, from which to delay. Turenne in the mean time corresponded he might watch their proceedings; but he had only with the English royalists, and seems to have done gone a few steps when a ball from a cannon, fired at more than any other foreigner towards bringing about random, struck his breast. He fell from his horse in the happy restoration of Charles II. This took place a few moments into the arms of those who were near soon afterwards; and though the noble French gene- him, and, without speaking, expired. The generals ral had not the opportunity of making the personal in vain tried to conceal his death; and it would be efforts and sacrifices that he had intended, yet Eng- scarcely possible to describe the grief and despair of lishmen should gratefully remember how ready he had his soldiers when it was known, and through the rebeen to do so, and how earnestly he had desired to treat which followed. By all the army the great Tuserve the English king in his distress.

he could not receive the money they offered him.

renne was mourned for as a father by his family.

In the year 1666 Turenne lost his wife, to whom

He was honoured and lamented not only by his sentiments, with knowledge not common in the female has redeemed by His death." sex, were in her accompanied by sweetness and modesty, and an inexpressible delicacy and simplicity of he died untouched by the plough, and the countrymanners." In the deep affliction caused by this loss, people shewed it as a sacred place. They also pregion. He does not seem ever to have been thought- stroyed by pieces of it being continually taken away less of it; his letters to his wife, as well as his whole by soldiers of all nations, who wished for a memorial conduct, shew that he was far from being so; but he of the great Turenne. now became more truly in earnest; and it was said of To quote once more the words of the bishop of

more high and pure was the life of a Christian hero. After two or three years of quiet, however, those wars began with the Prince of Orange and the Ger-The Viscount de Turenne was one of the most fa- man Emperor, in which the remainder of the life of mous generals of France. He lived in the seventeenth Turenne was passed. In these wars he more fully century, in the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., than ever acted as a Christian warrior should do.while he served his king so faithfully, also to serve God. tinning to give his orders, waited quietly between He first entered the army in Holland, under the hope and fear, till the event of the battle should be care of his uncles, Prince Maurice and Prince Henry. decided according to the will of God." The French behaved so kindly to his soldiers, that he gained their these, the viscount, overcome by fatigue, lay down

else. He wrote his accounts of them in the most Thus the elder of the soldiers used to speak to the and, as he gazed, the distance between them seemed short and simple manner; and it was his custom, when younger, and lead them to feel the same affection and to vanish, till he could almost fancy that he was cross-

that as he had not intended to take the army that way, in all this fame, he felt more and more deeply how vain it really was; and he desired still more earnest-After the murder of our King Charles I. when the ly to retire altogether from the world. The king,

he had been married about twelve years. She is said own countrymen, but even by those against whom he to have been worthy of the Viscount de Turenne, and fought. For he had carried on his wars in the spirit her character is thus described: "She was of one of of a Christian soldier, "lamenting," it is said, of him, the noblest families of France, but her birth and for- "the unavoidable evils of war, and knowing that those tune distinguished her less than her piety, her virtues, who live under the law of Jesus Christ should be as and superior understanding. Noble and elevated sparing as possible of blood, and of lives which He

and during a short peace which followed about this served with reverence the old tree under which he had time, Turenne devoted himself to the study of reli- rested just before his death; but at length it was de-

now became more truly in earnest; and it was said of him after his death, by a bishop who knew him, "the Nismes, in speaking of his death, he said, if it had liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall light of grace now caused him to perceive that in vain would his name fill the noblest place in history, if it were not found written in the book of life." All things were now seen by him in a different light, and wars and victories could no longer fill his whole mind. past errors, in abasing himself before the majesty of He desired to retire from the world, and give himself God, and in imploring the assistance of His arm not altogether to religious thoughts and employments; against visible enemies, but against those of his salvabut the king would not give his consent to this; and tion! But he had resolved to live holily, as I believe be warranted not inferior to any in America. Turenne believed it to be in this case his first duty to he died. Being ready to cast all his crowns at the obey his sovereign: he received the commands of the feet of Jesus Christ, he was no longer of the world, king as shewing him what was the will of God. But though he was by Providence kept in it. Amidst the he continued to lead as retired and simple a life as tumult of arms he entertained, as if in solitude, sweet article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner, his public duties allowed; and it was said of him, that and secret hopes: with one hand he overcame his with despatch. he lived in Paris like a hero of ancient Rome. Those enemies, while the other was lifted up to draw down who said so probably did not understand how much upon himself the blessing of Heaven."

HANNIBAL AND NAPOLEON.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.) The just pride and elegant flattery of the French passsage of the Great St. Bernard to Hannibal'spassage of the Pennine Alps; but without detracting rom the well-earned fame of the French General, it may safely be affirmed that his achievement will bear no sort of comparison with that of the Carthaginian hero. When Napoleon began the ascent of the Alps flom Martigny, on the shores of the Rhone, above the kke of Geneva, he found the passage of the mountains cleared by the incessant transit of two thousand years. The road, impracticable for carriages, was very good for horsemen and foot passengers, and was daily raversed by great numbers of both in every season of the Turenne" (for so he was called) found it possible Heaven from whence his help came, and then conthose elevated solitudes, were then nowhere to be found, having been hid by the affrighted inhabitants defended with desperate valour the gates of their country, and, when dispersed by the superior discipline and arms of Hannibal's soldiers, still beset the ridges Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clerabove their line of march, and harassed his troops by continual hostility. When the woody region was passed, and the vanguard emerged into the open monagers, and the vanguard emerged into the open monagers. passed, and the vanguard emerged into the open mountain pastures, which led to the verge of perpetual snow, fresh difficulties awaited them. The turf, from the which it will ever be his study to deserve. gliding down of newly fallen snow on those steep declivities, was so slippery that it was often scarcely possible for the men to keep their feet; the beasts of burden lost their footing at every step, and rolled down in great numbers into the abysses beneath; the ekphants became restive amidst privations and a climate to which they were totally unaccustomed; and the strength of the soldiers, worn out with incessant march- UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, ing and fighting, began to sink before the continued toil of the ascent. Horrors, formidable to all, but in an especial manner terrible to African soldiers, awaited Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carthem at the summit. It was the end of October; winter in all its severity had already set in on those lofty solitudes; the mountain sides, silent and melancholy even at the height of summer, when enamelled frozen over, and undistinguishable from the rest of the such fatigue if he had not some great end in view, arose on all sides, presenting apparently an impassable barrier to their future progress. But it was then that Turenne was next in command, and every one thought young soldiers changed their tone of complaint, and the greatness of Hannibal shone forth in all its lustre. CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, "That great General," says Arnold, "who felt that that the torrent which rolled before him was carrying voured to kindle his soldiers with his own spirit of the difficulties of the passage and the descent on the other side, that Hannibal lost thirty-three thousand men from the time he left the Pyrenees till he entered the plains of Northern Italy; and he arrived on the Po with only twelve thousand Africans, eight thousand Spanish infantry, and six thousand horse. Napcleon's thousand, but he had lost no men in the passage of the Alps, and only a few in the difficult passage across the precipices of Mont Albaredo, opposite the fort of Bard, in the valley of the Doria Baltea. It is ridicu-

Advertisements.

by Napoleon to their crossing by Hannibal.

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