GOOD OUT OF EVIL. (From "Thoughts in Past Years," by the Author of the " Cathedral."

O heavenly Love, thy beaming look Hath sternest shapes with beauty dight, And off relieved the darksome nook With neighbourhood of fairer light, Till e'en each harsh and ruder sound Into thy melodies is bound, So blended hope with cries of want, That all may have a place in the celestial chaunt.

Thus have I seen in sabler tress, A spirit that would all behold In garbs of its own heaviness, So set 'mid minds of sweeter mould,
That on its darkness there were thrown The thoughts of gladness not its own, Like cypress dressed with sunny dew, Or crown'd with trailing flowers a dark unsmiling yew. Thus have I seen to deeds of blame One hurried on by towering thought, Till brought down to the door of shame,

In his own net the Watcher caught, Till drooping 'neath Remorse's thrall, He all his verdant leaves let fall— They wither'd, all around him spread, They wither'd, all around him spread, Have cherish'd his lorn rest, and dress'd his wintry bed. Thus have I seen a temper wild

In yokes of strong affection bound,
Unto a spirit meek and mild,
Till chains of good were on him found.
He struggling with his deep distress,
As in sea deepen of loveliness As in some dream of loneliness, Hath found it was an angel guest While round bim lean'd the stars from crystal cars at rest.

And thus from earthly hopes decayed, Purer affections rise to heaven, As when a sylvan bird hath laid, In hollow trunk by lightning riven, Some berry wild-the withered root Sees springing forth a foreign shoot, And o'er her wave a fairer stem,

With graceful tapering bower and coral diadem. As if some Angel hither sent Turn'd clouds into a crystal pile, Had train'd sweet flowers o'er nature's rent, And taught her ruggedness to smile; That we might learn from birds of air, Their lesson sweet of peace to share; If we will flee beneath His wing, Assur'd that every ill shall its own comfort bring.

Why need I fear when night may come, it will bring its Moon and Star ? Or what to me is sorrow's gloom,
If it will show me worlds afar? May we but keep a constant mood, us changeless through vicissitude, Till in the strength of holy love, We see things in the light in which they're seen above.

TRAVELLERS IN AUSTRALIA.

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selves up in our blankets, and laid down to sleep."

least control over their appetites.* Imagine men settlement, without provisions, without water, without in beauty and utility a river in its proper state, marching through a barren and sandy country, a thirsty land where no water is, at the rate of about two miles answer this the leader of the party, having left is Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full;"

on which Nature has secretly lavished her choicest ful, is frequently known to mock the sight of man. departed youth, who left gifts, most thoroughly do they enjoy, most devotedly A remarkable specimen of this was seen at the plains miles to the northward of Perth, a town on the Swan River Co. The state of the stat which he thus describes: "Our" station, "this night, many beautiful islands. The water had a glassy and have wandered up and down these barren and arid ten would not; the days of old age when we cannot; River, Captain Grey fell in with a charming scene, a splendid view of a noble lake, dotted about with had a beauty about it, which would have made any fairy-like appearance, and it was an imposing feeling on their return, and had been a leading character in banks, in vain search after water, than tear themselves the days of sickness when we are so hindered; and one, possessed with the least enthusiasm, fall in love to sit down alone on the lofty eminence, and survey with a bush life. We were sitting on a gently-rising the great lake on which no European eye had ever ness as this which is given by his friend Captain Grey. held out to them by the empty channel. ground, which sloped away gradually to a picturesque before rested, and which was cut off from the sea by lake, surrounded by wooded hills,—while the moon a narrow and lofty ridge of sandy hills. It was proshone so brightly on the lake, that the distance was posed at once to launch the boats upon this water, and, on climbing to its summit, it appeared to be so lates the following simple occurrence, which may help is,—it is not time, it is not to be counted by time, a perfectly clear, and we could distinctly see the large but a little closer survey was thought prudent, and well fitted for a halting-place for the night, that I deflocks of wild fowl, as they passed over our heads, and then it proved that the lake was not so near as it had fire, round which were the dark forms of the natives, It appeared to be about a mile distant, and all were busily engaged in roasting ducks for us; the foreground was covered with graceful grass-trees, and, at dows of the low hills near it, as well as those of the land and rocky scenery was around us; and when the the moment we commenced supper, I made the natives trees upon them, could be distinctly traced on the unset fire to the dried tops of two of these, and by the ruffled surface. As they advanced, the water relight of these splendid chandeliers, which threw a red treated, and at last surrounded them. The party now glare over the whole forest in our vicinity, we ate our saw that they were deceived by mirage, sor vapour, fires and picturesque groups of the men, than which suffering had changed his appearance for the worse, he evening meal; then, closing round the fire, rolled our- which changed the sandy mud of the plains they were crossing into the resemblance, at a distance, of a noble The very same feeling of religion, which heightens piece of water. In reading the history of mankind, the pleasures of, and gives a keener relish to the enjoyments of life in these lonely places, can also afford objects! how very frequently do the mistaken eyes of that the mind undergoes are disregarded and forgotten. "Well then, my good man, who are you?" inquired comfort, and hope, and encouragement under those perils and privations which first explorers must undergo. Religion is the sun that brightens our summer of truth itself! What appearance, indeed, does the hours, and gives us, even through the darkest and most whole world present to one who rests upon the everstormy day, light, and confidence, and certainty. And lasting hill of the gospel,—the rock upon which are sleeping must be be watchful? How frequently, ward you for it," was the answer; and he swallowed when a small body of men are left alone, as it were, in Christ's Church has been built,—except it be that of while others are gay, must be feel thoughtful? These the delicious draught. Who can fail of being rethe wilderness with their God, whatever occurs to one vast plain of Kolaina, or deceit? It was no long remarks may easily be applied to the following dethem, whether of a pleasing or of a trying character, time after the explorers of the North-Western coast scription of the coast near Shark's Bay, in the N. W. and beautiful words of his Redeemer—"Whosoever scription of the coast near Shark's Bay, in the N. W. is likely to lift up their souls to their Maker, in whom of New Holland had been mocked by the mirage or of the island of New Holland. There was great shall give you a cup of water to drink in my name, "they live and move, and have their being." When vapour which has just been spoken of, that they had beauty in the scenery, both the sky and the water had because ye belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, he the patient traveller, of whose adventures in Western a fearful lesson of the vain and shadowy nature of that peculiar brilliancy about them to be seen only in shall not lose his reward"? (Mark ix. 41.) Australia so much mention has been made, had waited human hopes and expectations. When they had first fine weather, and in a very warm climate. To the weather-bound on a lonely coast, never before trodden arrived off the coast, on that expedition, they had west lay a boundless extent of sea, to the eastward by the foot of civilised man, until eight days had been chosen an island, named Bernier Island, upon which was a low shore fringed with trees, not only down to consumed in watching to no purpose the winds and to bury, for the sake of safety, their stores and provithe waves, —when, at a distance of thousands of miles sions, so that they might return to them whenever it foliage in the ocean itself; behind these trees were low from their native country, and many hundreds of miles should be necessary. Bernier Island is a barren spot, wooded hills, and in front of them were numbers of from the nearest English colony, he and his little party formed of limestone, shells, and sand, and without a pelicans and water-fowl. There was only about three

"Heaven's fresh gales, and the ocean's wave, Alternate to sigh o'er the wanderer's grave."†

termined to remain there. The men made themselves justly, the many little comforts they may possess:—

that worst of all privations, a want of water, to which approaching Bernier Island with their boat the they are so frequently exposed. The effects of ex- scarcely knew it again, so vast a difference had the rest bered, and would soon be brought to a close. Amid "The harvest is the end of the world." treme thirst are stated to have been shown, not merely the wice and thoughts we were swept along, while truth which we here learn is that an end will soon b in weakness and want, in a parched and burning mouth,

were the pranks which the hurricane had played upon this unknown coast, which so many had anxiously yet this unknown coast, which so many had anxiously yet this unknown coast, which so many had anxiously yet this unknown coast, which so many had anxiously yet this unknown coast, which so many had anxiously yet this unknown coast, which so many had anxiously yet this unknown coast, which so many had anxiously yet this unknown coast, which so many had anxiously yet this unknown coast, which so many had anxiously yet the pranks which the hurricane had played upon the soul,—where every but likewise in a partial loss of the senses of seeing and which was, in fact, nothing but lose san, and hearing. Indeed, the powers of the whole frame and hearing. Indeed, the powers of the whole frame heaped upon a bed of limestone. The place who

or body, left them, and it is stated, that, in cases of except by the fragments that were seen near it. How

come, after three days and two nights of burning thirst, resignation were thus in some degree gained, and he tide flowed from the sea, this huge river bed was percome, after three days and two mights of burning thirst, resignation were thus in some degree gamed, and he under a fierce sun, that each man throws himself down soon joined the rest of the party, having resolved upon feetly dry, and looked the most mournful, deserted sickness cannot waste it away; sorrow cannot empeculiar flavour, better than any that had ever before ney to most dreadful toils, hunger, and thirst, more thirst in crossing over the unexplored parts of the bush, a day, much less in a day of harvest. out of the hole, water begins slowly to trickle in again. † the English colony. That one person was a youth of

At length, however, the native kills a cockatoo, which had been wounded by a shot; and this bird, with a spoonful of flour to each man, and a tolerable abun- those that remained behind. After undergoing ex- this can scarcely be imagined. Beneath them lay the thought. dance of liquid mud, becomes the means of saving the treme trials, which from his age he was less able to dry bed of a large river, its depth at this point being bear than the others, he, at last, became quite worn between forty and fifty feet, and its breadth upwards lize that this present state is in all its parts a time of and communion, it passes on from glory to glory; ev-Such is the picture, taken from life, of some of the privations undergone, during dry seasons, in certain that he could go no further. He was behind the rest privations of the bush, and we must, at the risk of being of the party, and the man who was with him went and portions of the busis, and we must, at the risk of being the form, or rather concentrated in, the tedious, repeat again the witness of a military man, of told his companions that he thought Smith was dying. tedious, repeat again the witness of a minutary man, or told his companions that he thought smith was dying.

The uext morning that man went back for him; but, now met their craving eyes but a vast sandy channel, grimage, but the world forgets them. The sympathy blessed God—even Jehovah-Jesus.—So secure, that best source of comfort and support under these disbest source of comfort and support under these dis-tressing trials. At such times, upon halting, when the others of the party would lie wearily down, and sufferer had crawled a little out of the track, for, afterthe others of the party would be wearny down, and superer had crawled a little out of the track, for, after brood over their melancholy state, Captain Grey would wards, when a party was sent from Swan River in water were found, and even here, when a hole of a few wards, when a party was sent from Swan River in keep his journal, (a most useful repository of facts), search of him, they traced, with the help of a native, Amid scenery varying from grandeur to tameness, on fortility to the feet of the second that the second the feet of the second the second the feet of the second the second the second the feet of the second t became filled with water which the same exploring from grandeur to tameness, and this duty being done, he would open a small New bis footsteps up a bare sand hill to the height of twelve you to acquiesce, with the most cheerful satisfaction, and this duty being done, he would open a small New bis footsteps up a bare sand hill to the height of twelve you to acquiesce, with the most cheerful satisfaction, and this duty being done, he would open a small New bis footsteps up a bare sand hill to the height of twelve you to acquiesce, with the most cheerful satisfaction, and this duty being done, he would open a small New bis footsteps up a bare sand hill to the height of twelve you to acquiesce, with the most cheerful satisfaction, and this duty being done, he would open a small New bis footsteps up a bare sand hill to the height of twelve you to acquiesce, with the most cheerful satisfaction, and this duty being done, he would open a small New bis footsteps up a bare sand hill to the height of twelve you to acquiesce, with the most cheerful satisfaction, and this duty being done, he would open a small New bis footsteps up a bare sand hill to the height of twelve you to acquiesce, with the most cheerful satisfaction, and this duty being done, he would open a small New bis footsteps up a bare sand hill to the height of twelve you to acquiesce, with the most cheerful satisfaction, and this duty being done, he would open a small New bis footsteps up a bare sand hill to the height of twelve you to acquiesce, with the most cheerful satisfaction, and this duty being done, he would open a small New bis footsteps up a bare sand hill to the height of twelve you to acquiesce, with the most cheerful satisfaction. extreme ugliness, but always possessing, at least, the recommendation of the left and there are stretched lifeless of the found the object of their search stretched lifeless of the found the object of mendation of being new, the wanderers in the are delighted to rouse. These is a character of the sun was good. And on are delighted to rouse. These is a character of the sun was and found all the pools entirely dry.

The sun was and found all the pools entirely dry.

The sun was and found all the pools entirely dry.

The sun was and found all the pools entirely dry.

The sun was and found all the pools entirely dry.

The sun was and found all the pools entirely dry.

The sun was and found all the pools entirely dry. Bush are delighted to range. There is a charm to enterprising spirits in the freedom, the stillness and the freedom the stillness and the stillness are stillness. enterprising spirits in the freedom, the stillness, and of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he enterprising spirits in the freedom, the stillness, and of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant; after which he even in the dangers and principles of baggage of provision with his native servant and provision wit even in the dangers and privations, of these vast wilds, which, to such spirits, scenes of a more civilized characteristics. which, to such spirits, scenes of a more civilised character can never possess. If it he true mand who racter can never possess. If it be true,—and who has never felt it to be so?—that

In the part of the this last morsel, he occupied himself a little with his occasion no great suffering in his last moments. A their lives depend. One while they explored a shall be occasion no great suffering in his last moments. A their lives depend. One while they explored a shall be occasion no great suffering in his last moments. "God made the country and man made the town,"

"God made the country and man made the town,"

"God made the country and man made the town,"

much more distinctly is God's power visible in the longly westers of Australia much more distinctly and man made the town, and after fulfilling these duties, he felt himself to the scene how faint weak out the dress of australia much more distinctly is God's power visible in the longly westers of Australia much more described which was buried in the wilderness from the dress of australia much more described where the country and man made the town,"

In their fives depend. One white they explored a sharp of the bed, which was parched up and blackened by the fiery sun: their steps were slow and steps lonely wastes of Australia, much more deeply do men as contented and cheerful as ever he had been in the wherein he had died, and which he had been among listless, and it was plainly to be seen how faint, weak, our days, so it should make us think more of every fining fires, from the dewherein ne had died, and which he seemed and cheering as contented and peopled the desert with living things. Under these which we stand in need, are ever present to in suppressions men learn to delight in exploring the bush, our fancy, so in these thirsty soils the mere appearance was placed at its head, and then the solitary spot was placed at its head, and the spot was placed at its head, and the spot was placed at its h and when they meet, as they often do, with sweet spots, of that water, of which the reality would be so grateof utter despair. The order to march from this dis- but measure these means by eternity, and what do mote the progress of that sauctification, which, the tressing spot was unwillingly and slowly obeyed. So they appear? From the longest life one must always more it is advanced, makes you the more meet for young explorer, that he had set out, full of hope, on semblance of hope, that the adventurers would rather stand; the days of childhood and youth, when we ofsuch beautiful pictures of life in the Australian wilder- away by one bold effort from the deceitful expectations how few clear days remain!

comfortable near the water-holes, and Mr. Smith and The Captain had left some of his men behind, and of whose fires were scattered about. A wild wood- necessaries for them. Starting an hour and a half for eternity! moon rose and shed her pale light over all, I sat with farthest settler, north of Perth, in time to find the wife turns into the dim woody abyss below, and at the red Mrs. Williams, and, forgetting how strangely want and fancy could scarcely imagine a wilder scene." expected her to remember him again. But he was It is no uncommon mistake, with persons who ought mistaken for a crazy Malay, nicknamed Magic, who to know better, to magnify the toils and hardships en- used to visit the houses of the out-settlers. Hurt at dured by the body, while those labours and auxieties his reception, "I am not Magic," exclaimed he .-

THE HARVEST.

Few things remind us more forcibly that we live in a sinful, disordered world, than this: that our blessed ligion. And the witness of one who has successfully during which the adventurers had gone through many headlong in the water. The fineness of the day, the the very jaws of destruction, by a power which is not of this world, who can at all estimate the knowledge of one's own weakness and littleness, and the firm reliance and tract upon the goodness of the creating and the human breast is capable of feeling. Like which the human breast is capable of regretation and toil which are of great and lasting benefit own, this one must be learned amid much ostrowing and woe; but, having learned it, it is but the sweeter from the pain and toil which are undergone in the acquisition."

**See a like melancholy bistory of the swent have made the thours of the creation in Sturt's Expeditions in Australia, vol. ii. pp. 55 and 171.

**See a like melancholy bistory of the swent have made the town which the human breast is capable of feeling. Like all other lessons which are of great and lasting benefit to man, this one must be learned amid much sortowing and woe; but, having learned it, it is but the sweeter from the pain and toil which are undergone in the acquisition."

**The sun had just inclined at the throw up. The sun had just inclined to following in the probability spical to the weakard as we hald him in the ground."—Grax's to the weakard as we hald him in the ground."—Grax's to the tothe weakard as we hald him in the ground."—Grax's with what ardour should you engage in "following in the hange of his celler." I was plad to following the hands of the term Australia, vol. ii. p. 350.

**Tracels in Western Australia, vol. iii. p. 350.

are affected, and, upon moving, after a short interval ful and painful violence. A party of men reduced to tered about in various directions; and the whole spt to the wind a sum of the nour-cases, san provisions, &c. were see and to me.

Among the wonders of Nature to be met with in tual harvest. The corn or the tares are ripening. this condition have very little strength, either of mind so entirely altered that it could hardly be ascertaind, the Australian bush, the large rivers occasionally dried The grace of God which fell on us at baptism, the unspeakable and full of glory. extreme privation, the worst characters have always to get back again to Swan River, the nearest Britin are very remarkable. Few natural objects can equal the voice of conscience, the authority and example of assurance of success, in your pursuit of holiness, you Prayer book, the advice of friends, the scourge of af- perpetuity of possession. In choosing this pursuit as flictions, the pressure of poverty, the turn of prospe- your all-in-all of happiness, you are choosing "that in an hour and a quarter, when, suddenly, they come companions for a while, set himself seriously to wor. upon the edge of a dried-up swamp, and behold the Sitting down upon a rock on the shore, he felt the gze footmark of a native, imprinted on the sand,—the first blowing fiercely in his face, and the spray of the pass in horror and desolation the same object when its beginning of hope, a sign of animal life, which of course breakers dashing over him; nothing could be more breakers dashing over him; n implies the means of supporting it. Many more foot- gloomy and dreary. Inland, no objects were to be and beauty alike gone. This spectacle is, fortunately, ing responsibility upon us; would that we were aware of glory, and of happiness, of which nothing can desteps are soon seen, and some wells of the natives are seen but a mere bed of rock covered with drifting sant, but rarely seen, except in Australia, and even there of it. Would that we thought more frequently, do I prive you. These are treasures laid up in a secure next discovered, but alas! all appear dry. Kaiber, a on which were growing stunted, scrubby bushes; and only after very dry seasons. One river seen in this native companion of the very dry seasons. native companion of the party, suddenly starts up from former experience taught him, that no fresh water was a from companion of the party, suddenly starts up from the fronts of the fr in a hole of soft mud, with which he had completely all apparently alike hopeless, offered themselves to his swelled himself out, and of which he had helped him-

Measure, then, these few days, if you can, against ness as this which is given by instricted Captain Grey. Held out to them by the empty channel.

Measure, then, these few days, if you can, against willows, millions, How precious will time appear! yet how short, when mysen crept into a fittle care, will those be, whose seed in time has been a harvest served as a resting-place for the natives, the remains in Western Australia, in order to get assistance and will those be, whose seed in time has been a harvest

PURSUIT OF HOLINESS. (From "Profession and Practice," by the Rev. Hugh White, M. A.)

constant recollection, that in the work of your sanc- ture. They are the seed-plot of heaven; let us watification, as well as in your justification, the Holy ter them that God may give the increase. By you Spirit testifies of Christ, and glorifies Christ, as all in they are born into the world. Be careful, also, that all. Yes, it is the righteousness of Christ, on which by your means they may be begotten unto God. You you are exclusively to trust, from first to last, for ac- are careful to train them in nurture and comely behaceptance with God, and eternal glory; and it is alto- viour of the body: seek also to fashion their minds gether essential to your walking acceptably and com- unto godliness. You have brought them to the founfortably with your covenant God, in the path of tain of baptism to receive the mark of Christ. Bring holiness, that you keep this truth continually impres- them up in knowledge, and watch over them, that sed on your heart, that you may abidingly cherish a that they be not lost-so shall they be confirmed, and filial spirit, humbly assured of your heavenly Father's will keep the promise they have made, and will grow love. It is the meritorious sufferings and all-prevail- unto perfect age in Christ." ing intercession of Christ, to which you are indebted Is it not from the neglect of this holy nurture, that for the indwelling of that blessed Spirit, who has ta- many are called into the kingdom in the dawn of day, ken up his abode in your hearts to renew in you the visibly scaled as the children of God, and planted in image of the holy God. It is the cross of Christ, the nursery of his Church; and yet have grown from which you are to draw the most affecting con- up without the apprehension of a single baptismal siderations, to inspire you with the abhorrence of sin, privilege, or the practical acknowledgement of one the love of holiness, and the most grateful solicitude baptismal obligation? Though their God has so to abound in the work of the Lord, and consecrate graciously acknowledged their relation to him, and every talent you possess, yea! every moment of your laid claim to them with such wondrous condescension; time to the advancement of his glory; feeling, that to yet has there been no confession of the character he be instrumental in glorifying Him who died for you, has conferred upon them-no honouring of its attenfrom which their only means of escaping was in one from which the light sand and shells from which the fight sand and shells from which the fight sand and shells for the last judgment. Undoubtedly is not merely your bounder duty, (for He has a right dant responsibilities. It is a valuable testimony of were seen many beautiful and large shells, and various were seen many beautiful and large shells, and various and shells were seen many beautiful and large shells, and various and shells for the last judgment. Undoubtedly is not merely your bounder duty, (for He has a right dant responsibilities. It is a valuable testimony of were seen many beautiful and large shells, and various were seen many beautiful and large shells, and various and shells were seen many beautiful and large shells, and various were seen many beautiful and large shells, and various were seen many beautiful and large shells, and various were seen many beautiful and large shells. frail boat, which the fury of the sea forbade them to think of lawyahir was the remote spot, think of launching upon the deep,—when the men,

under the men under these circumstances, were becoming more and the main shore, upon which it was resolved to conceal tack, when loud peals of laughter would rise from the more gloomy and petulant, where was it that the commander sought and found consolition? It was in refrom every enemy. In little more than the conscience of their baptismal vow,
and making conscience of performing it." Let the
happiness, for his service, but also your nignest and making conscience of performing it." Let the
happiness, for his service is itself its own exceeding
their store of necessaries, secure, as it was supposed,
their store of necessaries, secure, as it was supposed,
their store of necessaries, secure, as it was supposed,
their store of necessaries, secure, as it was supposed,
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the store of necessaries, secure, as it was supposed,
the store of necessaries, secure, as it was supposed,
the store of necessaries, secure, as it was supposed,
the store of necessari mander sought and found consolation? It was in religion. And the winess of one who has a great reserved and the religion an neading in the water. The inneress of the day, the novelty of the scenery, and the rapid way they were Grey, in his account of this trial of patience, "that, but for the support I derived from prayer, and frequent personal and meditation of the Scriptures, I should an more than been able to have been able to do and will be seed able to do which are to seed and the rest of the party, may be not unworded in the smooth stems of a tree called the party may be not unworded in the smooth stems of a tree called the party may be not unworded in the smooth stems of a tree called the party may be not unworded in the smooth stems of a tree called the party may be not unworded and, and the loose end are to the base of the party, may be not unworded in the smooth stems of a tree called the party may be not unworded in the smooth stems of a tree called the party may be not unworded and, and work the brackess and stem of the tree is conducted which runs down the brackess and stem of the tree is conducted which runs down the brackess and stem of the tree is conducted which runs down the brackess and stem of the tree is conducted which runs down the brackess providence. It is only those who go forth into the party may be not unworded in the special standard and the standard and the special standard and standard and the special standard and standa beside the pool, thus making a filter, in which the water rose cooled, but muddy. Some tutts of long grass were then throw up. The sun had just inclined there, so much earth we throw up. The sun had just inclined there, so much earth we throw up. The sun had just inclined there, so much earth we throw up. The sun had just inclined there, so much earth we throw up. The sun had just inclined the pool, thus making a filter, in which the water rose cooled, but muddy. Some tutts of long grass were then thrown up. The sun had just inclined the pool, thus making a filter, in which the water rose cooled, but muddy. Some tutts of long grass were then thrown up. The sun had just inclined the pool, thus making a filter, in which the water rose cooled, but muddy. Some tutts of long grass were then thrown up. The sun had just inclined the pool is acknowledged, they in the early ages possessed. It

The mention of these trials to which travellers in perils, and much stormy weather, they returned agai own meditations," adds Captain Grey, "were of a has fitted them, while the righteous shall shine with a mystical body on earth, the invisible and visible with the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the problem of these trials to which travellers in perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the problem of the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the perils, and much stormy weather, they returned again to the perils, and the perils, and the perils, and the perils again to the perils aga the bush are peculiarly liable, brings naturally to mind not without some difficulty, to their stores. But of the warst of all visited more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; more melancholy character, for I feared that the days lustre and glory unknown in a world of sin and woe; mor The first where the track of our Saviour's footsteps is distinct-

swence minser out, and of which he are which the heavenly Husbands self to pretty well half the supply. It is so thick that it needs straining through a handkerchief, yet so wellights of hyping after three days and two nights of hyping thirst. under a nerce sun, that each man throws musel down beside the hole, exclaiming "Thank God!" and then beside the hole, exclaiming "Thank God!" and then that plan, which God's providence and mercy finally spot imaginable. Occasionally water-holes were found that plan, which God's providence and mercy finally spot imaginable. beside the nois, exchanging thank coor, and the greedily swallows a few mouthfulls of the liquid mud, enabled him to carry out, without losing, from a party declaring it to be the most delicious water, with a declaring it to be the most delicious water, with a complete flavor better the constantly exposed during a very long jourbeen tasted by him. Upon scraping the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only, who died at no great distance from the mud quite than one man only that the mud quite that the mud quite than the mud quite than the mud quite than the mud quite that the mud quite that the mud quite than the mud quite that the mud quite that the mud quite that the mud quite than the mud quite that t As might be expected, game abounds here, driven by the general dryness of the country to these springs.— led solely by an enterprising spirit, and not with any But the trembling hand of a man worn down by fatigue view of settling. On the return of the party under view of settling. On the return of the party under view of settling. and thirst is not equal to wield a gun, or direct its fire Captain Grey towards Swan River, they were so sadly powering currents sometimes swept along the new dry to any purpose; so it seems as it thus were escaped for a time, in order that hunger might occupy its place. On another occasion the same singular object is of them were obliged to start with their leader, in order that hunger might occupy its place. The time of our trial. Few persons probably rea- continually admitted to increasing intimacy of access

BAPTISMAL EDUCATION (From "Sacramental Instruction," by the Rev. C. Bridges, M.A.)

Let us not forget the importance of a baptismal education, as a means of giving to the holy ordinance of baptism its full, permanent, and practical influence. The godly exhortations of Bishop Jewell are full of weight and interest: "A father must put his child in mind of his baptism; and teach him that it is a covenant of God's mercy to us, of our duty to God: that it is a mystery of our salvation; that our soul is so washed with the blood of Christ, as the water of baptism washeth our body. Let us look upon our children, as upon the great blessings of God. They are the Lord's vessels ordained to honour; let us keep them clean. They are Christ's lambs and sheep of Ever, while engaged in that pursuit, keep in your his flock: let us lead them forth into wholesome pas-

It must, too, be difficult for us to believe, that in the the Episcopate, when its worldly advantages were so small, and its sacrifices and perils so great. Martyrdom, small, and its sacrifices and perils so great. Martyrdom, in those ages, might almost be considered as annexed to The general practice of the persecutor was a bisnopric. The general practice of the persecutor was to smite the shepherd that the sheep might be scattered; the bishop was usually the first led to tortures and to death. How can we, in reason, believe that, under such circumstances, so great a change should be made in the government of the church? that the holy martyrs of that time which truly "tried men's souls," should attempt, or desire to alter the institutions of Christ? And had such a change by some churches been attempted, it seems morally impossible that it should have become general. And yet we are sure, from all ancient history, that Episcopacy was general from a very early period down to the Reformation. During the first fifteen centuries, it is not Reformation. During the first fifteen centuries, it is not easy to name any one part of Christianity, in which all Christians were more generally united than in what we now call Episcopacy. Heretics even—they who were separated from the orthodox Christians—still retained the three orders of the ministry. All those sects of anti-Trinitarians, of various creeds and denominations, who are now included under the general name of Unitarians, then had their bishops. No others pretended to ordain. And down to this present time, no angient church has And down to this present time, no ancient church has been found, or can be named, that is or has been without Episcopal government. Can you indeed believe, that in the purest ages of the church, the disciples of Christ, when cruelly persecuted, and ready to endure agonies and death for his sake, would all agree in changing the government of his church? Such a change, so silent, so peaceable, and so general, without opposition, or any historical record, is a moral impossibility.

THE UNUNUTY

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1846.

First Page,	Fourth Page.
PoetryGood out of Evil.	Powerth Page.
ToetryGood out of Evil.	Original PoetrySt. James th
Travellers in Australia.	Apostle. The Seventh Sunda
The Harvest.	after Trinity.
Pursuit of Holiness,	Darby Ryan, the White-boy.
	Darby Myan, the White-Doy.
Baptismal Education.	Jewish Intelligence.
Supposed Usurpation of Bishops.	English Eccles. Intelligence.

We are instructed by the Lord Bishop to announce the following APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE HOME

	AND	SIMCOR DISTRICTS.	
1846.		Place.	Hour.
25	Saturday	Oak ville	11 A. M.
		Hornby	4 P. M.
26	Sunday	Streetsville	11 A. M.
ALC: N	All Sept Total	Centre Road	3 Р. М.
27	Monday	St. Peter, Credit	11 A. M.
40	Transland	Weston Etobicoke	4 P. M.
20	I desday	Etobicoke	III A M

In the Halifax Times of the 30th ultimo and succeeding numbers, we find a correspondence, prefaced with a few very moderate and judicious remarks from the Editor of that journal, growing out of a warm discussion on religious questions in the neighbourhood of Miramichi. We are very reluctant to notice this subject, and quite agree with our respected contemporary of the Times, that these are disputations with which the world at large has nothing to do, and which there would be a much better hope of bringing to an amicable conclusion, if other interests and perhaps other asperities were not excited by their wider publication. But as pains appear to have been taken to give them an extensive circulation, we shall venture upon a few words of remark, with an unfeigned regard for the best interests of all the parties concerned, and in the humble hope that a distant and impartial observer, as ourselves may be judged to be, will be heard at least without suspicion or distrust. And we are the more moved to this word of counsel, from perceiving amongst the gentlemen bearing a share in this unfortunate discussion, the names of several whom we have long had the a more absorbing subject of thought, conversation, and

doctrines and usages of the Church, we are disposed misfortunes are the offspring of national sins. And to shift the responsibility and the blame upon those most assuredly, the great sin lies at the door of the gregational assemblages, sitting in judgment upon their sinful uses the manifold gifts and bounties which a hardly wonder if circumstances should be found to provided for them. Individuals have grown rich, perspring up attended with a similar feeling and similar haps under an unobjectionable system of trade and proceedings in the Colonial branches of our revered commerce, -they have had their fortunes doubled and Mother Church.

several points are very generally overlooked by those the effect? To render back to God some reasonable place, as a fundamental and dangerous mistake to sup- any cost in providing animal and sensual gratifications the merits of it should not previously have been ad- pant around them. judicated at a vestry-meeting. They are within their We look over the lists of contributors, for instance, province, when they express their suspicions and fears, to the excellent Society for the Propagation of the and respectfully request inquiry and redress from the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and while we find threeproper ecclesiastical authority; but they are out of fourths or more to be men of humble means,-many they distinctly and even authoritatively declare that names of many who have princely fortunes; who, he has been a preacher of error or a disturber of while they have sent from their broad lands, and the established order, and when they appear merely to vicinity of their gorgeous castles, hundreds of individemand the episcopal sanction to their judicial pro- duals to seek a better fortune in foreign climes, appear ceedings.

dangerous, on very simple and intelligible grounds .- these, indeed, if they would part with some of the With every admission that a clergyman, like other superfluities and luxuries which it is positively sinful men, is liable to err,-to be tainted even with false to be indulging, would, almost without feeling the dedoctrine, -and to be affected by strong delusions; we privation, be enabled to support two or three missionathink, at the same time, that as a general rule his lay ries each for the spiritual comfort and benefit of those brethren are not a little prone to mistake his views and who have gone from them, and for whose instruction misinterpret his conduct. A clergyman, it will be they are in a great degree responsible. conceded, has the advantage of having minutely and We grant that, amongst the wealthy and the titled, accurately studied the subjects which he is required there are many bright exceptions to this prevailing to propound, and to have narrowly and rigorously in- luxury and sensuality,-many who have exhibited vestigated the principles of the Church: he has noble examples of liberality in endeavouring to amebrought to this subject more reflection and more read- liorate the spiritual wants of their fellow-men. But ing than laymen could, as a general rule, be supposed it is sad enough, if we must lay down that dark picture to have done; and therefore, presuming him to be a as the rule, and the faithful discharge of Christian reconscientious and zealous man-sincerely and anxious-, sponsibility as the exception; and with such an inverly desiring to fulfil his duties for the best interests of sion of the order of rule and exception, we cannot those around him-the impression would generally wonder if God's chastisements are found to follow be, on the minds of candid and temperately judging close upon the slight and dishonour done to Him. men, that he was more likely to be right than they; that when his opinions or practices did not palpably that it will prove the signal for a general retrenchment and indubitably contradict the tenets or order of the of useless and ostentatious expense,—the harbinger of Church, his opinions and interpretations were entitled a return to a simpler and more godly way of living,to respect and deference, from the very fact that they the note of a determination to cast away the pernicious had the advantage of a more critical and matured con- anxiety to pamper and adorn the body, and to quicken sideration than they themselves had ever been able to the effort to provide for the welfare of the never-dying

is comparatively free from those secular temptations must grow cold and languish; and the work of self-

most, after the government was put into their hands, sciously,—by impressions and views from without sins; let us feel that our temporal satisfactions have. The scenery about the Tuscarora Church and neighbor had been a they all, in every country, agreed in changing it to what Christ never intended. They certainly do very little honour to that mode of church government, by supposing it so defective and inefficient as to be so soon relingities. There is no fear that, with a trustful reliance upon God, we shall be deserted,—the sparrow consequences, to offend prejudices entertained perhaps. upon a good understanding with whom he believes that his interest and success very much depend. These

may be very natural feelings, and undoubtedly they are very common ones; but nobody, in conscientious earnest, will affirm that they are right or defensible. In the struggle, then, between religious principle and secular interest, between the force of convictions and their temporal consequences, the former are too apt to bend to the latter: at least, to induce a sort of selfustification, religious truth is so far relaxed or modified as to be brought down to a consistency with the pressing considerations of worldly interest.

When, therefore, a clergyman is charged, -as some imes is the case,—with pushing the claims of the Church to an extravagant length, and asserting views and principles which are inconsistent with her teaching, the truth of the case most generally is, that they who make that charge either do not, or care not to understand the principles and doctrines of the Church in their legitimate and undoubted sense. This fact is at the root of the difficulties which, in a vast majority of instances, are made to grow out of these discus-

And here, too, we sometimes wonder that the idea never crosses the mind of those who adopt this course of opposition, that if the clergyman thus arraigned, were really influenced by selfish, personal, or interested considerations, their natural course would be to trim their sails to the popular breeze, -to "follow" it man

Our friends and fellow-churchmen in Miramichi will, we hope, admit that there is reason and justice in the considerations which we have ventured to adduce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and it will be not reflection upon their Christian duce; and the upon their Christian duce; and the upon their Christian duce; and the upon their Christian duce and the upon their Christian duce and the upon the upon the upon the upon the upo duce; and it will be no reflection upon their Christian character, - on the contrary, it will be bringing to light its most distinguishing trait,-if they should admit it as possible, not that the clergyman complained of was violating the spirit and teaching of the Church, but that they themselves, from a multitude of perverting that they themselves, from a multitude of perverting the earliest and purest ages,—would remove the leadinfluences, had been much in the dark as to her real ing cause of that diversity of sentiment which has previews and principles, and that they have been condemning perhaps as novel and heretical what really is and beauty of its intended unity and concord, but in-Catholic and Scriptural.

We are far from meaning to assert all this with any intention to prejudge the case: we adduce these considerations as essential, in instituting a fair and impartial inquiry; for, without giving them their due in- hardly fail to produce conviction; and they who will fluence, it is impossible that a just adjudication can be not study, and therefore will not learn, should be nope of a satisfactory issue.

It is a great and grievous misfortune if, to suit a efective knowledge on the part of her own children, or to conciliate the advocates of religious error and schism, the Church is to be forced down from the position in which the Word of God has placed her .-This misfortune we are, indeed, too often constrained to mourn over; and yet it is a consolation to find that, in the honest and independent action which conviction and a sense of duty could alone impel, the clergy are above the reach of that influence which would main, and mutilate, and crush this holy institution. And if, have been unavoidably postponed. in despair of overturning our strong and impregnable position, it shall be said, -which is the best that can be said,—that the Church, as carried out in the full spirit and meaning of her constitution and teaching, is unfit for so degenerate and divided and corrupt a state of society as the present, we are constrained most solemnly to say that the efforts, and zeal, and time, and talents of every Christian should be applied to raise society to that standard of unity and obedience which the Church presupposes, and not to degrade the Church to the level of the world's perversity and sin.

The Corn Law question and its consequences, is honour of numbering amongst the subscribers to this anxiety, than we think befits a high and becoming tone We confess that when we find any of our Colonial the infatuation which has produced this great commer Churchmen in this unfortunate position, of disputing cial innovation, and perhaps revolution; but in our about the interpretation that is to be placed upon the sorrow and concern, we cannot forget that national who, in the Mother Country, have of late years set the rich in our Mother Country, -and it soon steals to novel and evil example. Vestry meetings and con- her many dependencies, -of perverting to selfish and clergymen, have latterly been so common, that we can gracious Providence has, in so pre-eminent a degree, trebled, -they have had abundance poured into their We believe that in religious disputations like these, garners with unstinted measure; and what has been who engage in them, which, if duly and honestly re- share of the bounties He has vouchsafed? No: but PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. garded, would greatly mitigate, if they did not entirely to accumulate show, and splendour, and luxuries change their usual results. It strikes us, in the first around them, -to task every resource, and employ pose that a clergyman, in a case of presumed doctrinal -in heaping up, and doating upon, the pomps and error or violation of ecclesiastical order, should be vanities which they have vowed to renounce; and at judged by any other than an ecclesiastical body. It the same time to "rob God" of his allotted "tithes is very natural and very proper that the laity of any and offerings,"—to deal out with a niggard hand what particular parish should, where their consciences are would alleviate the sufferings of the poor, - and condisturbed by what they deem errors or extravagancies tribute, with a parsimony which must make the conon the part of their clergyman, prefer their complaint; scientious Christian shudder, to the alleviation of the but it should be to their Ordinary, and most certainly spiritual darkness, vice, and ignorance which is ram-

their province, when, antecedent to any such inquiry, of them clergymen with small incomes,—we miss the indisposed to contribute even an annual trifle towards We conceive such a course to be erroneous and supplying them with religious instruction. Many of

The Corn-Bill being the law of the land, we trust

Again, and we put forward this consideration with People will not feel the effect of these commercial every humility, -a clergyman, in exerting himself to changes, if they will but simplify their living and portray and carry out the full meaning and efficacy of reduce their artificial wants. And all would soon the doctrine and discipline of the Church, must be re- perceive the benefit in the moral influence of such a garded as less affected by the soil and taint of those change. It may tend, with the blessing of heaven, to worldly considerations which persons engaged in the revive that respect for religion, its claims and its duordinary business of life are so liable to admit. He ties, which, in an intemperate pursuit of earthly things,

consequences, to offend prejudices entertained perhaps by a majority of the community in which he lives, and and if we hold fast our integrity, and discharge with a gentle in its current; the banks generally high on one His favour and His blessing.

> We are pleased to find the following extract in a late Christian Guardian, in the enumeration of the int, where Mr. and Mrs. Nelles received us with their int, where Mr. and Mrs. Nelles received us with their qualifications requisite to form a useful and efficient saal kindness. Conversing with a Delaware Chief after Minister:—

"'Preaching without study,' said an eminent Divine, 'is presumption.' And presumptuous it must be for an erring mortal to enter upon the discharge of so important a duty without study: nor is it possible for such a man to 'bring out of his treasury things new and old.' Alas! treasury he has none, who never studies. The venera-ble Wesley has said, in his advice to a preacher, 'study most useful books, and that regularly and constantly. Steadily spend all the morning in this employ, or, at least, five hours in four-and-twenty.' Anticipating the objection, 'I read only the Bible,' he replies, 'then you ought to teach others to read only the Bible, and, by a parity of reason, to hear only the Bible: but if so, you need preach no more. If you need no other book but the Bible, you have got above St. Paul. He wanted others too. 'Bring the books,' says he, 'but especially the parchments.' Contract a taste for study by study, or return to your trade,'"

We are persuaded that an attention to this rule would strike at the root of much of the prevailing fanaticism of the times; and that if the trouble and pains of inquiry were more frequently rendered then novelty and religious distraction. The insisting upon this requirement would keep out many of the unqualiand disputation which, in these days, is found to disturb the religious world. Such a study, too, as Mr. Wesley recommends, --not merely of the Bible, but of After ured and disfigured by a multitude of conflicting sects. Nothing is more desired and urged, as respects the Church of England, than this inquiry: a close and obtained, or the subject even approached with any amongst the last to arraign her polity or throw distrust upon her tenets.

> Our readers will observe that the supply of Colonial Civil Intelligence which appears this week is extremely scanty, owing to the pressure of our Ecclesiastical Intelligence. We regret that this department should be so very limited in the present number; but as a great variety of Church affairs have come to our as a great variety of Church affairs have come to our notice with prior claims on our space, there has been whom Mr. and Mrs. Nelles had invited to meet the no possibility of preventing the unusual deficiency.-Some articles relative even to Ecclesiastical matters

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TOBONTO. TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Dio-

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DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845. (Continued from our last.) Thursday, July 17.—The Bishop perceiving that Mr. McMurray was delicate in health, and would be benefited a temporary relaxation from his ordinary duties, inited him to join him in his tour for a month. This was readily accepted, and much gratification was felt at this accession to his Lordship's party; as the frank, kind and obliging disposition of Mr. McMurray render him a most desirable companion in travelling.—Our journey was rened at 7 o'clock on this morning, and we drove to the Indian village of Tuscarora, where we arrived a little before eleven, and were kindly received by the Mission-ary, the Rev. Adam Elliott. The Indians soon assembled, and the services of the day commenced; which was felt to be a great day by the Indians, as the Church and ourial-ground were consecrated, and from the care and diligence of the excellent Missionary, they appeared fully to understand the nature and pious object of the solemnity, especially in regard to the burial-ground, the consecration of which were the solemnity of the solemnity eration of which was altogether in accordance with

secration of which was altogether in accordance with their ancient and traditionary sentiments of reverence for the places in which their dead were interred.

This Mission comprehends three tribes, the Tuscaroras, Delawares, and Cayugas. The greater number of the first have been long converted, but the Delawares were for the most part Pagans until within a few years: now, however, through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Elliott, they are nearly all converted; and even the Cayugas, who have so long kept aloof and clung to their idolatry, are beginning to relax from their prejudices and to gas, who have so long kept aloor and clung to then luor-atry, are beginning to relax from their prejudices and to discern the divine origin of Christianity and the futility of their own religious belief. Many adhere to the idea that their religion came from heaven, and that spirits apearing to them forbade them to change; but, with all their characteristic shrewdness, they confess themselves unable to bring forward proof or argument. As the Missionary is making progress with the young, for they are very desirous of having their children educated, the parents are gradually reached through them. A great attraction with them is the Mechanical Institution, there they soon learn to construct the ordinary farming where they soon learn to construct the ordinary farming utensils and other implements of daily use, established at the Mohawk village; an institution highly creditable to the New England Society at whose expenses of the New England Society at the the New England Society, at whose expense it is main-

Several years ago, these Indians were tampered with by some of their kindred who came in from the United States with two Anabaptist teachers. For a time these intruders succeeded in creating religious feuds and dissentions among them; but our Missionary quietly proceeded in the even tenor of his way, and camly but resolutely refused all fellowship or intercourse with them. By degrees the Wen tenor of his way, and campy out resonately refused ill fellowship or intercourse with them. By degrees the indians themselves got tired of dissention, and discover-ing that schemes were laid by these new teachers to get ossession of a portion of their property, they have almost ll abandoned them and returned to the Church.

Thirty-four Indians were confirmed on this occasion,-Thirty-four Indians were confirmed on this occasion,—several of them very old. One woman in particular must have exceeded eighty; and amongst the number was a lame warrior of the Delaware tribe, a person of great shrewdness and till lately a stern Pagan.—A great taste for sacred music was discernible in this congregation. A choir has been formed, and they have learned music by the control of the process of them and it was They had their books before them, and it was pleasing to see them turn to the tune and sing from the notes. What was still more remarkable, one of them had constructed a bass-viol, on which he played and kept time with great accuracy. They were exceedingly leasing to see them turn to the tune and sing from the time with great accuracy. They were exceedingly at least at anxious to acquit themselves well, and they evinced great tinuance. and trammels which serve so much to warp and fetter the judgment of those who mingle more steadily with the world, and who borrow their hues of thought and action,—too often alas! in spite of themselves,—from the sinister influences exerted around them. The sinister influences exerted around them. The world sometimes be affected,—perhaps, almost uncon
solution and trammels which serve so much to warp and fetter the service, the Bishop noticed them shop and they evinced great and praised their performance.—The Missionary informed to use one which, when pursued as an act of duty, would be a comfort and a delight.

Accordingly, in the spring of the year 1845, after previous consultation amongst the Clergy of the District, it was unanimously resolved, that many of his people had a great faculty in learnant action,—too often alas! in spite of themselves,—from the sinister influences exerted around them. The their attendant losses and disappointments, be viewed with less of selfishness. Let us feel that they are described and praised their performance.—The Missionary informed that the spring of the year 1845, after previous consultation amongst the Clergy of the District, it was unanimously resolved, should be held in each Mission and duty, would be a comfort and a delight.

Again we say, let these commercial changes, with their attendant losses and disappointments, be viewed with less of selfishness. Let us feel that they are described in order that an opportunity might be afforded of explaining the interests, of the Parent Society.—

North America. He was naturally eloquent, and in a short conversation made many shrewd remarks upon the precision of the Parent Society.—

North America. He was naturally eloquent, and in a short conversation made many shrewd remarks upon the precision of the Parent Society.—

N. B.—The Subscribers are referred to the Association among the telling that an an animal provided that they are designed that they are designed that they are designed that they are designed the provided them.

better energy and zeal our obligations to Him, we shall be rich in treasures larger and more to be desired be rich in treasures larger and more to be desired,—
His favour and His blessing.

His favour and His blessing. ndian Corn.

After partaking of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott's hospitality, as doing much good to his tribe,—that the families hich had been converted, were far more orderly and omfortable in their houses than they had been before,— eir children better clothed, and all more cheerful and ppy; but still he had not yet been able to make up his ind to abjure the religion of his fathers. Sometimes the wife prevents the conversion of the husband: some-mes the husband that of the wife; and it generally hap-ens that when one is indisposed, both hold back. The reat advantages accruing to the women from living nder Christian rules, are not easily perceived in the ild state in which they still remain.

Friday, July 18.—This day was even warmer than the eceding, Visited the Mechanical Institution, at which receding. Visited the Mechanical Institution, at which tirty-seven boys and seven girls were present,—all very he children, and plainly clothed, though very neat and tean. Heard the boys read and gave them questions in aithmetic to work; also inspected their writing,—and hall respects they acquitted themselves creditably. They epeated their Catechism, and the more advanced answerd the questions, when put to them promiseuously, with treat authors and accuracy. reat quickness and accuracy. We next examined some f their work. The wagons, and iron tools and instruanta agneared to be as well made as those of professe forward in reading, writing, and accounts: they are taught swing and netting; to keep the house neat and clean, New England Society in London, by which it is sup-

thoughtfulness of their demeanour was very striking; and the music was sweet and pensive, and exceedingly affect-

At 3 P.M., we proceeded to the town of Brantford, two miles distant, where we have a white mission under the charge of the Rev. J. C. Usher. The congregation was ery good; but as there had been a Confirmation the year before, the number of Candidates on this occasion was mly eleven; yet they appeared well prepared, and duly ensible of the vows they were taking upon themselves. We have not in Brantford the same number of members of the Church, in proportion to the population, as is generally to be found in towns; and for this many causes prevail over which the Missionary could have no control. The great improvement in his health, however, enables him to increase his exertions; and his duties are discharged with a diligence and real which will see manifest its with a diligence and zeal which will soon manifest its influence in the prosperity of the Church.

Brantford is pleasantly situated at the head of the artificial navigation of the Grand River, and in the midst

of a beautiful and fertile country; so that it must soon become a great centre of commerce. After the services we returned to the Mohawk parsonage, where the even-

Saturday, July 19. - The morning was somewhat cloudy, but the sun soon broke out, and the heat was as intense as ever. After breakfast we proceeded to Mount Pleasant, seven miles distant, the heat great and the roads very dusty. This village is small but very pretty; and here a little but interesting congregation has been gathered by Mr. Usher, and they are busily employed in erecting a Church. Mr. Cook and his son, with Mr. Racy, who are its chief supporters, received us very kindly. The congregation was not large, but their deportment was very gratificing and large, was very gratifying, and this the first visit of the Bishop to their village excited no little interest. Thirteen persons were confirmed, of whom several were of mature age and even advanced in life,—among others, the three Gentlemen just named,—which added much to the solemnity of the service. This appreciation of the value of confirmation by those of mature age, who have never ad the opportunity of receiving it in youth, serves to give the ordinance its due importance; nor indeed can any hing be more natural and proper than that all, without listinction of age, should joyfully avail themselves of this public benediction of the Biehoutsulan engagements. public benediction of the Bieh ourtsulan engagements.

It was very pleasing to see the anxiety and interest maoffested by this congregation to complete their Church, and the kind feeling which subsisted between them and their Missionary, Mr. Usher. And when the Bishop in s address informed them that he had once preached at spot about 30 years ago, and compared its state then with what was exhibited now, and that perhaps not one his hearers then were amongst his present audience, the

After partaking of Mr. Cook's liberal hospitality, we proceeded ten miles to Paris,—the road dusty, and the lay intensely warm. We found the Rev. W. Betridge, Rector of Woodstock, and the Rev. John Hickie, elling Missionary, with the Rev. William Morse, the sident Minister, waiting our arrival. The congrega-The Bishop as usual preached, and addressed the candi-lates. We dined with Mr. Coleman, who appears a warm Churchman, and very intelligent person.—The si-tuation of the village of Paris is very striking, and the Church, a neat stone building in good taste, is a very pleasing object as you approach from the south-east. The Grand River here again presents itself, gently rolling over a pebbly bottom, and adds much to the beauty of

We found that we had thirty miles to drive to Sin our next appointment. The Bishop, it appears had made a mistake in going to Mount Pleasant before going to Paris,—the arrangement making a difference of ten miles at least in his journeys. The evening was sultry, and the dust so disagreeable on the sandy road, and this in many places so deep, that we were obliged to drive very quietly, so that it was eleven o'clock at night before we reached Force's Tavern, in the village of Simcoe. The people had all retired for the night, and Mr. Force was from home. But after waiting patiently until they got up, we were received with great civility, and the best ac commodation was provided which the circumstances would allow. Not that any disappointment in this respect affects the Bishop,—no poor or inadequate accommoda-tion gives him disturbance or uneasiness. But here the worthy people of the Inn evinced every anxiety to make party were enabled to retire a little after midnight.

(To be continued.)

THORNHILL PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Annual Meeting of the Thornhill Parochial Association, was held at Thornhill, on Tuesday, the 7th July, the Rev. D. E. Blake in the chair.

The Meeting was opened with the usual prayers, after

which the Report was read, and the several resolutions unanimously passed: the Rev. Messrs. Mayerhoffer, Darling, and H. Osler, who kindly attended on the occasion, speaking with much effect in their support. THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE THORNHILL PARO-CHIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Managing Committee, in presenting to the friends in office, has been marked by a considerable decrease in the amount of annual subscriptions, as compared with

ncement of the past year.

Previously to that period, and as late as the 1st July, 1845, the management of the affairs of this Association, had chiefly devolved upon the Clergyman and Churchwardens of the Parish, and, during the time they were so conducted, the Association not merely prospered, but, under the Divine blessing, attained to such a degree of efficiency, as entitled it to a prominent position amongst institutions of a similar character throughout the Diocese. In order that every encouraging measure of success,

A which had been already attained, might be rendered permanent, and, if possible, still further advanced, it was thought desirable to impart, as far as human prudence

Committee, comprised of persons resident in each mis-

sion, should be appointed, for the purpose of assisting the minister and churchwardens in the management of its affairs. It was designed by these means to diffuse among its members a more general confidence in the working of the Association, and it was hoped that a more enlarged sympathy in its designs would be awakened, and a more general interest in its continued welfare maintained, through the influence which the several members of the

rdance with these views, a Public Meeting of In accordance with these views, a Public Meeting of the Par chial Association of this Mission, was held, as you are aware, in the month of July, of last year, at which your Committee was appointed; and it is with renewed expressions of regret, they are obliged to report to this the 2nd Annual Public Meeting, that, judging from the amount of subscriptions paid into the hands of the Treasurer during the past year, the favourable anticipations, which had been formed at its commencement, have only in part been realized. have only in part been realized.

Your Committee are, however, aware that this decrease in the amount of the annual subscription list, may in some measure be accounted for, by the greatly increased local expenditure, which has the past year been incurred, for objects strictly Parochial. In addition to the four annual collections, for objects specified by the Parent Society, amounting during the page. Society, amounting, during the past year, to upwards of £25, which sum does not, of course, appear to the credit of your association, the procuring of an organ, and the incidental expenses connected with the insurance of the Church, and the payment of subordinate officers, involved a local expenditure of not less than £175, making, alto gether, a sum of £200, which has been collected within the mission during the past year for religious objects, but not brought into the accounts of the Association.— Yet, notwithstanding this large amount of incidental ex-Tet, notwithstanding this large amount of incidental expense, your Committee, taking into consideration the measures adopted to ensure to the operations of your association increased efficiency, did flatter themselves, that the Association would, at the very least, have sustained its former position.

of the decrease in the amount of pecuniary support hitherto accorded to this Association, that considerable disappointment was experienced by some of the subscribers, in consequence of the non-appointment of a travelling Missionary to the Home District, an object so important as to have induced your Association to appropriate, for a period of three years, an annual stipend of £20 towards its accomplishment. Your Committee beg to assure those subscribers, that it was their first care to inform the Incorporated Society of the generous appropriation that had been made by your Association, and that no fitting opportunity has been since allowed to pass, without arging, in the proper quarter, the necessity of making such appointment, with as little delay as possible. And it was with extreme regret your Committee learnt that it was found impossible at once to afford to this District, the Missionary aid so earnestly desired by your Associa on, owing to a lack of Clergymen, so lamentable, that no individual could be spared to undertake the duties of

no individual could be spared to undertake the duties of this important station. But your Committee are assured that as soon as this difficulty shall have been overcome, your appropriation shall be faithfully applied to the sacred object for which it was designed.

Your Committee have derived much satisfaction from observing, in the last Annual Report of the Incorporated Society, the following passage, in which allusion is made to this subject:—

"There has been no travelling Missionary as yet appointed in the Home District. This has arisen, not from any want of means, but from its being impossible from any want of means, but from its being impossible to procure a Clergyman. Perhaps there is no District which more needs an increase in the number of Clergymen than this, when the rapid increase of its population is taken into account, and the Society trusts that this most desirable object will be accomplished during the

Present year."
Your Committee trust that it will be apparent to the Subscribers to this Parochial Association, from the above extract, that the object they have so much at heart has not been overlooked. And although, through some inadvertency, the appropriation of your Association has not been noticed in the Annual Report, your Committee feel assured that the liberal contribution of this comparatively small Mission is appreciated by the Parent eiety as it deserves.

Your Committee feel it due to the Parent Society and themselves, to offer this explanation to those who may have experienced disappointment at the delay which has occurred in furnishing a travelling Missionary to the Home Dietrict. Home District.

Whilst lamenting the discouragement arising from this disappointment, and from the defalcation of the funds of this Association, sources of anxiety which it is fervently

this Association, sources of anxiety which it is fervently hoped will be but temporary, it is matter of much consolation to your Committee to be enabled to assure this Meeting of the general prosperity of the Society.

In laying before the members of the Church the Report of its labours for the past year, the Incorporated Society feels called upon gratefully to record "its humwhich it has pleased Almighty God to bless its exertions during the past year, in behalf of Apostolic truth and Apostolic order. During the same period, the various objects for which the Society has been Incorporated have been kept steadily in view, and carried out as far as cirbeen kept steadily in view, and carried out as far as cirbeen kept steadily in view, and carried out as far as circumstances would permit. The circulation of Books from the Depository has increased, and more systematic measures have been taken at Toronto for concentrating the business of the Society, whether as regards donations fectionate excitement of the little congregation was very to its objects in money or lands, and for putting every thing in a more efficient train of action."

In another part of the Report it is stated that "Upon reviewing the labours of the past year, it will be found that a great deal has been done in furtherance of the that a great deal has been done in furtherance of the Sociey's objects; and that a proper spirit of religious enquiry, from which the happiest results may be expected, has been aroused in many places." And we are further assured that "the principles of the Church, in proportion as they become known and appreciated, are silently taking root throughout this wide and fertile country, and dispossing the clouds of ignorance before the light of dispersing the clouds of ignorance before the light of primitive truth."

Such gratifying intelligence cannot fail to afford pleasure to this meeting, and to stimulate the members of this Association to redouble their efforts to retrieve their Association to reduce the end to retrieve shall former position, knowing that in due time they shall receive a suitable reward if they be not weary in well-

One statement contained in this otherwise gratifying Report has occupied the serious attention of your Committee, and they feel constrained to notice it because of ts important bearing on the present and future welfare of the Church in this Province. It is this—the pointed reference therein made to the only adverse circumstance that seems in any measure, during the past year, to have impeded the operations of the Society. It is stated in that Report, "That no addition has been made this year to the number of Travelling Missionaries, which has arisen from the impossibility of procuring Clergymen, not from any deficiency in the funds appropriated for this phrpose; as the hopes expressed last year on this point have been realized to a considerable extent, and the riety is now in a position to support from ten to twelve

Your Committee cannot resist the conclusion that this difficulty in procuring Clergymen when there is no deficiency in funds for their support, can only be accounted for on the supposition advanced by one of the speakers at the last Anniversary Meeting of the Society, viz. "That where the remuneration to Ministers of the Church after

Your Committee trust that this obstacle to the present and future increase and efficiency of the Church will it will be because we deserve to fall; not because our sum it will be because we deserve to fall; not because our sum it will be cal authorities, and they feel persuaded that the several Parochial Associations throughout the Diocese will heartily co-operate with them in carrying out any practicable scheme which may be devised in the proper quarter, for

the removal of so serious an evil. In presenting the account of annual Receipts and Expenditure, your Committee beg leave thankfully to acknowledge the very valuable services of the individuals who kindly consented to act as Collectors during the past year, and they humbly pray that the blessing of Almighty God and of his son Jesus Christ, in whose service they have laboured, may rest upon them and every member of

your Association. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. The following is a brief account of the income and expenditure of the Association:—

Receipts for year ending 31st March, 1845, £46 8 1846, 38 1 0 Total £84 9 2 Which has been laid out thus:
One fourth to Parent Society, for 1845
Balance due on repairs of the Church
Grant to Sunday School, Thornhill
Travelling Missionaries 3 3 9 3 14 1 40 0 0 9 4 6 Repairing Church-yard fence One-fourth to Parent Society, 1846 ...

RESOLUTIONS

Moved at the Second Annual Meeting of the Thornhill Parochial Association, July 7th, 1846.

1st. That the Report just read be adopted, and transmitted for insertion in the *Church* newspaper. apathy in its designs would be awakened, and a more level in its continued welfare maintained, ough the influence which the several members of the mmittee might reasonably be expected to exert in its respective localities.

In the chart newspaper.

2nd. That this meeting desires to record its deep sense of thankfulness to Almighty God for the increased success vouchsafed to the Parent Society, and for that measure that has attended this particular Branch.

3rd. That whilst this meeting laments the non-appointment of a Travelling Missionary in the Home District, it does hope, from the prosperous state of the funds of the Parent Society, that such measures may be devised as shall in time overcome the universally felt and deeply to be deplored cause that has led to it.

4th. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Officers and Agents of this Association, for their kind and efficient services during the past year, and that they be respectfully requested to continue the same for the current year.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. (Abridged from the Halifax Times.) An interesting meeting of this body was held on Mon-day the 22nd ult., at the Harmonic Hall, at which there vere present between 30 and 40 clergy from all parts of

the Province.

The Service as usual opened with the 100dth Psalm, after which the Lord Bishop explained the intention of meeting and introduced to notice the zeal and success of the clergy in the rural districts. He congratulated the meeting upon the unanimity which had distinguished their proceedings, and expressed his hope, that by the blessing of God upon their endeavours, the society would gradually attain to permanent usefulness, and supply to our destitute settlements that religious care, which might relieve her over burdened parent at home. His Lordship our destitufe settlements that rengious care, which and selieve her over burdened parent at home. His Lordship referred to the earnest desire which had been so frequently expressed for visiting Missionaries, and stated that altho fit persons had not yet been found to engage permanently in that important and difficult work, he had from time to time obtained the transient services of Missionaries for the distant and most destitute places.—Their services had been eminently successful, and had increased the desire for more constant ministrations; especially in the visit of the Rev. Mr. Nichols, who had not returned from the Township of Barrington, having just returned from the Township of Barrington, having deeply interested the people in the work of the Church and in the care of their souls. His Lordship concluded his affectionate address by calling upon Mr. Nichols to

read his Report.

The Report was listened to with great attention.—It pourtrayed in vivid colours the destitution of many settlements, and the salutary effects by the daily ministrations

The first Resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Bridgetown, in a luminous speech, in which he indicated the Parent Society, and made her an object

he indicated the Parent Society, and made her an object worthy of our imitation, and he concluded by an ener getic appeal to the people of Halifax.

The Resolution (he observed) expresses a regret on the part of this meeting "that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's exhausted resources will not permit them to expand their operations in this Province." This assertion will admit of some explanation. The exhaustion which we have to deplore in the resources of the Society does not, it is gratifying to learn, arise from any Society does not, it is gratifying to learn, arise from any diminution of their income: but from the innumerable and daily increasing calls, which are continually urged upon them from almost every portion of our vast Colonial empire. And among the dependencies of the British Crown, I need not inform you, there are very many Provinces which from their peculiar circumstances have more pressing claims upon the Society's bounty, than any which are of this land can urge. For Nove Section any which are of this land can urge.—For Nova Scotia has long since not only engaged the attention of that venerable institution, but enjoyed its liberality to the

Sure then we have no reason whatever to complain if the Society call upon us after a steady support for a period of 117 years, to make some efforts now for our own reli-

The Resolution expresses that the zeal of the Clergy and the well directed energies of Chuchmen will be adequate to our own Missionary calls. It may, perhaps, be requisite to ascertain on what this hope may be reasonably grounded. I conceive that under the Providence of God, our hope of success in this particular must be maintained to the Engage of the proving to the Engage. y owing to the Episcopal principle which is the characistic of our system.

The event known as the reformation of religion took place, as most of you must be aware, about 300 years ago. At nearly the same period it spread over Germany, Switzerland, England, and Scotland. Now whoever reads the works of Luther, Melancthon, and other zealons I formers, and compares them with the writings of succeptions of a modern date, will discover a wonderful de-

others of a modern date, will discover a wonderful departure from the first principles of the great reformers.

Again if any of you be at the trouble to examine the system of discipline recommended in the works of John Knox, the great Scotch Reformer, or to read the writings of the Melvilles and Rutherfords; and compare them with the productions that issue from the press by Scottish Divines of the present day, you will perceive such a vast difference, such an utter change of well defined principles, as the different tastes and positions of the respective ages cannot possibly account for.

formation have not only continued to us, but are even now carried out amongst us in their full integrity. At this moment they are as well defined, and are as active and operative in guiding our views, as they were at the

Now let me ask to what do we owe it, that we are thus favoured more than the Churches of Germany or of Scotland? I humbly conceive that under Divine Providence we are indebted for this invaluable blessing to the principle. ciple of Episcopacy and superintendence which distinguishes our system. It thus becomes a sort of guarantee for the security of our discipline and the integrity of our faith; a means in the hands of our God to promote his Gospel for the salvation of immortal souls.

1st.—Resolved, that we regret the exhausted resources of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the inability to expand her operations in this country, but still entertain the hope that the well directed zeal of the Clergy, and the cordial support of the people, will render the Church efficient for

Bullock, of Digby, in doing which he bestowed a well merited enlogium upon British valour, and earnestly entreated a proof of British liberality. 2nd.—Resolved, that while exulting in our recent victories on the Sutlej, and ascribing glory to God that he has opened another great and effectual door for the free course of the Gos-

pel, we feel that the best expression of Christian gratitude is the earnest endeavour to provide for our own spiritual necessities, and thereby give the Parent Society full scope among the

a long and expensive preparation does not exceed the wages of a respectable mechanic or labourer, it is not altogether to be wondered at that this difficulty should it—Christian Societies act upon it—they believe it marks our own destiny to evangelize the world, and that our faithfulness or neglect will decide our position among the Your Committee trust that this obstacle to the present nations. We have risen by the power of God -- if we fall has attained meridian splendour and must decline, but because our light shines not upon the heathen, and we strive not together as we ought for the faith of the Gospel. I cannot believe in the natural life of a nation, that it must of necessity rise, culminate and set-only let the

Towards the conclusion of the Rev. Gentleman's earnest and animated address—which it is cause of regret that we cannot publish at length—the following words of

exhortation were introduced:-We ask for something more than your alms-some-

The third Resolution related to the present state and The third Resolution related to the present state and prospects of the Collegiate, and to the efforts contemplated by its Alumni and friends to make it more efficient. This was advocated by the Rev. Alfred Gilpin in an able speech, and its adoption pressed by a series of sound arguments. It is an incalculable advantage both to the Collegiant of the Church, that we raise up a hand of paties clergy, attached to the country and interested in its improvement. To do this effectually King's College must be and rendered more efficient. At present it be supported and rendered more efficient.

pies, as the different tastes and positions of the respective ages cannot possibly account for.

Now take a glance at the state of our present position in respect to the doctrines of the Reformation.

We find that in our Church the principles of the Re-

our own Missionary purposes. The Rev. Mr. Elliott seconded the Resolution. The second Resolution was moved by the Rev. Wm.

After describing the recent augmentations of the British dominion, the Speaker continued as follows:

The accession of such vast territory to the British

Church follow hard upon the camp, and our safety will be identified with the promise that "no weapon that is formed against her shall prosper."

We ask for something more than your alms—something more than even of your abundance to contribute much. To cast your bread upon the waters and then sit down carelessly to watch the circle it makes upon the surface, is to be satisfied with the mere amnsement of religion when the demand is for self devotion and for self denial—for your deepest interest—your more fervent prayers—your more diligent exertion. Do something to extend the Kingdom of Christ, and advance the happiness of your own countrymen. Do something that may gain the ear of God for your wants, and secure the arm of God for your defence; and then if while desiring peace, and praying for peace, a war is forced upon us, we shall have a loyal and a brave people to meet the enemy at the gate—ready to maintain the honour of their my at the gate—ready to maintain the honour of their country, and, if it be the will of God, to die in her de-

bers are referred to the Appendix Report of the Parent Society, for fthe Subscriptions received.

D. E. Blake,

Chairman of Manag'g. Committee.

Chairman of Manag'g. Committee.

and the hope that it would not be in vain.

The resolution was seconded by the Treasurer, who cordially joined in all the affectionate feeling expressed by Mr. Gilpin, and all the hope for the permanent pros-perity of the Institution. 3rd .- Resolved, That as the efficient work of the Church

depends much upon the sound education and pious training of her Ministry, it is the advantage no less than the duty of Churchmen to support the Associated Alumni in carrying out their laudable design of rendering the Collegiate establishment at Windsor more efficient.

4th Resolution by Mr. Leaver,-4th.-Resolved, That it is the conviction of this Meeting that the future prosperity of the Church in this Province must depend much upon the action of the Church Society, and that the necessity of a permanent endowment cannot be too earnest-

By supporting the Church Society in this Diocese, (he said) we may aid in the permanent establishment and endowment of the Church. But to effect this the funds placed at the disposal of this Society must be very largely increased. Let me then beg you to devote a large portion of that substance of which God hath made you His stewards, to the support of His Church through the instrumentality of the Diocesan Church Society, sure, as you may be, that every contribution will be carefully used and faithfully accounted for. And if I may seem to be too urgent in this request, I must take shelter under the words of the Resolution which I now submit to you, and which certainly affords an ample shield to the most and which certainly affords an ample shield to the me importunate solicitations; as it says that "our people cannot be too earnestly reminded of their duty to con-

tribute to the permanent endowment of the Church in

The illness of the Rev. W. Cogswell, and his resigna-

approved of unanimously in the Committee, but reserved for the General Meeting at the suggestion of the Bishop.

5th.—Resolved, That this Meeting having learned with much regret the resignation of their estimable Secretary on account of the bush of the suggestion. count of ill health, and the consequent loss of his valuable ser rices, take this occasion to express their sympathy in his ffliction; their thanks for the efficient aid he has long gratuitously given to the Society, and their hope that he may yet, by the will of God, be restored to his former health and ministerial usefulness. Resolved further, That the Rev. H. L. Owen and J. G. A. Creighton, Esq., be a committee to wait upon the Rev. W. Cogswell, with the foregoing Resolution, unanimous-

ly passed by this Society. His Lordship the Bishop in putting the Resolution, expressed his satisfaction that the services of Mr. Cogswell were duly appreciated, and having again congratu-lated the meeting upon the mutual affection of the clergy, and their perfect agreement upon the value and beneficial tendency of the Society, a collection was made, and he dismissed the assembly with the customary Benediction.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, which came to hand this morning, contains accounts of the examinations of the Collegiate Schools and King's College, Fredericon, from which we learn that His Excellency Chancellor conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on Mr. William Street and Mr. Thomas Smith, and that

Mr. William Dole, formerly a pupil of Dr. Paterson, the Grammar School of St. John, was elected to the University Scholarship which had been proposed to general competition KING'S COLLEGE, Windsor, (N. S.) June 26.—At a

Convocation held this day in the College Hall, the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, A.M. of this University, and Rector of D.D. B. was admitted to the Degrees of B.D. and KING'S COLLEGE, Fredericton.—The College Council,

at a late meeting, confirmed the appointment of Charles Fisher, Esquire, as Registrar, in the room of the Hon. G. P. Street, recently promoted to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of this Province.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. Fourteen Days Later from England.

Passage of the Corn Law Bill—Defeat of the Irish Coercion Bill—Resignation of Sir Ro-bert Peel's Ministry—New Ministry under Lord John Russell—Reception of the Oregon Trea-ty—New Pope Elected.

The steamship Cambria left Liverpool on the 4th, and arpassage to Boston in thirteeen days.

of seventy-three on the Irish Coercion Bill. THE CABINET. Lord Chancellor-Lord Cottenham.

President of the Council-Marquis of Lansdowne. Lord Privy Seal - Earl of Minto. Secretary for the Home Department—Sir George Gray. Secretary for the Foreign Department—Viscount Palmer-

Secretary for the Colonies—Earl Grey.

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord John Russell.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Charles Wood.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Campbell.

Paymaster General—Mr. Macaulay.

Woods and Bowell Williams Weight Woods and Forests-Viscount Morpeth. Postmaster General — Marquis of Clanricarde.
Board of Trade — Earl of Clarendon.
Board of Control — Sir John Hobbouse.
Chief San Chief Secretary for Ireland-Mr. Labouchere. Admiralty-Earl of Auckland.

NOT OF THE CABINET. Master of the Mint—Right Hon. R. L. Sheil.
Secretary at war—Hon. Fox Maule.
Attorney General—Sir Thomas Wilde.
Lord Advocate—Mr. A. Rutherford
Solicit. Mr. T. Maitle Solicitor General for Scotland—Mr. T. Maitland.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl of Besborough.
Commander in Chief—Duke of Wellington.

Master General of the Ordnance—Marquis of Anglesey.
The Times says:—Mr. Cobden, the able head of the AntiCorn Law League, would have been offered a place in the cabinet had not his impaired health and finances forbidden.
A mong the last acts of Peel were the elevation of Lord Francis Egerton to the Persona and the greating of a few Baronass. cis Egerton to the Peerage, and the creation of a few Baronets; among them the clder Gladstone, father of the Secretary for the Colonies.

The Minister congratulates Parliament on the state of the country, on the general existence of peace and amity, especially with France, and on the settlement of the Oregon Question. He pays a high compliment to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Aberdeen, for his exertions to settle this matter amicable, and expressly asserts that the pacific expressions atamicably, and expressly asserts that the pacific expressions attached by the U. S. Senate to the Notice resolutions induced the Ministry to make the offer which has resulted in a settlement. He proceeds to give the following as the important see tions of the Oregon Treaty, which of course removes all doubt

"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the Line of boundary between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

"From the point at which the 49th parallel of North latitude shall be found to intersect the Northern branch of the Columbia river the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence days the said raise stream to the cease, with free access into down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States, it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intending to prevent, the government of the United States for making any regulations respecting the payingtion of the said river or rivers not incompared to the said river or rivers and the said riv

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the Senate by a majority of 38 votes to 12, adopted yesterday evening a resolution advising the President to accept the terms proposed by Her Ma-

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"R. PACKENHAM.

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T." &c. The corn and customs modification bills have become laws, and will not trouble the new ministry. Sugar will be the immediate difficulty of the new Premier. The present duties expire at the end of a month, and the free traders will insist on a repeal of all discrimination between the free and the slave-The London Times, in a strong and triumphant article on

the Oregon settlement, says:—
"The navigation of the Columbia is perpetually, not temporarily, as has been erroneously asserted by the American prints,

THE NEW CORN BILL. - The New Corn Bill (9th and 10th Vic. cap. 22,) came into operation on the 27th ultimo, and the duties payable under it, until the 1st of February, 1849, are as

If imported from any foreign country, not being a British

FLOUR & WHEAT MEAL. Average Price. Duty. Per Cwt. of 196 lb. under 48s - - - 10s - - - 3s 5\frac{1}{2}d - - - 6s 0 6.32

48s & under 49s - - - 9s - - - 3s 1\frac{1}{2}d - - 5s 4 31 50s - - - 8s - - - 2s 9d - - - 4s 9 24 " 50s - - - 8s - - 2s 4\frac{1}{6}\tau - - 4s 2 17
" 51s - - - 7s - - 2s 4\frac{1}{6}\tau - - 4s 2 17
" 52s - - - 6s - - 2s 0\frac{3}{4}\tau - - 3s 7 10 528 " 538 - - - 58 - - - 18 8 d - - - 58 0 3 538 and upwards - - - 48 - - - 18 4 d - - - 28 4 28 If the produce of, or imported from, any British possess

out of Europe ;-Wheat, barley, bear or bigg, oats, rye, peas and beans, the duty shall be for every quarter 1s.

Wheatmeal, barleymeal, oatmeal, ryemeal, peameal and beaumeal, the duty shall be for every cwt. 43d. On and after the 1st of February, 1849, the duties hereafter

named shall be paid, viz:—
Upon all wheat, barley, bear or bigg, oats, rye, peas, beans, for every quarter 1s.

Upon all wheatmeal and flour, barleymeal, oatmeal, ryemeal and flour, peameal and beanmeal, for every cwt. 4½., and so in

proportion for a less quantity. Up to the 29th ultimo, when the new duties came into ope ration, our corn market remained very dull, the dealers buying most sparingly, in anticipation of lower prices. Since ther the sales have been more extensive, but owing to the pressure the sales have been more extensive, out our general per of very heavy supplies, prices have declined considerably—the best samples of United States wheat having been sold at 7s to 7s 4d per 70lb, duty paid; Western Canal flour 27s, Baltimore 26s 3d, to 26s 6d, Philadelphia and New Orleans 25s 6d to 26s. The best brands of Canadian brought 26s 6d to 27s.— Indian corn being in large supply, has declined to 32s to 33s for white, and 30s to 31s for yellow. Indian meal is now un-

aleable at 15s per barrel.

The stock of wheat and flour in bond, at this port on the 30th ultimo, was 280,000 quarters of wheat, and 738,000 bar-rels of flour, (which does not include the recent arrivals from canada,) and as the duty will advance to 5s per quarter to-day, with the prospect of a further advance to 6s in the course of a few weeks, should prices remain at the present currency, the whole of the above quantity has been already cleared at the duty of 4s per quarter. The prospect of our growing crops have become still more cheering, owing to the late refreshing

ther continue favourable. IRISH COERCION BILL .- On Thursday, the 25th, the adjourned debate, on the second reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) bill, and Sir W. Somerville's amendment thereto, was resumed by Mr. Stafford O'Brien, who, regarding the question as one of confidence in the Government would not do otherwise than vote against the bill. On a division, there appeared— For the amendment against the second reading of the

rains, with the certainty of an early harvest, should the wea-

bill, Majority against the bill and against the Government 78

Arrival of the Great Britain. THREE AND A HALF DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By Telegraph to Rochester. (From the British Colonist Extra.)

Thursday Morning, 23rd July, 1846. The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 7th instant, and brings 3½ days later intelligence than the Cambria. She has 119 passengers, and a full cargo of merchandise—her freight amounting to £3,500 sterling.

There is no mention made of any successor to Earl Cathcart

Last Tuesday's issue of the Colonist supplies us with the as Governor General of Canada. It is intimated that he may be displaced by Mr. Charles Buller.

Accounts from the United States one day later had been rebles in Mexico will be of brief duration. It is presumed that

Two highly important events have occurred since we last addressed our readers. These are, the passing of the Corn Bill and the resignation of the Ministry.

On the evening of Thursday, June 25th, the House of Lords passed the third reading of the Corn Bill without a division.

At two o'clock the succeeding morning the House of Commons left Sir Robert Peel and the Government in a minority of seventy-three on the Leid-Correion Bill. in his re-election to Parliament—except, possibly, Mr. Macaulay, in Edinburgh, where his support of the Maynooth grant, and his want of sympathy with the Free Church, have made

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET .- The second edition of the terms. Liverpool Times says, a very extensive business was done in the corn market, principally in United States and Canadian flour, although at somewhat lower prices. The demand for this ar-

ticle has become somewhat quicker, and is used to mix with United States flour reported during the week ending July 6, -29,480 bbls. Canadian 22,644. Wheat from the U. S.,

7,497 qrs, Corn 6,176 qrs. The prices have been for prime western flour 26s. 6d. to 27s. Philadelphia 25s. Ohio 24s. 6d. to 26s., and Canadian 25s. to 26s. for 196 lbs.

Colonial.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW, having rendered void all the old Commissions, the following gentlemen have been re-gazetted, as Registrars in Upper Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 11th July, 1846. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Registrars of the following respective counties of Upper Canada, under the Act 9th Vict.

eorge D. Reed-Prescott and Russell,

Hon. Alex. Fraser—Glengarry. John McLean—Stormont. Alexander McDonell—Dundas. George T. Burke-Carleton. Alexander McMillan-Lanark. James Morris-Renfrew. John Patton-Grenville, David Jones-Leeds. Charles Stuart - Frontenac. George S. Boulton—Northumberland.
Charles Ruhidge—Peterborough.
Thomas Ward—Durham.
Samuel Ridout—York. George Lount Simcoe. Thomas Racey Halton

Alexander Stewart—Wentworth. Henry W. Peterson—Waterloo. John Powell-Lincoln and Welland. Agnew P. Farrell-Haldimand. Hercules Burwell-Middlesex. James Ingersoll—Oxford. Francis L. Walsh—Norfolk. John Galt-Huron.

William Jones-Kent. Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft, formerly United States Indian Agent at Michilimackinac, has been murdered by a half-breed at the Sault Saint Marie. The United States papers say that a large party has started in pursuit of the murderer. Most of our readers have heard of the Schoolcraft family from a perusal of Mrs. Jamieson's interesting work in which she describes her visit to this amiable family. This shocking occurrence will be deeply regretted by all who were acquainted with this unfortunate gentleman, and know the exertions which he made to civilize and improve the moral and spiritual condition of the In-

vilize and improve the moral and spiritual condition of the Indian tribes.—Montreal Courier.

The Quebec Gazette of the 15th, received yesterday, states that £994 had been collected up to that date for the sufferers at St. John's, Newfoundland.—Ibid.

Here it will be seen that there is no limitation wnatever to the term of the British free navigation of the Columbia; and the following letter from the Euglish Envoy at Washington shows that the terms are accepted precisely as transmitted:—
shows that the terms are accepted precisely as transmitted:—
good auspices, and we trust that it will not be long before we are called upon to chronicle the breaking of the ground at this are called upon to chronicle the breaking of the ground at the called upon to chronicle the breaking of the ground at the called upon to chronicle the breaking of the ground at the called upon to chronicle the breaking of the ground at the called upon to chronicle the breaking of the ground at the called upon to chronicle the breaking of the ground at the called upon to chronicle the breaking of th "My Lord,—In conformity with what I had the honour to state in my despatch No. 68, of the 7th instant, the President sent a message on Wednesday last to the Senate, submitting for the opinion of that body the draught of a convention for the settlement of the Oregon question, which I was instructed by your lordship's despatch No. 19, of the 18th of May, to propose for the acceptance of the United States.

"After a few hours' deliberation on each of the three days, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the Senate by a majority of 38 votes to 12 adopted, vesterday venning a resolution and means whereby the trade of this city is to be initiated by our own, and in this matter deserves to be initiated by our own, and in this matter deserves to be initiated by our own, and in this matter deserves to be initiated by our own, and in this matter deserves to be initiated by our own, and in this matter deserves to be initiated by our own, and in this matter deserves to be initiated by our own, and in this matter deserves to be initiated by our own, and were we to display the same energy, a very short period would leapse before the cars run through from the St. Lawrence to the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the Province is deeply interested in the work being carried out, and every class of the community will benefit by it in a greater or less degree; it is therefore the duty of all to lend their hearty co-operation to a scheme to which we look as one of the principal degree in the community will be end to be ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercantile man in this section of the ocean. Every mercant

e close of the present year we shall be left without sufient funds to pay the current expenses of the present
ablishment, when the condition of the Church makes
more than ever necessary to enlarge its sphere of usemess. The Rev. Gentleman concluded his speech by
Dressing his entirection that a Deputation was noted.

The Crops.—We learn that the Fly which has committed
great ravages in the wheat crop in Lower Canada for several
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this advice, and Mr. Buchanan accord intormed by a gentleman, who has within these lew days minutely examined several large fields of wheat, that where the Fly has attacked the ear about one half of the crop will be cut off; but that in many places the first joint of the straw has been attacked, and where this is the case, the head is destroyed

In this neighborhood a large quantity of the wheat crop has been injured by the rust, and some which we noticed last week was considerably shrunk. The cradle is in very general use throughout the District. The bay harvest has, we may say, been well got in, and is an excellent crop. Oats, in genera appears short. Potatoes look well, and are declining in price. We regret to say that our accounts from the neighbourhoods of Wellington Square and Nelson are most gloomy, respecting the Wheat crop. Oats, Potatoes and Turnips appear healthy In the neighbourhood of Dundas, the Hogs have been turned into some of the Wheat fields .- Hamilton Gazette.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—For some time the weather has been intensely hot. On the 11th inst., the mercury rose to 105 in the shade, which is higher than we recollect to The hopes recently entertained of an abundant harvest are

in a great measure frustrated, inasmuch as the wheat is generally affected with rust. Corn and Potatoes are said to look well. There are no rumours, as yet of any blight appearing in the FIRE IN TORONTO. - We are sorry to say that, on Sunday

morning, the 19th inst., the dwelling-house of J. G. Spragge, Esq., was almost wholly destroyed by fire. There was an Insurance on the premises to the amount of £1000, George Benjamin, Esq., Proprietor of the Belleville Intelligencer has been appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Orange Society, in the room of Mr. O. R. Gowan.

HOME AND SIMCOE DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association has been POST-PONED to Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of Thursday, July 23.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will be held, D. V., at the Parsonage, Newmarket, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th August. ALEX. SANSON, Secretary.

York Mills, 15th July, 1846. CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E.

Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-uptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co partnership. D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

Information Wanted, F JOHN O, NEIL, who, with his wife, arrived at Quebec OF JOHN O, NEIL, who, with his wife, the accident lost about six weeks ago, the woman by some accident lost

her passage up the river, and is sadly distressed, being a stranger and without friends. Any person knowing the whereabouts of O'Neil will do an act of charity by forwarding information to the Rev. E. J. Boswell, Williamsburg. The parties are July 1846. WANTED,

GOOD MAID, OF ALL WORK, for a small family.

JOHN HARRINGTON,

BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, an extensive assortment of the celebrated "Van Norman Stoves," which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms,—which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms,—without producing any rent or interest whatever.

The Subscriber begs most respectfully to say, that in every interest whatever is the subscriber begs most respectfully to say, that in every interest whatever. JOHN HARRINGTON.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846 IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE,

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

upon the most approved plan: the object being to unite the benefit of School discipline and elegant deportment with the advantages of home education. Terms and references may be had upon application to Mrs. Penn.

Governess Wanted, member of the Church. Address A. B., care of the Rev. ADAM TOWNLEY, the Glebe, near Dunnville.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this Institution, 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 Third day of August next.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon, precisely.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon, precisely.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon, precisely.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon, precisely. By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 11th July 1840. Toronto, 11th July, 1846. W. MORRISON,

WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, favourable terms. SILVER SMITH, &c. NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, July 15, 1846.

THE CRUSADES AND OTHER POEMS. BY JOHN BREAKENRIDGE. THE Subscribers to this Volume are hereby notified that they can obtain their copies on application at the following places. Subscriptions payable on delivery. Montreal,..... Armour & Ramsay

Kingston, Ramsay, Armour & Co.
Toronto, H. & W. Rowsell. Belleville, W. Fitzgibbon, Esq.
Niagara, Davidson's Bookstore.
St. Catherines, John G. Stevenson, Esq. Sandwich, A. O. McLean, Esq.

The lists sent to Bytown and Hamilton not having been returned, no copies have as yet been forwarded to those places.

A few extra copies are on sale at Toronto, Kingston and Kingston, June, 2nd 1846.

Just Received from England, THE

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

Here it will be seen that there is no limitation whatever to amounted, we believe, to £400.—Montreal Herald.

SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

Brock Tupper, Esq. Price 6s. 3d.

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

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES at the Store of for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate. WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY,

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, IN 1846. the purpose of Assisting the Members of the Society in the Acquisition of Freehold and Leasehold Property, and in the Removal of Incumbrances or Liabilities upon Property already held by them, and to Enable them to Receive the Amount of their Shares in Advance, upon farnishing good

Meter's Address to his Servants. 8s. 9d. per 100.

THE

PROSPECTUS. SHARES £100 each. MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 10s. PER SHARE. - ENTRANCE FEE,

58, PER SHARE.—TRANSFER FEE, 2s. 6d. PER SHARE. DIRECTORS:

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

Treasurer and Secretary

N ASSOCIATION of this description may be considered A N ASSOCIATION of this description may be considered as having two main objects. First, it affords the easiest and ultimately the most profitable means of investing savings, small or otherwise; and, secondly, it gives a ready means of

small or otherwise; and, secondly, it gives a ready means of acquiring unincumbered real property, without the capital usually necessary for that purpose.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, established in England, have been infull and successful operation for the last twenty-five years, or thereabouts; the benefits and advantages arising from them having been fully developed and ascertained during that period. The this useful and uniformly conservative journal has assumed an enlarged form and improved appearance. The notice of this alteration is accompanied by a renewed profession of attachment to the principles which have hitherto guided its career

The shares of the Society are £100 each, and are paid up by regular monthly instalments of 10s. on each share. These monthly payments are compulsory, and continue to the termination of the Society, which will be in about ten years. The money thus paid in is allowed to accumulate for a few months; and, as soon as the amount is sufficient, a meeting of the members takes place, and the money is offered in loans to the highest bidders, who pay such bonuses therefor as they may consider it worth while. Any member desirous either of building or purchasing a house, (whether for his own use or to rent), or of paying for one already purchased, is thus enabled to obtain ds from the Society, to an extent not exceeding the amount of his share or shares subscribed for. As security for such advance, he gives the Society a mortgage upon real estate; upon which mortgage he continues to pay the interest merely until the funds of the Society, from bonuses and other sources, have so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for has been realized,—and the Society consequently terminates. Then, without having (apparently) repaid the principal, otherwise than by the monthly subscriptions before mentioned, the mortgage is given up to him, and his property is thus freed from

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

liability.

Again, to a person becoming a member without any intention either of purchasing, building, or borrowing, a mode of investment is presented which experience has proved to be most profitable and satisfactory; as, from the united accumulations arising from bonuses, interest, &c., the full amount of the shares will be realized long before the same thing would take

An Episcopalian would be preferred. Apply to G. B.

WYLLIE, No. 72, Caurch Street.

Toronto, July 1856.

470-5 enumerated the following:

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education.

Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARSTHER'S, Montreal.

July 14, 1846.

VAN NORMAN'S STOVES.

3. Merchants, builders, mechanics, labourers, and clerks in commercial, banking and other establishments, are among the classes most likely to be benefitted, more or less, by the insti-

circumstances, cannot allow their deposits to remain the requi-Site length of time, may assign or dispose of their shares at any time; and the purchase may sometimes be made to advantage by the Society itself, for the general benefit of the members.

The facilities in the way of loan are of such a nature, that a person possessed of a small sum, say from £50 to £100 (probably useless to him for most practical purposes) may, by means of an advance from the Society, at once acquire a property of five or six times the amount, or even upwards

As institutions of this nature have stood the test of a quar-

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, JAMES STREET, HAMILTON,

Will Re-open August 12.

TWELVE YOUNG LADIES are received as members their intellectual improvement, and great attention paid to their their intellectual improvement, and great attention paid to their health and personal comfort. The Studies are conducted upon the most approved plan: the object being to unite the benefit of School discipling and shows.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES factorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this courtry, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its value in direct proportion, the profits and advantages arising factorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this courtry, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its value in direct proportion, the profits and advantages arising factorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this courtry, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its value in direct proportion, the profits and advantages arising for a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

Thos. Kirkpatrick Eson Court.

Further information may, for the present, be obtained by applying to the President, or to the Acting Secretary, at the office of Messrs. HARRISON & FOSTER, Wellington Buildings, King Street, where the names of intending subscribers will be

To Educate four pupils, the eldest 10 years of age, must be able to teach Music and French, and be a sound NEW SUMMER GOODS.

J. HOLMAN,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, HAS just received a large and choice assortment of SUM-MER GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally. They coasist

and Gold do., Black Cassmerett, &c. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Washing Satin and Figured Vestings,

469-3 Caps, Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Ties, Linen Collars, Suspenders Drawers, Lambswool Vests, &c. All of which he is prepared to dispose of on unusually

Cobourg, June 10, 1846. SPRING IMPORTATIONS:

THOMAS BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

(SUCCESSOR TO T. J. PRESTON,) RATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the distinguished patronage which he continues to receive, begs respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per Great Britain and other vessels, a very superior assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer

Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all times depend upon being supplied with a first-rate article, in Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handkerchieß, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in his selection of Goods for that branch of his business. The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on those principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a

discerning public.

N.B.—Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in Toronto, May 18, 1846.

PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF

The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth.

And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now for the first time published; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND BROCK TUPPER, ESQ.

Tis proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Niagara ...

Do.

Of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Western. Niagara ...

Of the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Western. Niagara ... nounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Per desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 466-tf September 10th, 1845. 264-tf Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

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GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.—No. 1. Elements of Geography. Cloth, 40s. per 100. ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with Explanatory Questions, 3d. each. A reduction of one-eighth to Members. Toronto, July, 1846.

who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

HE FOLLOWING LAND
Executors of the late John S. Cartwrion

District. Township. Lot.

Wellington ... Amaranth ... 15 ... 6
Johnstown ... Bastard ... 8 ... 8

Lot. 15 ... 6

Johnstown ... Brooke ... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26

Lot. 19

E. half 11

19

W 1 27 Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.:

W. 1 17, W. 1 27 do. 19
Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40
Cayuga 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South . Collingwood · Cornwall · · · · · Cramahe · · · · Part N. half 20 , 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 3 & 4, 18, 22, 24 & 34 ... 23 28 } front \(\frac{1}{3} \) 33 \(\frac{1}{3} \) W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots) Part 15 E. half stown North Crosby South half 14 W. half 1

9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

N. half 19

S. half 13 11, S. ½ 13, S. ½ 17

Do. do. ... Victoria Sidney Prince Edward Sophiasburgh

Thomas M. Daly, Esq., only son of I. C. W. Daly, Esq., to Helen, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Ferguson.

On the 21st ult., in North East Hope, by the same, Mr. James Moffit, to Miss Martha Miller. DIED.

At Cobourg, on the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, aged 66, Catherine, wife of the Hon. Capt. Boswell, R. N.,- much

In Peterboro', on Saturday the 11th inst., Mary Letitia, infant daughter of J. L. Hughes Esq.

At St. George, on Saturday, the 11th inst., Ellen, youngest daughter of George Stanton, Esq., aged 5 months.

41/2 LETTERS received from Friday, July 17, to Thursday, July 28 Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Charles H. Stokoe, Esq.; Rev. John
Hickie; Rev. G. R. F. Grout, add. sub. and rem. in full Vol.
9; Rev. J. S. Large; Messrs. W. Miller & Co.; Rev. A. H.
Burwell; W. Creighton, Esq.; Mrs. Walton; Rev. J. John
son, rem.; Mr. T. Ryall, (July 13), add. subs. and rem.; Hon.
James Crooks; W. S. Scott, Esq; John Wallington, Exp.

To Correspondents .- We regret that the very urgent demands upon our space this week, compel us to postpone the publication of the extracts from the Charge of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, transmitted to us by "A Susscri-

TO LET. PHOSE eligibly situated Premiers in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-

nodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store un-terneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON,

Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

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THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of sever 4/ Gentlement in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned 20, 21, 22 Part 25 14, 17, 22

Western Sombra Veilington Woolwich Block No. 3. on the Grand River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots, For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of

FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. of Leather, Parehment, and Giue, with cuts. 5d. No.
4. Manufacture of Sugar. 5d. No. 5. Manufacture of Cotton, Part I. 5d. Part II. 5d.

Lessons derived from the Animal World—The Rook. 5d.

Lessons derived from the Animal World—The Rook. 5d.

Lessons derived from the Animal World—The Rook. 5d. W. half 10, 4th " Mono, 100 " 4d. W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia,
2. The W. half 7, 3rd " Tosoroutie Western District.

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 4 Dawn, 200 Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con Madoc, 200 Midland District.

erms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL.
Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846.
455-

BETWEEN Lewiston, Ningara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports, THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, - - - - CAPT. W. TWOHY.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK, Princess Royal, - - - CAPT. H. TWOHY, Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under: DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON Sovereign, every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, P.M. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Fridny, at One o'clock, P.M.

incess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One o'clock, P.M. On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara. UPWARDS-FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six Sovereign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock.

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Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal HISTORICAL SERIES.—No. 1. History of England.

1s. 3d.

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Historical Series personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by them or their Agents. them or their Agents.

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Money Parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

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

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

Toronto, Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL. CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON.

HAS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Bullalo.

Toronto, May 7, 1846.

461 THE STEAMER AMERICA,

WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochestes, (wouching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Eaturday morning, at half-past Ton Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and Inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning

CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg. Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER DESPATCH,

CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afterneon, at Two o'clock.

Toronto, May 4, 1846.

465

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Turonto, April 9, 1846. BIRTHS. At Kingsland, Yonge Street, on the 18th instant, the lady of Walter McKenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., the wife of the Rev. Thos. S. Kennedy,

Rector of Darlington and Clarke, of a daughter. MARRIED. On the 20th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., Charles Crawford, Esq., of Glenville, near Peterboro', to Mary, daughter of Patrick Lawrie, Esq. of Lawriston, near Cobourg.

On the 19th ult., in Stratford, by the Rev. John Hickie,

At Cobourg, on the 7th inst., Mr. Ashmuty Richardson, aged 60, for many years sexton of St. Peter's Church in that

regretted by a large circle of relations and friends.

At Niagara, on Thursday the 9th inst., Mr. Peter Duff.

James Crooks; W. S. Scott, Esq.; John Wallington, Esq., P.M., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. W. Dawes.

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter, free of postage, to FRANCIS M. HILL. Archde BER."

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymus are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

XCI .- SAINT JAMES THE APOSTLE. P. M. (AS THE 37TH PSALM.)

JEHOVAH, Be Thy Name adored !-Through IT the Martyrs braved the sword: a
Through THEE, O God, they "died in faith!"
Faith held before their longing eyes
Her glorious Crown—a goodly Prize—
And bade them taste "the cup" of death.

"The holy Church," this Day, b proclaims The word of Truth, fulfill'd by JAMES!— We view the Saint "baptized" in blood: We see him gain the Martyr's Meed, And "drink" of JESU'S Cup "indeed:" We see, and yield all praise to God!

III.

Salome's Child, for THAT DEAR NAME
Was counted meet "to suffer shame," c
And find the joy by Martyrs prized:
Among "the twelve," the FIRST was he, Dear Lord, to seal his faith in Thee; The FIRST to be in blood "baptized!"

IV.d To us, O God, vouchsafe Thine aid, That, like as JAMES THE-GREAT obey'd,
And straitway follow'd "Christ the Lord;" e So we, forsaking worldly thrall, With ready mind may hear Thy Call, And evermore obey Thy Word!

* "St. James the Great, or the Elder, was one of the sons of Zebedee, and brother of St. John. His mother's name was Mary, otherwise Salome, a kinswoman of the blessed Virgin. * * "the was the first of the Aposth's that suffered martyrdom."—D7. Nickolls. a For the Epistle (Acts xii. 2.)
b Gospel (Mat xx. 23.) with the Epistle.
c Acts v. 41.
d The Collect.
e Mat. iv. 21, 22.

LXI.-THE SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

D. L. M., or L. M.

O God, the Source of pow'r and might!a O God, the Fount of life and light! First Cause of good! a-Thy gifts impart, And "graft" Thy LOVE in ev'ry heart! a Make THOU Thy love to blossom there, And fruits of faith and hope to bear :-O keep the Graft by day and night, b From hurtful hand, and deadly blight.

Engrafted Love, alive within, Doth shame the deadly deeds of sin. c

Love makes the heart in fruit abound; d LOVE spreads our Father's Name around, e And shows that hearts, once all defiled, By nature, like the olive wild, Renew'd of God, in grace shall grow, And bloom in these, His courts below. f

Through Love Divine the saints fulfil Their LORD's command. (the MASTER's Will;) "Made free from sin," g redcem'd and blest, They love to do each high Behest :- h They know that DEATH is all the price And payment made to slaves of vice; While LIFE ITSELF is Heav'n's award

Great God of might, Thy pow'r im To ev'ry faint but loving heart! Let all, refresh'd with bread of life, Endure the toil and bear the strife ! This barren world,—this desert place— Can never yield the food of grace:— LORD JESU, deign our food to be! LORD JESU, feed our souls on Thee!

a The Collect.
b Isaiah xxvii. 3.
c The Epistle (Rom. vi. 21.)
d John xiv. 21
e Mat. v. 16.
f Psalm xcii. 13, 14.
g The Epistle (Rom. vi. 22.)
h Psalm exix. 163, 165.
j The Gospel (Mark viii.)
The multitude miraculously fed in the witderness.

DARBY RYAN, THE WHITE-BOY .-- No. V .-

CONCLUSION.

(From the Church of England Magazine.) "The same great gentleman from Dublin told us too, the story of our wrongs, and how we were kept in slavery for many a long year, until O'Connell began to get us our rights. We were murdhered and kilt, and pitchforked and burnt; the mother and the child, the old man and the maiden: none were spared by them bloody Sassenachs. And now,' says he, 'boys, ve have got the ball at your feet; and if ye dont kick it sky-high, why, you're not Irishmen, that's all.' I looked into father James's face to see if it were all true; and sure enough it was true as the gospel: he nodded to every word of it. Indeed, the newspaper, to me as it did this morning."

paper, Darby. Ever since it came down it has put the payment of rent. Not that it was excessive .out-of-the-way thoughts in all your heads; and none There were, no doubt, cases in which the rents were of you are as contented with your own house and homes too high; but these formed the exception, not the as you used to be. For myself, I'd rather be minding rule. From a pound to thirty shillings an acre—the my prayers and my duty. Indeed, I wonder father Irish acre being considerably larger than the English James lets you read it at all, particularly just before -was the rent commonly paid, unless in very favoured

passed a tedious and anxious night. It was the first grievance arose. The landlord would seek to obtain fallen ber. Who can say that it had not?

nity from these nightly visitors by sending, as openly | ple. as possible, all their arms to the nearest market-town, the affair gathered strength, were soon conveyed, some midnight hand and paper, to masters and landlords; until, at last, whatever may have been their primary object, the sole end and aim of these selfelected legislators seemed settled down into one steady and untiringly pursued repose. Those who originally gave the impulse may have had no deeper design than to stir up the people, and "agitate" in order to accomplish some political scheme: it is scarcely possible to suppose that, after the trial of strength in 1798, when arms were really measured between Ireland's millions and a few of England's soldiery, or after the failure of the brave and gallant, but misguiscarcely possible to suppose that any great purpose to

ded and ill-fated, l'obert Emmett, in 1804; at a time, too, when England was involved in foreign wars, and her enemies many and imminent; after such great failures, backed as the Irish insurgents then were by England's distresses and the power of France, it is Loap of all power and might, who art the Author and Giver of all good things; Graft in our hearts the love of Thy Name, increase in us true religion, nourish us with all goodness, and of Thy great merey keep us in the same; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The people were excited by the expectation of great pendent state, could have existed in the minds of any. The people were excited by the expectation of great good to themselves from the accomplishment of certain political measures. Thus it was fondly believed among them that Roman catholic emancipation would immediately cause the extinction of tithes, and ultimately the depreciation of rents. Great was the people's disappointment when they found themselves deceived, and, the favourite measure carried, that tithes remained still to be paid, and that rents were still unaltered. The real tenths had long ceased to be collected: an acreable charge had for some years been laid upon the land: one shilling an acre in some districts—from two to three in other more favoured the great were the sums usually paid. Mr. Goulburn's tithe composition act, which effected this change, was esteemed a boon; and the tithe rent-charge was as cheerfully and will all the tithe rent-charge was as cheerfully and willingly paid as any other tax upon the land. The payment of the priests of another creed did not then seem to affect the consciences of any; and in almost every instance the protestant clergyman was esteemed a friend and a benefactor by his poor Roman catholic neighbour and parishioner; and, where temporal relief was required, he was appealed to more frequently than even the Roman catholic neighbour and parishioner; and, where temporal relief was required, he was appealed to more frequently than even the Roman catholic neighbour and parishioner; and, where temporal relief was required, he was appealed to more frequently than even the Roman catholic neighbour and parishioner; and, where temporal relief was required, he was appealed to more frequently than even the Roman catholic neighbour and parishioner; and which gained him to all, and which gained him to large the keen sense we feel of our loss. The affectionate love he bore to Israel, which peculiarly called the Comforter.

Next to yourself and your dear family, we consider ourselves the chief mourners; for we feel both collectively and individually that we have not only lost a true Father in Christ, but also a loving brother and a most kind friend. The suavity and benignity of his manner, which so greatly end the comforter.

Next to yourself and your dear family, we consider ourselves the chief mourners; for we feel both collectively and individually that we have not only lost a true Father in Christ, but also a loving brother and a most kind friend. The suavity and benignity of his manner, which so greatly end the confidence of every one of us, tends much to increase the keen sense we feel of our loss. The affectionate love he bore to Israel, which peculiarly called the Comforter.

Next to yourself and your dear family, we consider ourselves the chief mourners; for we feel both collectively and individually that we have not only lost a true Father in Christ, but also a loving brother and a most kind friend. The suavity and benignity of his pealed to more frequently than even the Roman catholic pastor himself. But, after the enactment of the emancipation bill, a great change passed over the people. They saw their strength: they mad proved the manufacture of the manufacture of the minister will be made glad by the voluntary contributions of his flock, and that many who, in past days, worshipped within its They saw their strength: they had proved teem. it; and, when no benefits resulted to themselves from this long-expected political measure, they saw no reason why that strength should not be exerted to procure by other means the desired advantages. A great and universal combination against the payment of the tithe rent-charge was entered into; the people refused to pay, the law was put in force, the lands were distrained, a public auction called, but, on the day of sale, none came to buy. The cattle were driven off sale, none came to buy. The cattle were driven off into the neighbouring town, to be sold at the public "Our greatest consolation is, the firm conviction and members of the family of God, to take good heed that into the neighbouring town, to be sold at the public our greatest consolation is, the first control is the house declarated for centuries of the services of the market; but some unseen hand was found to have branded the word "tithes," on each animal; and none off more than conqueror through Him who loved us, were found hardy ground to have a some off more than conqueror through Him who loved us, the mand to their children for ever, and in which, withwere found hardy enough to become the purchasers. defended by the Romist priesthood through some subtle casuistry. The confessional questions upon the eighth commandment were, no doubt, put as usual: the breach of it in this instance was declared perhaps venial or pardonable: the conscience ought not to be burdened by payment for the support of an adverse and heretic creed; and, although the land had been let by the landlord at a lower rent in This resistance to the payment of a just debt, this let by the landlord at a lower rent in consequence of this tax, yet it did not seem to enter into the minds of the Romish priesthood that, before they absolved their penitents from their sins committed against the laws of God and man, restitution should have been

Having obtained their triumph, (which for a time was total and complete) over tithes or rent-charge, we get on a Sunday, and which Tim Danoghue reads the people addressed themselves to the next grievance for us all before mass, under the great tree just outside which they expected would have been remedied by the chapel-yard, has been telling us the same things the relief bill, but from which now they saw they had for many a day, but somehow it never came so home no hopes of redress unless by their own legislation, and by the exertion of that combination and force they "I don't think much good comes of reading that had been taught so well to use. This grievance was spots, as in the neighbourhood of towns, or where "Why, woman, it was father James got us the some local circumstances enhanced the value. A newspaper himself; and is nt it one of the things that | careful, industrious peasant could support himself and we have for the rint which we pay the association?" family upon five or six acres, if the land were in fair That night Ryan left his house a little after dark, condition and tolerably farmed; but, if there were and did not return until near morning. His wife bad farming and little industry, a real and practical time he had absented himself from her since their his rent, to meet his own engagements, or to spend it marriage, without her knowledge of the place to which in a foreign country. A portion would probably be CALUMNIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE JEWS IN BAVARIA. he was gone, and the business in which he was en-gaged. But now, connecting the words which fell next reut-day. Arrears would thus accumulate, until from him in the morning, the speeches which were made in the chapel, the violent invectives which were To prevent these ejectments now became the deterwritten in the weekly newspaper against the landlords, mined and sole object of the ribbonnen. Woe be to the clergy of the established church, and the orange- the landlord or the agent who could be found bold men, by which were understood the protestants gene- enough to serve a notice to quit; and woe be to the rally; connecting all these circumstances with her unfortunate man who would take the land thus disposhusband's absence, a certain foreboding of coming sessed of its former tenant: his death was certain .evil oppressed her mind. It was the first feeling of Innumerable instances might be furnished: no sex, real unhappiness that she possessed, except that ari- nor age, nor condition, nor creed was spared: Romansing from illness, almost in the whole course of her ist or protestant, gentleman or peasant, liberal or tory, life; and she turned to her sleeping child and wept friend of the people, or reputed enemy, all shared alike over him as if some great misfortune had already be- one common fate, if they dared to transgress the laws of their midnight legislators. The command went Upon her husband's return, she questioned him re- forth that no land should be taken over another's lage Egger, was induced to enter the carriage of a travspecting his absence; but a rough and evasive answer soon made her silent. It was the first unkind word soon made her silent that the first unkind word soon made her silent that the first unkind word soon made her silent that the first unkind word soon made her silent that the first unkind word soon made her silent that the first unkind word soon made her silent that the first unkind word soon made her silent that the first unkind word soon made her silent that the first unkind word so the first he had ever uttered to her—the first time he had not made her the partner of all his thoughts, and a partipeople; and the murderers coolly walked away, as if made her the partner of all his thoughts, and a participator in all his actions. However, it was impossible to conceal his movements, or the cause of them; and it was too soon evident that he was joined to that extended to a rest the perpetuators of the dreadful crime: hundled the perpetuators of the cause of th traordinary and secret society of men, called "ribbon-men," which has its ramifications in almost every county and parish in Ireland. Nightly meetings were held continually; and, after a little time, there was held cither abandon bis country for every head of pounds might be offered for such evidence as would lead to their conviction, and not a man came forward to obtain a reward which would have made him rich for life. The reason of this was very obtaining the country for every head of the decade as the decade as

made, if not to the clergy, at least to the landlord.

to be kept for them at the military barracks or at the police station. Some, whose position and means permitted them, soon took an opportunity of leaving the influence of a contlement residence. The moral times succeeded in appearing the peasants, he had a horse saddled, and pursued the guilty party. At a short distance from Nordlingen he got sight of a carriage which mitted them, soon took an opportunity of leaving the country. They usually waited for a little time, not wishing that it should be said or thought that fear When these three remedies are well applied, it may be hoped that agitation, that hope of Ireland, will cease to do with their departures although the said of the venner man. such fear might have been among the most reasonable of human failings. Others boldly braved the storm; yet, doubtless, were not less disgusted with that state bon system or any other illegal combination. Under the results of property no longer be obstructed, either by the ribbon system or any other illegal combination. Under the results of property no longer be obstructed, either by the rated, and had fruit and sweatmeats given to be the ribbon system or any other illegal combination. of things which placed them and their families in these circumstances all efforts should be used to educonstant solicitude. Soon after it was begun to at- cate, and thus to civilise the people. If they will no tack the houses for arms, threatening notices were sent. become protestants, try to make them Christians: if If the steward of a gentleman, or farmer, made him- they will not read the whole bible, give them as much self obnoxious, either by an over-assumption of au- as they will take: if they will not have the authorised thority, or by a too diligent zeal in his master's ser- version, give them the Douay translation: if they will vice, a notice was frequently posted up on the gate, sometimes even on the ball door, at the head of which Church Education Society, get them, if possible—if The accused still refused to acknowledge his real name. was rudely made, with a pen, the figure of a death's head, cross bones, and a coffin, telling the steward to which they owe to God and to their neighbour, if they not be overcome by direct means, the most active inprepare for death, unless he left his place. In some are taught to reverence the laws of their country, to quiries were set on foot to discover farther particulars instances these threats were put into execution; and, be subject to principalities and powers, and to obey at last, few wished to peril their servant's lives by reat last, few wished to peril their servant's lives by remagistrates, if they are taught even that murder is a lit was found that his name was Charles I neodore werner, from Brünn, in Austria, and that he was a person of taining him after the posting of such notice. From crime—get them to attend the national schools.— some fortune, who had been for some time a traveller for dawning of another and a brighter day.

Jewish Intelligence.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE Letter of condolence addressed to Mrs. Alexander, signed

by thirty-one Jewish converts at Jerusalem. The friends of the late Bishop of Jerusalem, will peruse the following communication with great interest. It shews that while many of the friends of Israel in this country, have followed the example set them by the venerated Prelates, who preside over our Church, in England and in Ireland, those of the house of Israel, who are united with us in the bonds of Christian fellowship, and worship the Lord on the holy hill of Zion, have also been led to express, though in a different way, the same sentiments of affectionate respect and deep regret, as are felt bour.

The circumstance that thirty-one Jewish converts have

to afflict us all, beg leave to express to you our senti-ments of the most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in your late bereavement. We will not attempt to comfort you under your severe affliction, for we need ourselves to be

'ALEX. J. BEHRENS. ERASMUS SCOTT CALMAN. MELVILLE P. BERGHEIM. CHAS. S. ROSENTHAL. EMILY H. ROSENTHAL. James Schwartz. Christian L. Luria, (Chazer.) J. B. GOLDBERG, (BENJAMIN. J. HERSHON. EDWARD JAMES JONAS. S. P. ROSENFELDT. M. J. EPPSTEIN. HERMAN MARCUSSOHN. TEGE CHRISTIAN DUCAT. A. L. DUCAT. Rose Ducat. J. LISSCHILTZ MARCUSSOHN. JACOB SALEEH. M. LEVY MALLIS. ABRAHAM JOSEPH. J. M. FRANZ. GIORGIO ABRAHAM GIONAL. JOHANN WILHELM ROSENTHAL. JUDAH L. LION. MARIA MESHULLAM. ELIJAH MESHULLAM. PETER MESHULLAM. C. W. HANAUER. CH. MAX. UNGAR."

-ABDUCTION OF A CHILD.

We have often had the painful task of recording inshown by those who disgrace the name they bear, as followers of Jesus, towards their Jewish neighbours. The lowers of Jesus, towards their Jewish neighbours. The case now before us shews a degree of deep-rooted malice, which we could not have expected to meet with, extensive and various as is the list of barbarous cruelties shown to and various as is the list of barbarous cruelties shown to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children, a third to the working classes, a second to children the control of the working classes, a second to children the control of the working classes, as a second to children the control of the working classes, a second to children the control of the working classes, a second to children the control of the working classes. rards the Jews, of which history makes mention.

In the Jewish Intelligence for October last, we referred the rich, and the intermediate time is occupied in endea-

some of the circumstances of this case, which occurred last summer at a village in Bavaria, where the criminal act was made an occasion for exciting the mob to outrages against the Jews. A full account of the whole transaction has since appeared in the Gazette des Tribunaux, the following particulars.

from which we extract the following particulars.

It appears from the statements made on the trial of the delinquent that a little girl of the name of Fredericke Voehlert, who was playing on the road-side near the vil-

Their object, at first, seemed very undefined. It who had mainly contributed to raise its giant form a little astonished at finding Mr. Eisenheimer sitting appeared more a preparedness for future action than present insurrection. Houses were attacked for arms; They had taught the people to evade the laws, and and, when obtained, they were carefully concealed.—

tranquilly in his garden, reading. Nevertheless they would not forego their revenge, for the crime which was said to have been committed by one of his co-religiousts, and the rights and laws of ribbon. and, when obtained, they were carefully concealed.—
If the arms were given up unresistingly, the gang ge
to despise them; and the rights and laws of ribborand a shower of stones had already broken several panes of glass in the windows, when Mr. E. remonstrated earnerally departed peaceably, as if their sole object were thus effected. Many of the gentry procured an immunity from these nightly visitors by sending, as openly ple.

In the peace of the What remedies can be applied to such a state of the culprit, and delivering him over to justice. Having sing girl seated in it by the side of the young man,her by the accused. The latter stated his name to be Baruch Israel Men, and that he was a Jew. He avowed with great coolness that he intended to murder the girl, in order to use her blood in preparing the unleavened bread for the Passover. He persisted in the same story at every examination, but the inquiries which were instituted by the magistrate soon shewed that he had given a fictitious name, and also that he was not a Jew by birth, notices respecting stewards, threatening messages; as

Better there than no where. Haply it may prove the a cloth manufactory in Silesia. The accused now declared his hatred towards the Jews had been the real motive for his carrying off the girl, and gave as the reason why he had done the deed, that by so doing he had hoped to excite the people of Bavaria to exterminate the Jews.

The magistrate now caused inquiries to be made concerning Werner's sanity, and on the medical men declar-ing him to be of sufficiently sound mind to be at least legally responsible for his actions, further inquiries were made whether religious fanaticism or motives of a personal nature could have influenced him. Werner was proved to be a Roman Catholic, but not in the least a devotee, that our the second of the country that on the contrary he was indifferent about religion; idid not appear that he had ever been injured by a Jew or had any particular transaction with any one of that

Werner was declared guilty of abducting a child, and of an attempt to excite hatred and ill-will against a por-tion of her Majesty's subjects, and condemned to the highest penalty, two years' imprisonment with hard la-

united, in this letter, in expressing their sorrow at the loss they have sustained as a Christian congregation, in being thus suddenly deprived of their chief Pastor, makes it to be a most affecting testimony to the blessing, which attended the endeavours of the deceased, for the benefit of his brethren according to the flesh.

"Jerusalem, Dec. 27, 1845.

"Madam,—We, the undersigned, members of the House of Israel, and brethren after the flesh and Spirit to yourself and our much beloved, highly revered, and deeply lamented Bishop, with the loss of whom it has pleased the mysterious and inscrutable providence of God to afflict us all, beg leave to express to you our senti-SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE'S MISSION TO RUSSIA.

ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the Bristol Journal.) SIR,-On Sunday last, I, together with many others, parishioners of the parish of St. James, were delighted at an aunouncement made from the pulpit by the incumbent, the Rev. J. H. Woodward, that it was intended to parish church, by which means a considerable increase of room would be provided for the poor. The preacher also intimated his intention of calling personally upon the inhabitants, for the purpose of obtaining the amount necessary to carry out the plans contemplated.

I understand it is now nearly 28 years since a similar application was made, and no one can have entered the venerable edifice, without being struck with the great need which exists for a complete and general renova-

he was raised to the highest dignity in the Church, he tion, will deem it both a privilege and a duty to send him

and gave himself for us: may we have grace given us so to follow his good example, that when we shall have finished our earthly course, we may together with him be made partakers of Christ's heavenly kingdom.

"As an application, they may worship the God of their fathers, be not allowed to suffer damage at the hands of this generation, but that with a laudable zeal for the stability and efficacy of the ancient parish church,

"That the Lord may be pleased to shower down upon you and your dear family the rich fulness of his choicest blessings, will be the constant prayer of Madam,
"Your alike afflicted and sympathising servants,

"ALEX. J. BEHRENS.

"THE NEW BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—Samuel Gobat spent his early years with his parents at Cremine,—a simple peasant, a happy rustic, kind-hearted, a good son, religious and well instructed in the Holy Scriptures.—At the age of 19 an ardent desire to devote himself to the priscipants life took presents in the priscipants life took presents and orphans. At the age of 19 an ardent desire to devote himself to the missionary life took possession of his mind. He left his family, to which he was ardently attached, and entered the missionary institution of Bale, which had just been founded. After a few years of study he went to the missionary establishment at Paris, then under the direction of Mr. Gillaud. In 1829 the Episcopal Society of London sent him to Egypt; he learnt the Amharic, a language of Abyssinia, to which country he afterwards proceeded, amidst numberless difficulties, taking with him the four Gosnels and some other books of the New Testament. four Gospels and some other books of the New Testament, which he had translated. He settled at Gondar, conversing, exhorting, and teaching with success; but in 1833 a violent attack of sickness obliged him to return to Europe. He has essayed twice since to return to Abyssi uia, but could not accomplish it on account of his health. In 1835 he published, at Paris, an excellent journal, wherein he relates his missionary endeavours, and gives the religious history of Abyssinia, where the Jesuits take such a leading part. After his departure, these men, who had caused themselves to be expelled, managed again to re-establish themselves, and at the present mo-ment the whole country is under their sway. Since 1835 Gobat has travelled in Europe for the purpose of recom-mending the missionary work. He has resided several years at Malta, as director of an institution for training young Arabs and other Orientals to the vocation of Econgelists. Now, England and Prussia have chosen him to succeed the late Bishop Alexander.—Le Publiciste

A STRANGE SCENE.—THE CHURCH OF ROME. good deal of commotion has prevailed within the last few days, in the district of Chelsea, by the appearance there of two Roman Catholic priests, who bear, it seems, a commission from the Church of Rome to preach and stilke steephe of that neighbourhood. These missionaries (the Rev. Messrs. Gentili and Furlong), are,
The we are informed, indefatigable in their labours. They vouring to convert Protestants and Dissenters, or in hearing confessions .- Morning Paper,

VISCOUTT MELBOURNE has contributed the munificent

Lincoln Minster is undergoing a gradual but extensive series of repairs. The portion of the building selected by the dean and chapter for renovation this year is the end of the great southern transept, against which tier above tier of scaffolding is now erected.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

held continually; and, after a little time, there was not a man among the peasantry in the neighbourhood who was not sworn in among the number, either by intimidation, or with their own unfettered consent.

Owner of a beautiful country seat in the neighbourhood. The populace, armed with stones, flails, and pitchforks, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New by the soluble that the neighbourhood who was not sworn in among the number, either by intimidation, or with their own unfettered consent.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE. YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.

An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

RICHARD SCORE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, EEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and H VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

NOTICE

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

New York, February 14, 1845. D. E. BOULTON,

BARRISTER,

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

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. COBOURG, CANADA WEST. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

Canada WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA.

Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1. 1842.

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

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

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with KING STREET, COBOURG.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT.

NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET. TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844.

BANK STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-tf LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY

A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order. G. & T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

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

No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N.B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for 413-tf

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on THOMAS CROSSAN.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manuories, &c.

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel. Charles Thompson, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne. J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. 317

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. 383-tf G. P. Kirby, Esq., P.M.

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. JUST PUBLISHED.

By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY. KING STREET, TORONTO,

And also by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto; and Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, and Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, King Street, Cobourg,

A FAMILY LITURGY: Designed for the use of members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto. Compiled and published with the sanction of the

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Each. Per Doz. To Subscribers 0s. 10d. 8s. 0d. Half Cloth

Full Cloth 1 0 10 0 Half Bound 1 3 12 0 BOOKS FOR CHURCHES.

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Quarto Prayer Book
Book for the Communion Table..... Book of Offices, 8vo.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Societ of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King Street West SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES. POR Sale, at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, King Street, Toronto, 154 volumes published by the General Protestant Sunday School Union, New

York, 18mo., neatly half-bound. Price, to Members - £6 54 October, 1845. REGISTER BOOKS OR BAPTISMS,

BURIALS.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King St. West.

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

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

Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixie and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it-

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

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spayin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roup's Spacific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS AND SCALDS, and sorce and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

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