VOLUME X.—No. 51.]

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TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1847.

TWHOLE NUMBER, DXIX.

ACHARGE

Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Triennial Visitation, held in the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, on the 3rd June, 1847, by the Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., Lord Bishop

[CONTINUED.] It is with much satisfaction that I inform you that the Clergy Reserve Fund yielded, for the first time, a small surplus in 1845, and a like excess in 1846. This will enable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to relieve the distress of those Clergymen whose small stipends had been held in abeyance, and in whose favour I was compelled to appeal to the Church some years ago. The surplus for the present year has been so much greater than for the two former, that it has enabled the Society to relieve your Bishop from his duties of the Rector of Toronto and Archdeacon of York, by granting a very moderate endowment for the support of the See. You will also be pleased to learn that the Provincial Government has greatly reduced the expense of collecting the Clergy Reserve dues, and have thus effected a material improvement in the amount received. Further measures, it is said, are in contemplation, so that the expense of collection may not in future exceed six per cent.; a rate as low as can reasonably be expected. For these valuable arrangements the Government of the Province deserves our best acknowledgments. Nevertheless, we have still to complain of the very low valuation put upon the Clergy Reserves, by which they are in a great measure sacrificed. It is true that the Inspectors are more to blame than the Government, but the practical evil is great, and ought immediately to be abated. It is indeed so outrageous that in some instances the Government have been compelled to interfere, but the general injury to the Church still continues. On the whole, while thankful to the present Administration for what in this behalf has been already done, we still feel that, to procure a just and fair valuation of the Reserves by honourable men, would ,next to giving the Church the management of the small portion that remains to her, be a great boon, and enable her at no distant period to double the number of her Clergy. After all, our great desire continues to be, to acquire the management of what is left to the Church of the Reserves; and why this reasonable desire is not complied with, remains a matter of deep regret. The present sales of the Clergy Reserves are helping to make the fortunes of speculators, and religion in the next generation will be comparatively destitute of support; for it is plain that no other public provision will ever be made for it, than that which the Government and Legislature are now suffering to be wasted without the smallest public benefit. The late Lord Metcalfe (as indeed every honest churchman must be) was in favour of allowing us the management and disposition of what remains to us of the Church property, by which we would be enabled to assign small endowments of land for the future support of parishes. In this way the extension of the Church would become permanent, and far greater than can ever be expected under the present defective management. Opposition to such a wise arrangement can only arise from selfish and unholy motives, and affords a melancholy instance of indifference to the progress and stability of religion. As to those who, under all circumstances, are against religious endowments, they know not what spirit they are of. The principle of religious endowments and establishments covering the whole land, and accessible to all the population both rich and poor, is not merely natural, but enjoined by God himself; it would therefore be idle as well as wicked, to argue with such opponents-men who forget that there was a national religious establishment il, and that God, who is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, can never sanction any institution that is wrong in principle. This religious establishment was ordained of God, received his constant support, and possessed throughout Its long continuance the full weight of the Divine authority. Nay, it was recognized by our Saviour, and all its requirements strictly complied with by him while on earth, and by his holy Apostles, till superseded in its final accomplishment by the Christian Church. Did the enemies of permanent endowments and religious establishments revile only what is human, silence might be wisdom; but when we find them treating with the utmost bitterness and contempt a Divinely sanctioned principle, it becomes our duty to protest, and say, "O my soul, come not into their secret; unto their assembly mine honour be not thou united." In no religious dispute is there perhaps such a perversion of the Scripture, as in that which relates to religious establishments. The fact that the Jewish Church was national, and in every way established by God himself, stands forth in such bold relief, that it implies

gion ought to be established by every Christian nation. We are at the same time ready to admit, that mere endowments and temporal privileges do not of themselves contribute to the real strength and permanency of the Church; they may indeed serve a most useful purpose in scaffolding, upholding and carrying out her beneficent arrangements, but the true strength of the Church depends upon the faithfulness of her Ministry and the piety of her people. When the Church becomes corrupt, her enemies soon prevail; and in such circumstances no system of concession, such as bending to power and the forms of error, will sustain her from sinking beneath the weight of her transgressions. There is, therefore, only one way of upholding the Church of God and increasing her influence, and that is, the firm and simple discharge of duty on the part of all her members. To look for the strength and power of the Church in any thing but in the consciousness that she is doing her duty, and forwarding the lofty purposes for which she was ordained by her risen Lord, is altogether preposterous. Hence she must be ready, if true to her appointment, when duty calls, to sacrifice at once all those temporalities which here contribute to her support; never to lean on the arm of flesh, or to compromise one particle of truth for any temporal consideration, more especially for the vain hope of propitiating the favour of her enemies. Nor ought she ever to consent to measures destructive of her discipline, or which may infringe on her spiritual rights and the legitimate influence of her Divinely constituted Ministry. Above all, she must not yield to the clamours raised against her by the irreligious and faithless, but firmly and boldly resist at all hazards, when vital changes are demanded either in the direction of Latitudinarian error or Romish super-

a judicial blindness as great and still more wicked than that

of Pharaoh, to deny the consequence, that the Christian reli-

The two Societies, the great handmaids of the Church, continue their nursing care to this Diocese with increasing energy. The Propagation Society, in supporting nearly one half of our Clergy, besides granting many special donations. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge bestowing Bibles, Prayer-books, religious Tracts and Books of the most excellent description in the most abundant manner, and affording munificent aid towards the erection of our Churches. Their exertions seem to keep pace with the multiplying demands upon their benevolence. They feel that they are engaged in a holy cause, and, so feeling, they remit not, but redouble their labours. The field of their operations is already immense, and continually enlarging; and so is their responsibility for the judicious application of the means at their disposal. Their success is indeed wonderful, notwithstanding the many obstacles which stand in their way, from without and from within, to their freedom of action in carrying the Church of our Fathers to every quarter. For one hundred and fifty years have they been employed in this vast field, and during the whole of that period the true Missionary spirit has been gaining strength among them, and its present activity is a pledge of onward progress, and of still greater things to

integrity of their proceedings, and the great measure of success which has been vouchsafed them. These encouragements, which cannot be taken from them, make them rejoice to spend and be spent in the noble service of their Saviour; and should a moment of despondency arise, it is chased away by the conviction, that thousands, we may say millions, have been brought to the knowledge of saving truth through their instrumentality. Beholding for nearly fifty years the good which has been effected by these great Societies, it is not easy for me to quit the subject; their labours of love are always before me; the Churches they have built-the congregations they have collected-above all, the devoted Missionaries whom they have sent among us. Surely it is allowable to offer our fervent prayers to Almighty God that their power of doing good may be enlarged—that the hearts of our brethren in the Mother Country may be opened to help them-and that no check may be given to their glorious operations. Perhaps before any other audience I might be accused of dwelling too long on this subject; but to you, my brethren, who know and feel the many blessings bestowed upon the Colonies by these noble institutions, I shall appear to come far short of what they merit. Before leaving this subject, it appears to me necessary, though it is most painful, to remark that, holy as the objects of these Societies are, and infinite as is the good they are accomplishing, they have not escaped the slander and reviling of wicked men. Now when we calmly reflect upon what they have done, and are hourly doing, I can scarcely conceive any greater crime than for any one to endeavour by slanderous mis-statements and malicious insinuations, to lessen the well-earned confidence they possess in the opinion of the Heads of the Church and the great body of the Clergy and laity in England, and thus to produce the contraction of their holy operations. It is indeed a deplorable proof of the corruption of our fallen nature, that men can be found, acting under a pretence for religion, labouring with a zeal worthy of a better cause to arrest the stream of Christian

benevolence flowing from these institutions; but the Church

of God will ever have enemies-hypocrites, Pharisees and

Sadducees will ever exist to do the works of darkness under

the influence of Satan, their idol; yet we have no cause to

fear; the Lord will overrule their wicked devices for the good

of his Church, against which the gates of hell shall not pre-

vail. And of this we may rest assured, that no sincere Chris-

tian who reads the history of the proceedings of these two

Societies, can fail to lift up his soul in praise and gratitude

to God, for raising them up to extend the blessings of our

holy Church through the numerous Colonies of the Empire,

come. These illustrious Societies seek not the praise of men,

for they are sustained by what is far better, the conscious

and to comfort and encourage our Missionaries who are labouring under her banner with a zeal, piety, and devotedness worthy of the best ages. As was observed on a former occasion, the great and efficient help which we are receiving from England is not altogether confined to the two great Societies. The Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, M.A., of Beacon Grange, Yorkshire, continues amidst weak health, deep affliction, and many discouragements, with a zeal that no obstacles can quench, to support the Stewart Missions. Mr. Waddilove is a bright example of what great and extensive good one man can do if truly in earnest. He maintains at this moment three travelling Missionaries, besides granting donations of money to build Churches and Parsonages, and supplying religious books for distribution among our people. To contemplate this aged Clergyman, almost entirely confined to a bed of sickness, multiplying himself, as it were, into three active young men, traversing the wilds of Canada four thousand miles from his home, to spread the precious truths of the Gospel, and gather strayed sheep into the fold of his beloved Saviour, is one of the most interesting and sublime spectacles which the annals of the Church have to this pious and consistant servant of God, who turns neither to the right nor to the left, but keeps steadily and quietly in the good old paths, and presents the Church, through his Missionaries, in all the excellence which adorns her in the Father land.

The New England Society, established by Royal Charter in the reign of Charles the Second, continue to support their missions among the Six Nation Indians, with unabated care and liberality. Their two Missionaries are ever at their posts, and are encouraged by a fair measure of success; the number of Indians still Pagan are rapidly diminishing, and the Schoo of Industry is attracting more and more the attention of the different tribes, and appears in a very flourishing condition. On the other Indian Missions I shall not on the present occasion touch, as the principal ones have been brought recently before the public in a prominent manner by their two able Missionaries, the Rev. R. Flood and the Rev. Dr. O'Meara. Having thus rapidly surveyed the present state of the Diocese, and seen that if much spiritual destitution remains, and must for a long time of necessity remain, in a new country advancing from a perfect wilderness to populous settlement, yet, through the Divine blessing, sufficient progress has been made in disseminating the Gospel, to encourage us to persevere, I now proceed to such other matters as seem, at this

time, more particularly to merit our attention. In regard to the disputes which at present trouble a few sections of the Church, as to certain diversities in the celebration of Divine worship, I do not, on the present occasion, deem it necessary to enlarge. At the same time, I am quite satisfied that a stringent proceeding, in exacting obedience to such Rubries as have been long obsolete, is not the way to arrest the agitation, where it unfortunately exists, but rather to aggravate and extend it. And we seem to be supported in this view by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury's Pastoral Letter, which was like pouring oil on the troubled waters; and, since its publication, there has been a returning to harmony and peace. His Grace appears to sanction a tender regard to the feelings of our people, where they have been roused and alarmed at what they believed to be unwarranted innovations in the revival of Rubrics to which they had never been accustomed. And it must indeed be allowed, that cases may occur which would render the enforcement of a particular Rubric very hurtful to those whose edification we are striving to promote. At the same time, I am decidedly of opinion that if complete uniformity in the observance of the Rubric could be obtained, through a legitimate authority, it is much to be desired; but, while such authority is wanting, nothing should be tried but kind and affectionate persuasion, and if these fail, the matter should be left in abeyance, till a seasonable opportunity arrives. With honest and discreet persuasion much may be done, when the point is judged of importance; but this persuasion should precede the change, and then the return to the Rubric will produce no inconvenience. This seems to be the course which is generally pursued by the Clergy since the highest authority in the Church hath spoken, and the consequence has already been a gradual returning to sobriety and moderation in the Church at large, and among the Clergy the adoption of that quiet, patient, and conciliating mode of proceeding which I would desire to recommend. "It would surely be a poor, though a most costly triumph," says the amiable Bishop of Madras, "to revive an obsolete usage at the expense of an immortal soul; and when the soul is driven out from its place of refuge and security in the Church, how often it goes forth seeking rest and finding none, until after passing through the various ordeals of fanaticism, it subsides into infidelity. When the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, many such a sad history may be published before men and angels." But while I thus recommend great prudence and conciliation in returning to any Rubric in a congregation where it has become obsolete, yet when the people are convinced of its utility, and have given their consent, it will be found to add much to the beauty and interest of Divine worship. And in gathering new con-

gregations the difficulty of conforming more strictly to the Rubric is seldom felt, and is of great benefit when it can be quietly and honestly effected.

But independent of the slight agitation which has taken place in some portions of the Church, respecting the more strict observance of the Rubrics, it cannot be denied that a great religious movement is now in progress within her pale of far greater consequence, and to which, on an occasion like this, it may be profitable to refer. The causes of this movement may be traced so far back as the Reformation in the 16th century, when the Church of England undertook to cleanse herself from the many errors by which the truths of the Gospel had been in a great measure corrupted and rendered of none effect. Fortunately, this work of renovation to primitive purity and order was undertaken by the heads of the Church; ence her reformation can be considered in no other light than a blessed gift of Divine Providence, scattering light and life over a benighted nation. The deep lethargy which had for so many ages sunk the human mind, burst forth with sudden intellectual energy in the 15th century from the invention of printing, the discovery of the new world, and the fall of the Greek Empire, which spread the learning of the East over the West of Europe. Soon after, the Reformation of the Church commenced in Germany, and was gradually extended to England, where it was entertained with far greater wisdom and moderation than on the Continent or in Scotland. During the reign of Henry the Eighth the restoration of the Church to purity of doctrine and discipline proceeded slowly, but in the meantime the public mind was gradually awakening and getting better prepared for the more rapid progress which marked the short government of Edward the Sixth. Some interruption took place during the five years of the cruel and bigoted Queen Mary; but on the accession of Elizabeth, the Reformation of the Church was happily completed. With so much gentleness and judgment was her renovation conducted, that during the first years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it seemed to produce little or no commotion either among the Clergy or people; the Thirty-nine Articles were drawn up with so great moderation that they were subscribed to by the great majority of the Clergy without remonstrance or complaint; indeed out of nine thousand five hundred beneficed Clergymen at that time in England, only 154 left their livings on account of the changes introduced in religion. Moreover, the Prayer Book for public worship was compiled in such a conciliating spirit of Christian charity and forbearance, and with such unselfish consideration for the tenderness of conscience not yet enlightened, that few made any objections; the people attended their parish churches as before, and acknowledged the same pastors. But this happy state of things was not suffered to remain; for in the year 1569, Pope Pius the Fourth issued a Bull excommunicating Queen Elizabeth and all her adherents, and granting her dominions to the King of Spain. This was the true cause of the disruption between the Churches of England and Rome, and induced the Popish party, which had hitherto continued in the Reformed Church, to separate from her Communion. The same year witnessed the Puritan separation. This turbulent sect owes its origin to the exiles who had been compelled to leave England in the reign of Queen Mary. Having been received with much kindness by the Reformers abroad, they gradually imbibed their reckless opinions, and sought on their return to change the Church of England to their favourite models; and not being able to succeed, they declared against her, affirming that she had stopt short in the work of reformation, and still retained many Popish errors and superstitions. From this time they became very troublesome, and strayed farther and farther from the truth, denouncing Episcopacy as anti-Christian, and heaping upon the Church the most bitter and malicious reproaches. By degrees they mixed up politics with religion, and discarding all authority, temporal to Church and except to themselves, became very formidable ceeded for a short period in restoring something of order and uniformity in ecclesiastical matters, and in repressing their intemperate innovations, yet by their incessant seditions and persevering hatred to the Church and Government, they gained at length the ascendancy, beheaded the Archbishop, abolished Episcopacy, expelled from their parishes seven thousand of the Clergy without a fault, murdered their King, and then sank under the rule of an able and cunning usurper. On the restoration of Charles the Second to the throne of his ancestors, in 1660, the Puritans were deprived of power; two thousand of their Ministers were ejected from the parishes which they had unlawfully occupied, and the Church was restored in her full integrity. And here it is pleasant to observe, that Christianity was so well defended by the sons of the restored Church, that the very madness of the men who brought ruin on their country in the name of religion, who dismissed the Prayer Book from public worship as a beggarly element, and defended every crime, political, moral and religious, from the history of the Jews, the Psalms and Prophets, failed in the end to injure that religion which they had so much misunderstood, and thus the great rebellion was overruled for good. For some time the Romanists and the Puritans under

their new name of Nonconformists, being very sensibly diminished in numbers, remained quiet; but after the death of Charles, his brother James the Second, revived the hopes of the Romanists, and by his arbitrary and illegal measures sought to overturn the Protestant Church Establishment, and bring in Popery in its room; but the friends of the Reformation rose in their might, and having compelled him to leave the kingdom, invited William of Holland to occupy the vacant throne. In these events, which constitute what is called the Revolution of 1688, the Puritans took very little part; so that the honor of effecting it belongs almost entirely to the Church. It was a providential interference of God's moral government to rescue the nation from the sin of Poperv. From that time till very recently, the constitution of the country has been wholly anti-Romanist, and the succession of the Crown has been limited to Protestant Princes. Severe laws were enacted against Popery, because they were found essential to the national security, to the preservation of the public peace, and the independence of the kingdom. But prosperity is not without its dangers. The Church seemed gradually to forget the great mercies which had been bestowed upon her, and feeling secure from her enemies the Romanists and Non-conformists or Dissenters, fell, during the greater part of the last century, into lethargy and decay. There was an apathy and deadness in her pulpits; speculative enquiries into abstract truth, and dissertations on the beauty of virtue, were in general preached to the people, instead of the sublime and precious doctrines of the scriptures; the consequence was, a general disregard of religious truths, for such eaching could make no salutary impression on their hearts. It is true there were among the Clergy, even in this period of general deadness, many exceptions, many who discharged their sacred duty in the most conscientious and efficient manner; but they were unable to rouse the Church from her slumbers. Thus a way was prepared for such remarkable men as Wesley and Whitfield, who disturbed by their vehemence the repose of both Dissenters and Churchmen, and revived something of the spirit of Puritanism without its disloyalty. These zealous men and their followers certainly effected a partial reformation, both among the clergy and people; but they were made the severe chastisers of the Church, for her supineness and neglect of her high functions, by extending division, despising authority, vitiating the faith, and throwing back the hope of union among Protestants, which can only be obtained by blending with spirituality of heart due submission to discipline and order. Thus matters continued, with very little improvement, till the commencement of the French Revolution, when a movement appeared in the Church and among the nume-

rous sections of Dissenters into which the Non Conformists had by this time divided. Unfortunately, the distinctive principles of the Church had been so long held in abeyance, that they were at this period neglected, or altogether unknown to a large portion of the clergy; and many, partaking of the prevailing excitement, thought nothing more necessary, and finding a similar spirit among the Dissenters, they considered it their duty to join them in their efforts to extend the power of religion. There was perhaps the more excuse for this irregularity from the fact, that the Dissenters of that day spoke with reverence of the Church of England, and differed little more from her than in government. Most of them acknowledged her creeds, and were willing to admit the devotional excellence of her Prayer Book and Formularies .-Moreover, they had not yet mingled politics with their religious views, or considered Church establishments subversive of Christianity. Without entering more minutely into the growing differences in religion, which marked the period of the Revolutionary Wars which distracted Europe for twentyfive years, between the Church and Dissenters, and their still more rapid progress, both within and without the pale of our Church, during the last thirty years, which have intervened since the general peace of 1815, I shall content myself with reverting briefly to the religious revolution which was effected by the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, in 1828, and what has been called the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, in 1829, the fruits of which we have ever since and are now reaping.

Till 1829, Romanism seemed almost dead in Great Britain: its adherents were few in number, and apparently disposed to shun any particular notice. In Ireland they were indeed numerous, and from time to time indicated some life; but not such as to produce any serious apprehensions among the Protestant population. But, from the day of their emancipation, things greatly changed; the removal of the safeguards of the Protestant constitution instantly infused new life and hopes, and since that time the Romanists have become more and more formidable, till they now beard the whole legislature. At first they were humble in their requests and profuse in their promises of gratitude, but lately they demand as rights what they formerly requested as favours; nor is it mere equality which they demand with the Protestants, but superiority: and they have been much favoured by the growing indifference to all religion, which the long peace appears to have fostered. Our great intercourse with the Continent of Europe, and our greater familiarity with the arts, seductions, and superstitions of Romanism, have had a great effect among our legislators and higher members of society, and made many of them believe that it has changed its character. A false liberality has sprung up, and under the pretence of religious freedom, the most important truths, which concern our happiness in time and eternity, are by thousands disregarded or deemed not worth contending for. But the Romish Church never sleeps, and she has availed herself of this spurious liberality to remove all the obstacles which stood in the way of her equality with the Church, and with such success, that she now begins to look forward to ascendancy. Nor is this hope without feasible grounds of success. All the safeguards against her, which our forefathers believed so necessary for the preservation of true religion, the peace of the community, and the stability of the throne, are expunged from the statute book. And among professing Protestants she finds numerous and powerful allies, while the Church of England has had the mortification to find many false brethren within her own bosom. Not merely do the neutral and indifferent, who call themselves her children, seem to feel no interest in her prosperity, but many, who avow themselves strenuous believers in her doctrines, hesitate to support her as a National Establishment. Add to these the whole body of the Dissenters, who delight in opposing her; and although they avow still greater hostility to Romanism, as a religious system, they willingly England. Now all this is summerently appairing, and more than justifies Churchmen in their exertions to preserve the laws which were deemed at the time of their enactment absolutely necessary for the protection of our civil and religious liberty. Nevertheless, I have such confidence in our holy Church, as the pillar and ground of the truth, that I see no reason to despair. And, accordingly, recent events have shewn that she is quite able to fight the battles of Popery and Dissent, notwithstanding her false friends and numerous

The Holy Scriptures are her bulwark; on them her Book of Common Prayer and Articles rest, and set forth their substance and spirit, for they are the very essence of Gospel truth,-the fervent delineations of the faith once delivered to the saints,-and dispensed by the same ministry which has obtained in the Church since the death of the Apostles. But in order to use these invincible weapons with effect, we must employ them with the same zeal and love for Divine truth, and the same reliance on Almighty aid which animated our progenitors, the Reformers. And already we see manifest proofs that our Saviour is with His Church. Have not, then, her enemies been in close combination for many years past, to bring her to destruction, and have they not equally failed? Was she not weak and timid, accustomed to lean on the arm of flesh, and to look to Government and the laws for protection? Did she not at first shrink from the conflict, when her enemies, in close combination, began fiercely to assail her? Seemingly, to the worldly eye, without friends or means of defence, and at last forsaken by the Government in which she had so long trusted, her ruin appeared certain. Measure after measure of discouragement and injury was inflicted .-Ten Bishoprics were suppressed at one blow. Her Prelates were admonished, by the first Minister of the Crown, to set their houses in order; the Prayer Book was to be altered, to suit sectarian and heretic caprices; the wildest schemes, under the pretence of strengthening her, were proposed, and she was advised to purchase, if possible, a little quiet at the price of her holy and distinctive doctrines. Nor was this a summer storm; it had, as we have seen, been long growing, for it was the fruit of Puritanism and Romanism, not separate, as before the great Rebellion, but joined hand in hand in this work of wickedness. But they knew not the strength of our Church, or that God was with her. She had doubtless come short in many things, and deserved this and greater punishment. But the vital spark was still alive, and, looking up and beholding her danger, she turned to her invisible Head in humility and prayer. She threw off all dependence on earthly power, and the zeal which animated the first Christians and the heroes of the Reformation, burst forth anew. She spake, and her children hastened to her aid; and their affection for their mother prepared them to hazard life and fortune in her defence.-Her enemies were astonished and dismayed, and freely confessed that they had no conception of the greatness of her moral power. The triumph of the Church of England at this critical time, is perhaps the greatest that ecclesiastical history can furnish. But although the Church, trusting in her Saviour, has risen in her majesty, and for the time discomfited her enemies, the contest may be said to be hardly begun.-She has indeed been roused to self-knowledge, and the avowal of her gifts, and privileges, and heavenly calling, and is preparing to fulfil the great ends of her Divine institution; but many obstacles are yet to be overcome, and often will her enemies return to the combat, and strictly will they watch every opportunity to assail her to advantage. Even in the assertion of her distinctive principles, she will give offence to many of her weak or mistaken friends, for some of these principles will appear new, because they have been forgotten, and thus for a season increase the dissensions which she designs to prevent. For when we have remained long in error, truth itself sometimes seems a strange and false thing. How seldom do we think correctly? We are disposed to take

modes of thought, feeling and teaching, that as possible forgotten, and because the fact of its being are familiar, are apt to pass without question. For some time past our Church hath been taught, by dear bought experience, to depend less upon the state and more upon herself, and to perceive, more clearly than she had ever done since the days of the Reformation, to be wholly devoted to His service, - pressing with the necessity of coming out in all the fulness of her teaching, as a true branch of the Church of God. And if the state of society presents their way homewards, it may be, with the sad inconsome other obstacles than those already men- gruity of their prayer-book in one hand and their tioned to the carrying out of this cause in all its completeness, it also offers no little encouragement. Ever since the Reformation there has been, in matters of religion, a want of veneration for sacred things: instead of deferring to the authority of the Church, an absolute independence of her has been too frequently assumed. Hence the low appreciation of the past, and the readiness with which Dissenters cast off all regard for the forms and usages of the Church of the Apostles.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

CHARGE delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Frienmial Visitation, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, will hold an Ordination in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the 22nd August next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for Examination at the Rectory, at Cobourg, with the usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

In accordance with a Standing Regulation of two of the Four Collections to be made annually in rience detriment from a strict and scrupulous discharge the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall of the duty which they owe him? be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,-the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose is fixed for Sunday, the 11th July, being the a stage of trial; and are we to experience nothing in second Sunday in the month, and the Sixth Sunday it to provoke to self-denial? are we to put no curb AFTER TRINITY.

The practical Christian duty on which we last week offered a few reflections, -the religious observance of the Lord's Day, -we feel that it may be advanta- gation: they have yet to learn that the Church on geous to consider a little further. It is one which, earth is militant, and that her children must, through unhappily, in its high important and solemn demands, a painful and weary warfare, win their way, beneath does not everywhere, even amongst the professedly their Saviour's banner, to that land where alone there religious, receive its becoming attention and honour; is rest and peace. and when we look to all that was said and done in reference to this hallowed day under the Old Dispen- observations upon which we have ventured should move sation, we cannot but be persuaded that social and one single individual in the Christian ranks to greater national interests, of vast importance, are involved in thoughtfulness and a stricter practice, -if it should

entertainments, though not altogether unknown even ments and the obligation to keep them, -if it should amongst those professing Christians from whom, in serve to deaden and destroy the baneful feeling that consequence of standing, position, and influence, the people may give to Him only so much of their duty best example is expected, are not, we must believe, and service as may consist with selfish indulgences, faults, in that quarter especially, of very general preva- but that He requires from us the first fruits at least of lence. With really serious and rightly-thinking Chris- the heart, and soul, and mind, and strength. tians, they never can be: they must shudder at the thought of such dishonour to their God, and cannot but feel what an ungrateful return it is for all that a crucified Saviour has done for them.

they cannot make it a period of strict and literal rest, in which no occupation whatever is to be pursued. That, constituted as man is, would be impossible; and God, who knows what is in man, has provided against this. By his authority, a special occupation has been marked out for the Sabbath-day, -the gathering of ourselves together in his holy house, and engaging ourselves in prayer and praise to Him. But separate from this religious duty, the obligation and nature of which must be generally understood, there is a large portion of unoccupied time on this holy day to be provided for,-many precious hours which must not be allowed to go to waste, far less to be desecrated and dishonoured. These, then, are hours which as Christians it becomes us to take care that we do not spend in occupations which have no bearing upon the sanctity of the day, but which rather are adverse to its holiness. The natural, and perhaps the most common, way of spending those unsupplied hours, is in reading, -a privilege of which perhaps many are unable to avail themselves on the week-days, and therefore it is the more valued and the more readily seized upon now. But care, (need we express the caution?) should be taken to have such reading suitable to the occasion, -adapted to the sacredness of the day, -calculated to improve the soul and advance the progress of true religion in it. But with this high object, will it be denied that there is much reading that is very inconsistent,-much that is directly opposed to spiritual improvement and a spiritual temper? The reading selected for that day should be of a religious character; something suited to the holiness of the day, and adapted to the religious exercises which, it is presumed, we have been engaged in. Certainly it ought not to be of a secular or merely utilitarian character. Even such a work as profane or civil history, -harmless and useful as, in its proper place, that would be,is not suitable for Sunday reading; because it is not consonant to the occupations and reflections which God himself has marked out for this day; it does not befit the tone of mind, the spiritual frame into which our hearts and feelings should at such a time be thrown; it is not consistent with the substance and tre-

And if these remarks are applicable to works such as we have spoken of, how much more so are they to works of fiction, which for so many persons have such high attraction? It is not many of such works which, under any circumstances, are profitable, or which can be regarded as suited to the temper, or calculated to effect the improvement, of Christians; but to the spare hours of God's holy day they are particularly inapplicable; they serve to undo the very good which his word may have effected,-to destroy the very influence which his word and ordinances may have produced.

which we have, or ought to have, been engaged.

Nor is the newspaper, -so favourite a refuge for the leisure or the idle hour, -we mean the mere secular newspaper which inculcates no special moral lesson or religious duty, but which very often inculcates the very reverse, suitable reading for the Sabbath-day, which we are required to keep holy. And here we cannot but remark how inconsistent with the strictness of religious practice it must be admitted to be, to go or send, as it is to be feared too many have been in the habit of thoughtlessly doing, and that, too, immediately upon the conclusion of the service of God, -to As it is in heaven (obey'd, so) on earth, thy will be done. go or send to the Post-office for these most inappropriate materials for the Sunday reading. It is much to be regretted that the Post-office should be open or accessible to any body on God's holy day; but there can be no doubt that it is the worldliness and selfishness of the times which causes it to be thus accessible at this most inappropriate time; -inappropriate, be-

principles and practices as we find them, and spirit, when on this day the world should be as much so must, besides, debar not a few from the privilege and the blessing of attending the house of God, and partaking there of the refreshments and consolations of His ordinances. And who is there but must condemn the inconsistency of professing Christians,-fresh from God's holy house, and on a day which is meant eager haste to get the means supplied of a Sabbath afternoon's most inappropriate recreation, and wending newspapers in the other!

It might be deemed unnecessary to enter into so much of minuteness and particularity in speaking for the honour of God's holy day; but if such things are never seriously or formally adverted to, it is to be feared they never will be corrected. We know enough, too, of the high and sanctifying influence of Christian principle,—even with much of human infirmity and perverseness to weaken and baffle it,-to feel assured hat the mere stating of such transgressions of God's laws and such violations of his honour, often ensures their correction: with right-minded and really conscientious people, it will invariably have that effect. And let it not be pleaded, in extenuation of the custom we have felt it dutiful to condemn, that business, important business, requires attention to it,-that, for instance, letters of momentous import may then be had, and must be answered. This, in the sense of mere creatures of the world, may all be true; but it is at least as true that there are more momentous interests than these to be cared for, -that God's laws, and God's honour, and the everlasting welfare of the soul, is of importance and moment incomparably beyond all of this world's benefits that can be affected by a few hours' delay in reading or answering a letter.

And is it by well-instructed, faithful Christians to be thought, that God will ever suffer his true and obedient children to be injured, or to experience any real harm, from the exact and conscientious fulfilment of the duty which He himself enjoins? that He who, on the day preceding the Sabbath, vouchsafed to his people in the wilderness a double portion of manna, in order that the rest and sanctity of the Sabbath might not be infringed upon by gathering it then, will the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that allow the real interests of his creatures now to expe-

> And what if it were so? What if some little worldly deprivation should follow,-that some abridgement of earthly satisfactions and enjoyments should ensue? Is not the present life a state of probation,upon ambitious or selfish aspirations? to give up no gratifications of time? to surrender nothing of temporal or passing joys? Christians have yet much to learn, if they fancy that they are under no such obli-

We shall not be without our reward, if these few the question of its exact observance or careless nelect. induce him to look more closely to God's will and Sunday travelling, Sunday visiting, and Sunday God's honour, in the contemplation of his command-

If the Editor of the Globe will again examine, with some little attention, the Report of the Execution fur-But yet, supposing that such transgressions of the Lord's Day as these are not very usual, we know that it is too common to secularize and do dishonour to this bely sesson in a lord of the lord of t it is too common to secularize and do dishonour to that account and the Editorial comments by which it this holy season in a less obtrusive way. People, it is was accompanied. The contents of the Report itself the last named gentleman conducted his at 100 small knew nothing of its author, that it was prepared by mighty result? Sea and land have been compassed to some one who had been in frequent intercourse with one or other of the unhappy criminals for some time one or other of the unhappy criminals for some time before the execution of the sentence; and the style of the narrative, we think, would suggest to a tolerably the narrative, we think, would suggest to a tolerably careful reader the impression that the individual who compiled it was not out of his place in attending the melancholy scene, and was certainly in a position very different from that of an ordinary spectator. With espect to the hardening effect which our contemporary elieves would be produced by the perusal of the Report; an effect which he conceives would be quite as bad as that which usually follows from the witnessing of the sad spectacle; the Globe will speak of this, of course, according to his own experience. We must confess, for our part, that we do not understand this extreme susceptibility of induration; and are unable, therefore, to make allowance for it. We see nothing in the Report but a recital of such circumstances espe- own creed and party, a minister here, an opposition cially as would be most likely to subdue the heart into preacher there; - they are divided and subdivided on a state of solemn and compassionate and religious feeling; and we published it from a conviction that it would do good. We hope that our judgment on this point has not been mistaken.

> The Emigrant Hospital in this city has been provided, we are happy to say, with the efficient medical supervision of Dr. Grasett,-who was appointed a short time ago to the important situation, -and of Dr. Primrose, who has been very properly associated with Dr. Grasett in the discharge of a duty far beyond the strength of one man. The labour attendant upon this office has now become arduous in the extreme; and we pray that the health and strength of these medical gentlemen will be providentially preserved during the performance of their severe and most trying

We beg that Adam Henry Meyers, Esq., M.P.P. for South Northumberland, will accept our best thanks for several parliamentary papers kindly transmitted to

Our shanks are also due to the Hon. W. B. Robinpurpose of those supplications and thanksgivings in son, for a copy of Mr. Williams's Marriage Act, which was received and read a first time on Monday, the

> We have to request that those of our Exchange Newspapers, which have hitherto been sent to Cobourg, be transmitted henceforward to Toronto.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,-If you think the following worthy of it, pray give t a place in your paper, Your very obedient servant,

PARAPHRASE ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. I have endeavoured to retain the exact words of the prayer in the proper order, and have only deviated in one instance]

Our Father, which art in heav'n, [there ever to reside], (And yet on earth, and thro' all space infinite, doth preside); (Ador'd and) hallowed be thy name, (soon may) thy kingdor

Give us this day our daily bread; (our future wants supply),
(With "bread of life" to nourish us, we "second death" defy); And forgive us our trespasses, [no vengeance take—for thus)
As (freely) we forgive (all) them that trespass against us, For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory,—then For ever and ever—(to all eternity).—Amen.

cause the fact of its being so only feeds a worldly * St. John, vi. 58.

† Revelations, xx. 6; xxi. 8.

[The following is not so agreeable to the original though THE POPISH TENDENCY OF THE "EXAMINER" it may be to the ear. It may be sung to a Common Metre tune.

Our Father which art in heaven, there ever to reside And yet on earth and through all space, infinite doth preside; Thy name be hallow'd and ador'd; soon may thy kingdom come; And as it is in heav'n obey'd, on earth thy will be done. Give us this day our daily bread, supply our daily wants, With living bread that nourisheth, for which the spirit pants, And as we do forgive all those, who trespass 'gainst us make; Do thou forgive our trespasses, nor further vengeance take. Into temptation lead us not—we fear that we should stray; But deliver us from evil, be thou our guide and stay;

For thine the kingdom and the power, and thine the glory, then For ever and ever—to all eternity.—Amen.

EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,-The subject of Education has undoubtedly become one of the great questions of the day; it has engaged the attention both of the Imperial and Colonial islatures; every year has produced some new theory, or some modification of a previous one; our community appears to be undergoing a course of experiments, but nitherto, unfortunately, not much to the benefit of those whose lot it is to be experimented upon. Various schemes have been proposed, but all more or less objectionable from the absence of any defined and positive system of religious instruction. This is the great fault of the present Common School Act, an Act of which it is strangely asserted, in the Book of Regulations issued from the Superintendent's Office, that "Christianity is the basis of our whole system of Elementary Education, and that principle should pervade it throughout;" and again, "The Common School Act, securing individual liberty, as well as recognizing Christianity, provides,"—what?—that there shall be such and such religious instruction? No, merely that no religious instruction shall be obligatory. Perhaps it will scarcely be credited, after this parade of the religious character of the Act, that the work Christian ac Christian to Perhaps it will scarcely the Act, that the words Christianity or Christian do not occur in it from beginning to end: so that there is not be found, would puzzle a common understanding to discover. If the School Act were asserted to be no more than it really is, namely, a sort of skeleton system of regulations for the machinery of Common Schools, there would be the less cause of complaint; but when it is at-tempted to throw dust in the eyes of the public,—the Christian public especially,—and to palm it upon them as a thoroughly religious plan, the attempt deserves to be resented and exposed as an insult to our understandings.

But this is not all. In journals supposed to be the organs of the Government Education parties, systematic efforts have been made, in support of this Act, to poison the public mind with false and anti-Christian ideas of re-ligion: for the Gospel, or as of equal authority with the Gospel, is to be substituted a religion of nature,—our religious faith is to be based as much upon so-called revelagrous faith is to be based as much upon so-called revela-tions of nature as upon the actual revelations of God's Word. In fact, the principles that have been enunciated in the attempts to bolster up this Act, are worse than the Act itself; the atheistic principles of Volney, and the older French and the modern German philosophers, have been deified anew by persons assuming to take the lead on educational and religious questions; the character and meaning of religion itself must be lowered to suit their ideas if the ideas; if they cannot contrive a system that will embrace Christianity, then Christianity must give place, or must be degraded so as to come within the system that they can contrive. Thus, in a very would be-philosophical inquiry into the "religious groundwork of an educational system," we were told that the "training of children and

proper development of their corporeal system and muscular powers involves a religious obligation." So gymnastics are religious exercises! We shall be told next that hoeing potatoes is religion. In such an extraordinary of interpretation of the word religious, the Cor on School Act might perhaps be called a religious Act, and so might an agricultural society be called a religious association. In the articles which appeared in support of these views, happily the errors were very palpable; un-happily, what truth there may have been in them, was concealed under that general obscurity which, with some writers, and with some readers, is often the proof of philosophic erudition. They showed, however, that sometimes Dissenters can turn round and deny the right of private judgment, when it serves their purpose, as vehemently as any Romanist or Puseyite, and that those who make most profession of regard for the liberties of the people, would occasionally be as ready to dragoon them into the adoption of their own opinions as any regal autocrat could be. One thing however was plain, that every religious system was denounced as false, mistaken, and behind the age, which did not tally with some neological standard which had probably been picked up in the course of the grand tour. "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife,"—"Japhet in Search of a Father,"—I think, "An Official

manageable, from the clumsiness of its details,—and mischievous, from its negative exclusion of Christianity. children of our Church from these crude irreligious experiments, and to provide for them such a system as shall nsure at once the advantages of secular education and th

inculcation of sound Christian principles. Although the Education question has been treated as one of the social problems of the age, the difficulty that attaches to it appears to me to arise from the mistake of applying a remedy to what is in itself an effect, instead of applying a remedy to the cause, as if a doctor were to plaister up sores on the skin instead of trying to purify the blood. Men are disunited in religion,—they will neither agree in doctrine, nor in rites of worship,—they will neither believe the same thing, nor be of one nor worship in the same temple; but each must have his subject about which all contention and separation should be eschewed, and yet are astonished that they cannot invent a system of education that will suit all parties!—Why, the "glorious Gospel of the grace of God" will not suit men in its unity, and in the divine simplicity of its truths, -even it must be varied and modified into a thouand capricious forms, -- God's command of unity has no weight with them, God's own work has no unity for them, and can they expect to make a system of their own that shall content them with its unity? Men of all sorts call for "education,"—good men, wise men, demand religious education, and all are striving and vexing themselves to find out some method of education with which religion—the very element of their disagreement—shall be so combined as not to produce disagreement.

On this question the world has come to find itself in one of the difficulties unavoidably resulting from schism and dissension. I have often felt disposed to smile at the and dissension. I have often felt disposed to simile at the whole fuss and outcry. What was Dr. Hook's proposition? As impracticable as teaching half-a-dozen grammars of one language in the same school. What is the plan of our present School Act? Virtually to let religion go altogether. And what better could be expected, when men have been acting in a manner diametrically opposite to the sense and spirit of that Gospel which enjoins unity that they are impeded in a combined effort for an unques-tionably necessary and beneficial object,

To us the question of Education comes freed from all the entanglements with which religious divisions have bewildered it. We need not perplex ourselves as to what is to be taught, or now it is to be taught; how this denomination of religionists is to be pleased, or that class to be satisfied. We shall not be pleased in the predicament of being obliged to modify religion. satisfied. We shall not be placed in the predicament of being obliged to modify religious doctrines to suit all customers. We have the complete,—the Scriptural sys-tem of Christian doctrine which our Church has received and taught,-we have her most excellent catechetical form of instruction for the young,—a form whose excel-lence has been admitted, and whose language has been quoted by writers of various parties, as containing unequalled summaries of man's religious duties, -to us the as plain and straight-forward as our Sunday duties.

Again, for the effecting this object, we need no cumbrous and expensive machinery of Chief Superintenden and Deputy and District Superintendents, and Central Boards and Local Boards, and Visitors, and Trustees: the present organization of the Church affords every facility for the management and superintendence of such a work.

Perhaps in pursuing an educational plan of our own, we may be charged with selfishness and a bigoted exclu What, it may be said, will not you Churchmen co-operate with the community at large in the necessary and important work of general education? Not in the manner in which it has hitherto been attempted. We shall bestow a greater boon upon the community by establishing a good system of Church education, than by helping you in a system of no-church education. benefit to the community to have that large proportion of its rising generation which would come un he instruction of the Church, well grounded and taught in all that it behoves them to know as men, and citizens, and Christians? A good Church educational system would do more to elevate the moral character of the com munity as a whole, than any of the exotic educational nostrums that have been imported into the Province. bus derad t sdr m horseges man H. C. C.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—I have observed, through the medium of a respectable journal, that a newspaper in this town called the Examiner, in its account of the execution of the two wretched culprits lately, designates Mr. Macgeorge as an Episcopal Minister, and a Mr. Kerwin as a Catholic Priest. regret to see a Protestant print thus playing into the ands of the Romanists. This is the very phraseology that hands of the Romanists. This is the very phraseology that the Romanists are anxious to spread abroad for the mystification (if possible) of Protestants. To apply the term "Catholic" to the Romanists in the British dominions, is to give up our protestantism altogether. The very point and gist of Protestantism is, that ROMANISM IS NOT CATHOLICISM,—and that Romish Bishops, Priests and Deacons, are NOT (within the limits of the British dominions) Catholic Bishops, Priests and Deacons (in the theological sense of the term 'Catholic')

Sense of the term 'Catholic.')

Persons and papers, calling themselves Protestant, strangely in these days forget their principles, and play into the hands of Romanists. Any one acquainted with the writings of Latimer, Ridley, Jewell, Cranmer, and the other founders of British Protestantism, would be aware that in a case like the one above cited, they would have designated Mr. Macgeorge as the Catholic Priest, and Mr. Kerwin as a Romanist Minister or Teacher.

A Protestant, well instructed in his own principles, would know that a Romanist Minister (being a British subject) cannot be a Catholic (in the ancient and theological sense of the term). He may be a Bishop, Priest or Deacon, so far as the possession of the Apostolic commission is concerned (which of course is a vital point in making out a valid Ministry), but he cannot by any well making out a valid Ministry), but he cannot, by any well informed Protestant be called a Catholic; because he i (in all parts of the Queen's realms) a schismatic, in addition to being also fearfully heretical, if he holds faithfully (as we are bound to take for granted that he does) the decrees of the packed meeting which broke up at Trent in 1563. Now no schismatical and heretical person can (in the ancient and theological sense of the term) be called Catholic, without some term of protest attached.

What would be thought, if it should suddenly be found, in the copies of the Holy Scriptures sold at the Ext.

Examiner's shop in King Street, that the heading of those

Epistles of the New Testament, which are usually and orrectly called "Catholic" (vide the Greek text)—had een changed from "Catholic" to "Popish"?—the Popish Epistles of St. James, St. Peter, St. John, and St. Jude. This surely might, without detriment to truth, be done, if the terms are convertible; and if the way in which so many, in these days, seem to understand the term "Cabe the right way.

As a Protestant, I again express my deep regret, at seeing any who call themselves Protestants, (the Ed. Examiner unfortunately stands not alone in this thought-lessness) playing into the hands of Romanists, and helping to accomplish the work which the Romani now straining their nerves to have accomplished.

I remain, Sir, your most obed't servant, June 28th, 1847.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CONSTITUTION OF THE "SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION,"

OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH, NIAGARA. ARTICLE I .- The Society shall be called or styled the "Sunday School Association of St. Mark's Church, of Niagara," founded A.D. 1846, for the purpose of supporting the said Sunday School, for relieving the poor, and

r other religious purposes.

ARTICLE II.—The Association shall consist of ladies resident in Niagara and its vicinity. All those whose names were enrolled previous to the first day of May, 1847, shall be considered original members, and after that date, the members shall be elected by ballot.

Agricule III.—A subscription of one dollar per annum a regular attendance at the weekly meetings for working, shall constitute ladies so subscribing or attending members of the Association; but should two or more persons of any family be members, one only will be reaired to pay the subscription.

ARTICLE IV.—Any lady desirous of becoming a mem-

er of the Association, may be proposed at a weekly seeting, and ballotted for at the one next ensuing; and shall require three negatives to exclude any candidate. ARTICLE v.—The officers of the Association shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. he President, Vice-President, and Secretary, with four

procure funds for the purposes already defined, by the sale of needlework and other productions of the industry of its members, they shall meet every Friday for work, and do all in their power to carry out the designs of the Association. At any of these meetings routine business may be transacted; provided always that not less than seven members be present—and in case of an equality of votes, the President or lady presiding shall have a double

ARTICLE VIL - A sale of the work belonging to the Association shall take place annually, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint; and should any articles remain over at the close of the sale, they shall be disposed of in such manner as may seem good to the

ARTICLE VIII.-The funds arising from the annual bscriptions of members shall be devoted to the purpose providing materials for the work and defraying the expenses of the Association. ARTICLA IX.—All questions shall be decided by a ma-

ARTICLE x.—The Committee shall, at the annual eeting, present to the Association a report containing a stailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Association

ciation, together with a list of the members &c. &c. &c. There are few persons who will not acknowledge the usefulness of Sunday Schools. Worn out with the fatigues of the past week, the father who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, be his spirit ever so willing, will el scarcely able to instruct his children every Sunday in all those things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health. On the other hand, we are but too well aware that many parents care for none of these things, and but for the Sunday School would permit their children to wend the Lord's day uninstructed and unimproved.
We make these remarks in reference to the Sunday thool of St. Mark's Church in this town, the efficiency

of which is well known. We are informed that the muster roll presents an aggregate of 180 children attending this school, which is superintended personally by the Rev. Dr. Lundy, the Assistant Minister, who is assisted y seventeen teachers.

Aware of the necessity of providing the scholars with

proper books of instruction, the Superintendent and Teachers determined on forming a "Sunday School Asation," the constitution of which, printed above, sufficiently explains the objects of the Association. A number of ladies have been for some months regularly emto the sense and spirit of that Gospel which enjoins unity and Christian fellowship. People have been accumulating stumbling blocks in their own way, and then wonder are pursuing their labours with prospects of increased

It is, however, necessary that all Church people should understand, that the beneficent intentions of this society are not confined to the Sunday School. The ladies have determined to afford relief in money and clothing to all. ligent persons who shall come to them well recomme Surely, then, such an Association has every claim on the support of the public in general, but especially on the members of the Church of England. We trust that all who have not already subscribed will take an early opportunity of so doing, and thus enable the ladies, who time is so profitably occupied, to maintain an Institution which is calculated to be of much benefit to the young, as well as to the poor distressed.

Any particulars may be known by application to the Rev. Dr. Lundy, who will also receive the names of subscribers.-Niagara Chronicle.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE REV. J. E. F. SIMPSON has resigned the charge of St. Paul's (Mariners') Chapel, in this city, and has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the mission of Melbourne, Eastern Townships, to which he

THE REV. R. LONSDELL has removed to this city, from An address was presented to the Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, on the eve of his removal, by the Chapel-wardens and congregation lately under his pastoral charge, which, with the reply called forth by it, has been placed in our hands by the wardens and other signers, with a request for their publication, which we readily comply with.

To the Rev. J. E. F. Simpson.

departure from among us.

When we reflect upon the meekness, the kindness, the charity and condescension, also "the simplicity and godly sincerity" of your conversation, as manifested in your storal intercourse among us, your care to promote out best interests, your uncompromising faithfulness in de-claring unto us "all the counsel of God," the persuasiveness and Gospel-simplicity of your discourses from the pulpit; when we view all these, and other peculiar advantages afforded to us by your ministry amongst us, we ire justly incited thus to present to you, Rev. and dear ir, the affections of our hearts, regretting that any necessity should have constrained you to leave us; and praying that He who "worketh all things after the counsel of his own will" may bless, preserve, and keep you; and that, in your new field of labour, you may continue to "magnify your office" and to be a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, nourished up in the words of faith and of good doctrine, "whereunto thou hast attained."

We beg leave also to present to you a purse, as con-

veying in some measure the sincere respect they entertain for you. And may you and Mrs. Simpson enjoy health and happiness in this world, and eternal bliss in that which is to come, is, Rev. and dear Sir, the sincere prayer of the congregation of St. Paul's Chapel.

EDWARD TAYLOR, THOMAS WESTON, JAMES DOWNES, L. B. DUMLIN, &c. &c.

Quebec, 24th May, 1847.

To the Chapel-wardens and Congregation of St. Paul's (the Mariners') Chapel, Quebec.

My dear Christian Friends,—The manifestation of ndness and personal esteem which I have experienced om you, in the pleasing address which you presented to me on the eve of my departure from among you, expressive of such a cordial and Christian feeling towards me, and accompanied with such a testimony to its existence, has not failed, I trust, to call forth the warmest sensibilities of my heart, and kindle within—it that be possible a deeper interest in, and more ardent desire for, your appiness, both temporal and eternal.

For such a token of your liberality, and testimony to the approbation with which you have now more than once recognised my labours and ministrations among you, I cannot too heartily tender to you all my sincerest thanks, praying God that your recompense may be "the riches of his grace," and the full enjoyment of every spiritual blessing.

death, he was vigosed in terminated at length in me volume of sermons, which, when published, will prove a flock of the talent and devotion of their beloved Minister.

Mr. Cogswell died vonne.

with Christian feelings towards each other wise would have been theratined and expressed, I feel somewhat diminished of that sorrow and regret which otherwise would have been more keenly experienced; for I feel confident that I have your hearty wishes and prayers for my prosperity in the place whither I am now come to preach the same glad tidings of salvation which I laboured to set before you from time to time, while I was with you; nor need I say from time to time, while I was with you; nor need I say with the exulting faith and hope that distinguishes the true believer. in the spirit," and constantly have you in remembrance. The little Chapel at the Cove, where it was first permitted The little Chapel at the Cove, where it was first permitted to me, through the grace of God, to preach the Gospel of siveness of the occasion from the following description, Christ Jesus to poor sinners, will ever be dear to my heart, and maintain an interest in my prayers; nor shall any distance of time or place, I trust, erase from my heart the endeared recollection of your kindness, and the appreciation generally with which I feel you accepted my humble ministrations among you.

That you may be happy, and prosper in all your concerns and interests, both temporal and eternal, is the earnest desire of my heart; but especially in the things belonging to your everlasting peace, the salvation of your immortal souls, for this is the only consideration of any great moment to mankind. Let us then, my dear Christian brethren, hold fast the great truths of the Gospel, in these dangerous days; and ever keep in view that bright and happy world, to which, I trust, we are all hastening; matter what may be our lot or our calling here, or how we may be separated by events in the order of God's providence, so that at last, if we all meet together no more on earth, we may form a part of "the general assembly and Church of the firstborn" in heaven. I would constant this room scale for the general assembly and church of the firstborn" in heaven. clude this poor reply to your kind address with this appropriate passage of St. Paul's, "now the God of peace that brought again from the dead the Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the great Shepherd of the sheep, the great in every good everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good everlasting to his will working in you that which is well work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight; through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

Your affectionate servant in the Gospel, JOHN E. F. SIMPSON.

THE REV. E. G. SUTTON, late Assistant Minister at Grenville, went down to Grosse Isle on Monday last, to take part in the duties of the Quarantine Station, as Mis-

DEATH OF TWO STUDENTS OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LEN-OXVILLE.—We fulfil a duty of the most painful and NOXVILLE.—We fulfil a duty of the most painful and affecting character in recording a bereavement sustained, not only by two families, but by many who, without being influenced by the family tie, feel as a loss to themselves, and as the blight of many hopes of extended good, the sudden removal from us of two young men, the objects of two young men, the objects of sudden removal from us of two young men, the objects of the sudden removal from us of two young men, the objects of the sudden removal from the objects of two young men, the objects of the sudden removal from the sudden removal from the objects of two young men, the objects of two young men, the objects of two young men, the objects of the objects of two young men, the objects of two young men, the objects of two young men, the objects of the objects of two young men, the objects of two young men young men, the objects of two young me much tender sympathy, many prayers, and not a few encouraging anticipations. Francis Cottrell, son of Lieut. Colonel Cottrell of La Baie du Febvre, and Herbert Schaw, whose mother resides with her son-in-law, C, H. Gates, Esq., Cashier of the Provident and Savings' Bank in this , both of them theological students of Bishop's College, their earthly career terminated on Tuesday of last week-snatched from the expectations of their relatives that they would ere long see them in their midst during the summer intermission of their College studies. It appears that, at the confluence of a small tributary with the river St. Francis, not far from the College at Lennoxville, a small island is detached from the main land by a narrow passage, with only two or three feet depth of wate ordinarily-which however had become deep and rapid owing to the late heavy rains. The two students went over to the island for the purpose of feeding some rabbits which they were keeping there, and their conveyance was a hastily constructed raft, which, on their return, when the wind was high, drove against a projecting branch, and, as it was going to pieces, became insufficient to sustain the weight of both. Cottrell, who had some practice in swimming, threw himself into the water to make for the riverbank. His companion followed him, after which they were seen in contact, floating outward into the main stream, where they sank before assistance was obtained. It was Friday before the body of Mr. Schaw was found; and of the recovery of Mr. Cottrell's no tidings have as yet reached us. They were, we believe, of the respective ages of 19 and 22, Cottrell being the older of the two.

Many of the readers of the Berean know that the equal to the solicitude inseparable from responsibility of the care of youth. He had been for some years a scholar, and latterly a teacher, of the St. Charles Sunday School, from his office. fied his baptismal vows at the last Confirmation in this parish, and became, we believe, a grateful and devout communicant. The other young man whose departure we deplore, was not unknown to the writer, though less intimately connected with him. He considered it an advantage to himself to report the progress of his studies to us, once or twice every week, during the period, after he was accepted as a candidate for the ministry by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, until he was placed under the nution of the Roy Robert Knight of Frampton, preparatory to his entering College: we cherish a pleasing recollection of his assiduity and engaging deportment, as well as ion of his assiduity and engaging deportment, as well as taken by the Government in the matter immediately, as tion of his assidutly and engaging deportment, as well as of his gratitude for the little attention which it was in our power to show him. We did not lose sight of him afterwards, and our inquiries respecting him have uniformly brought the most satisfactory accounts of the consistency of his character and the success of his studies. With regard to both these young men, letters received in town since the melancholy event, from the Vice-Principal and several of their fellow-students, testify to the affection that was borne them by all connected with the College; and the former adds, in a letter now before us: "There is one, but it is the great comfort left to us all: that the two departed ones were the children of God. I have no two departed ones were the children of God. I have no doubt that they are now rejoicing with the Spirits of the just in those blessed mansions where sin and sorrow ensecond time on Monday next. just in those blessed mansions where sin and sorrow en-ter not; and if they had the choice, they would by no

When we consider the urgent want of instruments for earrying on the work of the Lord, the dispensation which has thus effaced from the view of those who keep watch the Tingwick mission, in the Eastern Townships, being appointed to the charge of St. Paul's (Mariners') Chapel. in this portion of the vineyard two cheering rays of promise, is inscrutable indeed, and may seem to call somewhat sternly for the exercise of submission,

Looking aside, however, from what man's calculation would have counted to be most desirable for the survivors, and directing our attention only to the interests of the better constitution of the several courts of Lower Canada, the departed, we can recognise goodness and mercy in their early removal. They have been taken from temptations, intention of the Government to issue a commission during the intention of the Government to issue a commission during the trials, and sufferings; they are where we could wish to recess, to take into consideration, the judicial system of Lower be: while we are toiling, they are at rest. And it is sweet to look forward to the time when it will be the lot of those whose hearts cherish their memory, to follow and the theorem and the theorem are toiling, they are at rest. And it is Canada, and report next Session.

Mr. Scott proposed an Address to His Excellency, to take measures to form a strong and efficient Administration. He measures to form a strong and efficient Administration. Rev. and dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members, in behalf of the congregation of St. Paul's Chapel, beg respectfully to tender to you an expression of the deep and spectfully to tender to yo affectionate interest with which we contemplate your departure from among us.

temptation and bereavement are excluded, and where they can sorrow no more,—Berean.

the present Administration, but for the purpose of showing to can sorrow no more,—Berean.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(Abridged from the Halifax Times.) THE REV. WILLIAM COGSWELL.

The funeral of this lamented Clergyman took place on the evening of Tuesday last, from his late residence. The procession arrived at St. Paul's Church, into which the ody was conveyed, at a few minutes after four p. ni., and at the portals the venerable Archdeacon commenced the burial service. The church was hung with black, and the burial service. The church was hung with black, and the solemnity of the occasion had a visible effect upon the congregation, which was exceedingly large. Chief amongs the mourners were the aged parent and brother of the deceased, who were followed by the relatives and friends of the family. Among the latter we noticed the Chief Justice of the Province, the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. T. N. Jeffery, Judge Hill, the Principal Medical Officer, Clergymen of various persuasions, Members of the Bar, and others of the higher class of citizens. The Novascotian Charitable Society, of which the reverend Novascotian Charitable Society, of which the reverend gentleman was Chaplain, attended the funeral, and the gentleman was Chaplain, attended the funeral, and me remainder of the procession was composed of citizens of every class and profession, who had assembled to follow to their last resting place the remains of one who deservedly held a high place in their esteem and affection. After the service in the Church, the impressiveness of which was heightened by the solemn music of the choir, the procession again formed, and wended its way to the cemetery. Six clerical brethren of the deceased bare the pall.

Any attempt at eulogy from our pen of the virtues of the deceased, would be superfluous. They were unoster tatious and directed to the full and efficient performance of his duties as a Christian Minister. His me of his duties as a Christian Minister. His memory will live long in the affections of the congregation of St. Paul's and in that parish which was the more immediate scene of his labours. of his labours; but none of any creed ever sought his spiritual assistance in vain. As Secretary to the Both his Church Society, his services were invaluable. With his pen, as well as in the pulpit, he instructed the people. Several published work on religious topics, attest to the activity of his mind and the bent of his genius. Nor did illness deter him from the service of his Master. During the severe sickness which terminated at length in his spiritual assistance in vain. As Secretary to the Dicesan Church Society, his services were invaluable. With his the severe sickness which terminated at length in he death, he was research in the length in the

blessing.

In parting from you in this pleasing way, accompanied with Christian feelings towards each other thus mutually entertained and expressed, I feel somewhat diminished of that sphere which affords so full a scope to all the energy of the sphere which affords a sphere

with which we have been favoured:-

"The memory of the just is blessed." I was made to feel this truth as I entered the Church of St. Paul yester day, and witnessed on every side the signs of bereave ment—the whole building was clothed in mourning; and the deep emotions of a large proportion of the worship-pers plainly indicated that some public calamity had fal-

pers planty indicated that some public calamity len upon the congregation.

The Archdeacon preached in the morning upon the savor left by good men at their death, and illustrated the truth by an application to the mournful circumstance.

The Rev. Mr. Arnold opened the subject by an appeal to improve the good, and closed it with The Rev. Mr. Arnold opened the subject by an appeto the people to improve the event—and closed it with the assurance that God would make good the loss. His reference to the death scene of his brother pastor was just and striking—"calm as the setting of the summer sun—and perhaps while the scene was realised by many who intimately knew him, it awakened the fervent desire "to die the death of the righteous," and the "last end be like his." The text was Hebrews xiii. 7-8.

The service closed with the description of a Divinely

The service closed with the description of a Divinely appointed watchman of the Lord, from the lips of the Rev. Dr. Twining, the Military Chaplain. It set forth what he ought to be in doctrine and conversation, and appropriated the picture to the pastor, whose teaching could no more be heard—whose walk could no more be witnessed, but, both of which ought to be cherished with gratitude, and which could only be rightly exhibited by remembering the word preached, and by following the faith which strengthened him in his laborious ministry,

and brought him peace at the last. The great dramatist says - The memory of a good man other members of the Association, shall constitute a Committee for the purchase of material and for the transaction of the other ordinary business of the Association.

The officers above named shall be elected by ballot at the on St. Mark's day; but if that festival should full on a Sunday the annual meeting of the Association being to procure funds for the purposes already defined by the Apostle -" HE WAS A GOOD MAN, AND FULL OF FAITH AND THE HOLY GHOST.

Colonial.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 26th June, 1847. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

ake the following appointments, viz :-The Honorable William Henry Draper, to be one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in that part of the Province formerly known as Upper Canada, in the place of the Honorable Christopher A. Hagermen, deceased.

Robert Colquhoun Fergusson, of the City of Toronto, Thos. Henry Judges, of Sadalas, Of the City of Toronto, Anthony

Henry Jackson, of Sydenham, Owen's Sound, and Anthony Stevens, of Guelph, Gentlemen, to be Public Notaries, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada. John Galt, Robert Moderwell, Ross Robertson, and Daniel Lizars, Esquires, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustess for superintending the Grammar Schools in the Dis-

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, June 22, 1847.

The Hon'ble. Mr. Morris laid on the table a schedule of the bentures issued by the Government, pursuant to the order of Hon. Mr. Irving. pursuant to notice, moved that a select

committee be appointed to enquire into the fact of officers in the county of York, having allowed the use of the militia arms for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, and also of the battle of the Boyne. dence of the United States, and also of the battle of the Hon. Mr. Sullican considered it a most disgraceful thing, I such occurrences had taken place. The celebration of both the younger of these early gathered blossoms received the principal part of his training, for years, previously to his entering College, from the writer of these lines. The pupil was to the tutor a source of encouragement quite pupil was to the tutor as our pupil was to the tutor

connected with the Chapel of the Holy Trinity; he rati-

take place, if some steps were not taken.

A bill to amend the law relative to letters patent for land in Lower Canada, was read a second time.

The bill to define the limits of the town of Bytown, and to

establish a Town-Council therein, was read a second time, and A bill to extend the time allowed for taking oaths required

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, June 22, 1847. A somewhat lengthy discussion of no particular interest to the public generally, took place in Committee of the whole, on certain resolutions of Mr. Macdonnell, of Dundas, respecting District Courts. The resolutions were ultimately withdrawn. and the Committee rose,
Hon. Mr. DeBleury enquired of the members of the adminis-

to bring out those measures for which the country panted .-The present Administration was not one that was strong enough. He did not think that all that could have been done, had been me. He would refer in proof of this, to the late correspondence with an hou, member of another branch of the Legislature.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Chabot.

Mr. Daggan suggested that it should be postponed till to-

Col. Prince thought that this showed weakness. Why not ithstand the attack? Mr. Attorney-General Sherwood said that the Ministry were not afraid: they were ready and willing to meet the attack; but as there was a particular event to-night, at which some members. members desired to be present, the hon, member for one of the Ridings of York, desired it to be postponed: it was not the desire of the Ministry. The consideration was postponed till to member of the Ministry.

Hon. Mr. Moffatt moved for an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, for returns relative to the Post-office, from 5th July, 1844, to 5th April, last.

Other measures were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned early.

Wednesday, June 23.

The discussion on Mr. Scott's motion of want of confidence was commenced. Mess-s. Chabot, Chauveau, Papineau, Lanter, LeBoutillier, Duggan, McDonald (Glengarry), Aylwin, Hall, Cayley, and Cauchon spoke. The motion was ultimately lost by a majority of five. Yeas, 36—Nays, 41.

The division by which Mr. Scott's motion was negatived, atood as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Boutillier, Cameron (Lanark). Cauchon, Chabet, Chauveau, Conger, De Witt, Drummond, Fournier, Franchere, Jobin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Laterriére, Laurin, LaMoine, Leslie, Macdonald (Glengary), Macdonell (Stormont), Merritt, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rosseau, Scott, Smith (Wentworth), Thompson, Watta, 26

Methot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rosseau, Scott, Smith (Wentworth). Thompson, Watts.—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton, Brooks, Cameron (Cornwall), Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hall, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonell (Dundas), McConnell, Meyers, Moffatt, Munro, Murdey, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Frontenae), Stewart (Bytown), Stewart (Prescott), Viger, Webster, Williams, Woods.—41.

Thursday Evening, June 24. The house was occupied for some time in the discussion of a notion of Mr. Aylwin, for an address to his Excellency the Governor General, for information respecting the Civil Secretary's office. It was resisted by the Ministry, and lost. eas, 32; Nays, 38

After the transaction of the routine business, Dr. Nelson addressed the House on the mor'ality in the city, and the distress existing at the emigrant sheds. It was admitted that Government had done all in its power to alleviate the evils complained of. Nothing done. About 6, P.M., the House adjourned in order to let the French Members attend the soirce given by the Institut Canadian given by the Institut Canadien.

The House was chiefly occupied with routine business. A ty of bills were read a second time, and a vast quan-

ity of petitions presented.

It was moved by Mr. Thompson that in consequence of Manual and Tuesday At was moved by Mr. Thompson that in consequence of Monday being the anniversary of the Coronation, and Tuesday being a Fete & Obligation, that the House, when adjourned that evening, should stand adjourned till to-morrow, (Saturday) at 10 o'clock, but the motion was lost—Ayes 25, Nays 31.

Mr. Aylioin then moved that the adjournment should stand 19, Nays 40.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Cameron moved that it be resolved that an Mr. Sol Gen. Cameron moved that it be resolved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, on the subject of the present system of emigration, and that the rules of the Honse, so far as this Address is concerned, be dispensed with. This motion led to a debate, in which Col. Prince, Messrs. Hall, Gowan, and Aylwin, took a part. The object of the Address was to request Her Majesty's Government to supply some means of providing for the vast number of sick and pauper emigrants now arrived and daily arriving on our shores. Mr. C. said it was not a political question, and he hoped for the concurrence of the whole House. The motion was almost unanimously adonted.

Moffatt's bill for the increase of the capital of the Mon . eal and City Banks, was read a second time.

Col. Prince's bill to amend the Niagara and Detroit Rivers read, after occupying the House for a long time, and causing a very great deal of discussion, passed the second reading with a majority of 27—Yeas 37, Nays 10.

A great deal more routine business was transacted, and the House then adjourned, at a late hour, till Monday.

THE ANDRESSES.—On Monday last the House of Assembly Presented to his Excellency their Address in answer to the speech from the Throne—and also the congratulatory Address on the arrival of Lady Elgin. To these Addresses Lord Elgin gave the first

gave the following answers: To the Address on the Speech. Gentlemen, -I thank you for your Address, and for your s on my assumption of the Government of this fine; and I rely on your support and assistance in all sures calculated to secure and advance its prosperity.

To the Address of Congratulation. on the arrival of my family, and I truly appreciate the kindness and consideration which prompt you to offer them.

MR. SCOTT'S MOTION.—Mr. Scott's motion for an Address to His Excellency to take measures to form a strong and efficient Administration, came before the House last evening. The behate was postponed by a motion to that effect, till to night, when it ands the first order of the day. We deem it our duty as supporters of the Administration, to administer to the Con-tervative members a reproof for their neglect of their duty.— When the motion for the Address was put from the Chair, and the Sergeant at Arms directed to call in the members, several of those who sit on the Conservative side of the House were absent. The opposition were in the majority, and could have carried the Address, had they so pleased; delay by speaking against time was utterly precluded, from the fact that the question had been put from the chair. The opposition consented to The Conservative members should take a lesson from the opposition; they are always to be found in their places; and do not the pleasure to duty. Among the members so absent was the Hon. Mr. Daly. We make all allowances for the many duties the D duties the Provincial Secretary has to discharge; but still it will be easily seen that if the ministers themselves do not stick to their seats, it cannot be expected that their supporters will. On this occasion there was no excuse, because it was perfectly well known that the motion of Mr. Scott was to come on, and the Conservatives should have been in their places, to take such aservatives should have been in their places, to take such theps in respect to it as in their judgment they might deem best

RESOLUTIONS TO BE PROPOSED BY MR. ERMATINGER. 1. Resolved, That this House views with apprehension the discult situation in which the trade and commerce of this pro-ince will be placed by the policy of the Imperial Government in withdrawing from the productive labour of its inhabitants, as productively, all protection; thereby exposing our Agricultur-its to an unequal competetion with the United States in the

Resolved,—That this abandonment of the protective potesolved,—That this abandonment of the protective po-cy of England towards her colonies in general, and this colony a particular, cannot in the opinion of this House, operate affording at the nipiriously on the Trade and prosperity thereof; low subject

and the same time no corresponding beneat to our feland subjects in great Britain.

3. Resolved.—That the construction of the St. Lawrence and other costly Canals, for which Canada obtained a loan, sterling, was undertaken in the confident expectation that we for our products, over those of Foreign vations.

1. Resolved.—That one great advantage expected to be decanal.

4. Resolved,—That one great advantage expected to be detived from the large expenditure incurred in constructing these sequire a great portion of the Carrying Trade of the Western surrender America, but that this advantage would be entirely such a change in the Imperial Navigation Laws, as would render the free navigation of the St. Lawrence a matter of necessity.

industry of its inhabitants; the fertility of its soil, the immensity of its forests, and the great extent of its inland navigation, appendages of the British Crown; susceptible of affording propopulation of the British Crown; susceptible of affording propopulation of the Mother Country, of furnishing the means of valuable trade through its internal navigation; but that the extent, and of carrying on a tension of the principles of free trade would, in the opinion of the principles of free trade would, in the opinion of the dians in our Ministry, according to the prevailing opinion of the dians in our Ministry, according to the prevailing opinion of the dians in our Ministry, according to the prevailing opinion of the this Host of the principles of free trade would, in the opinion of the Dinted States, and ultimately endanger its connexion with the British Crown.

Canadians, and sometimes of a greater number of French Canadians, and sometimes of

divert the traffic of the interior from the St. Lawrence and the British Ports of Montreal and Quebec, to the Foreign Port of New York; thus throwing out of employment a large amount of British shipping, severing the commercial interests of Canada from those of the Parent Country, and connecting those interests most intimately with the United States of America."

8. Resolved.—That the substance of the foregoing Resolutions be embodied in an Address to her Majesty.

THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT .- We believe the following may be relied upon as the actual state of parties in the present

House of Assembly:—

MINISTERIALISTS.—Messrs. Boulton, Brooks, Badgley, Cameron, (of Cornwall,) Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, De Bleury, Dickson, Duggan, Ernatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Leboutillier, Lyon, Macdonald, (of Kingston,) Macdonald, (of Dundas,) Macnab, Maconnell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Nobinson, Seymour, Sherwood, (of Toronto,) Sherwood, (of Brockville,) Smith, (of Frontenac,) Stewart, (of Bytown,) Stewart, (of Prescott,) Viger, Wilson, Webster, Williams and Woods.—44. liams and Woods .- 44.

liams and Woods.—44.

Oppositionists.—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Boutiller, Cameron, (of Lanark,) Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Desanier, Dewitt, Drummond, (Dorchester County,) Fournier, Franchere, Guillet, Jobin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lantier, Lanterriere, Laurin, Lemoine, Leslie, Macdonald (of Gleugarry,) Macdonell, (of Stormont,) Merritt, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Prince, Rousseau, Smith, (of Wentworth,) Thompson, and Watts.—40.

It will be seen from this—which includes the County of Dorchester—that in a full House, which consists of 84 mem-

Dorchester—that in a full House, which consists of 84 members, the Ministry would bave 44, and the opposition 40 members. From the ministerial ranks should, however, be added 1 for the speaker, who cannot vote except in case of a tie. This leaves the Administration majority just 3, supposing every

member to be in his place.

Since the opening of Parliament the ministers have lost Messrs.

Guillet, Prince, Scott, Tachereau, and Watts, 5: making a difference of 10 votes on a division. There must have been sad "bungling" and "incapacity" to lead to such defections,—

"An Act to amend the Law and facilitate proceedings in actions of Dower." This is the title of a bill which has been brought forward in Parliament by the Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, (Mr. Cameron.) Its provisions are important, and we therefore subjoin a synopsis of the amendments it is intended to effect in the law of dower. It provides that no widdow shall be entitled to dower in the following cases: (1.)—Out of any land which shall have been absolutely disposed of by her husband in his lifetime, or by his will. (2.) out of any land of her husband, when in the deed by which such land was conveyed to him, or by any deed executed by him, it shall be declared that his widow shall not be entitled to dower. (3.)—Out of any land of which her husband duly executed for passing freehold estates, he shall declare his intention that for passing freehold estates, he shall declare his intention that she shall not be entitled to dower out of such land, or out of any of his lands. (4.) That the rights of a widow to dower shall be subject to any conditions, restrictions or directions which shall be declared by the will of her husband euly executed as aforesaid. (5.) That when a husband shall devise any land, out of which his widow would be entitled to dower if the trary intention shall be declared by his will. (6.) That no gift or bequest made by any husband, to or for the benefit of his widow, of or out of his personal estate, or of or out of any this land not liable to dower, shall defeat or predjudice her right to dower, unless a contrary intention shall be declared by his will.

Proviso,—That nothing contained in this Act, shall prevent any Court of Equity from enforcing any covenant or agreement entered into, by or on the part of any husband, not to bar the right to dower, out of his lands or any of them; nor shall interfere with any rule of Equity, by which legacies bequeathed to widows in satisfaction of dower, are entitled to priority over other legacies. (7) Repeals sec. 13, 4th Will, IV.cap. 1. Acts of U.C. [The clause proposed to be repealed runs thus:—"That where a line. clause proposed to be repealed runs thus: — "That where a hus-band shall die beneficially entitled to any land for an interest which shall not entitle his widow to dower out of the same at law, and such interest, whether wholly equitable, or partly legal and partly equitable, shall be an estate of inheritance in possession, or equal to an estate of inheritance in possession, (other than an estate in joint tenancy.) then his widow shall be entitled in equity to dower out of the same land."] (8.) That this Act shall extend to the dower of any widow, whose husband shall die after the passing of this Act, and shall make any will, deed, contract or arrangement, executed, made or entered before the passing of this Act, as valid and effectual to bar or affect the right of his

ral, West, and of Geo. Sherwood, Esq, member for Brockville,
—in the debate in the Legislative Council, on the Hon. Mr.
Scalesin's resolutions. We handwritently omitted to give this
venerable gentleman's admirable and constitutional remarks in
our report of the proceedings; but they are so logical, so conclusive, and so thoroughly do they expose the utter inconsistency with the first principles of Responsible Government, of
the conduct of the soi disant Liberals, who supported the resolutions in question, that we are glad to have it now in our power
to supply the omission:—

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood said, that some of the honourable gentlemen who had spoken before him, went into an extensive range on these resolutions, which embraced a very full account of all the negociatious lately carried on between the English and French Canadian gentlemen, to form a mixed Provincial Cabinet of both races; and further, that the whole labour had been a failure. This, it appears to me, has nothing to do with the consideration of the resolutions now in debate in this honourable house. These resolutions may be divided into two parts: first, those which state mere facts, relative to the conquest of Canada, which no one denies; second, the eighth resolution, which states, in substance, "that the French Canadians, under the provisions of the British statute, 3rd and 4th Victoria, passed for the purpose of uniting the two Provinces, lately called Upper and Lower Canada, although probably a majority of the inhabitants of the Provinces, are not allowed a fair proportion of representatives in the Legislative Assembly, and have but one Councillor in the Provincial Cabinet or Executive Council." I shall take up the time of the house in making observations on the eighth resolution alone, because I parts: first, those which state mere facts, relative to the conmaking observations on the eighth resolution alone, because I think that resolution contains the substance of the whole; but think that resolution contains the substance of the whole; but it is so clearly wrong in principle, as relative to our constitutional rights, that I think its fallacy must appear at first view, and therefore requires no laboured exertions to show it. By the law of Parliament, which has existed in England from time immemorial, the representation of the people in that country may be termed local, and not according to the number of inhabitants in each particular section of the kingdom. The counties, cities and towns which elect members of Parliament, differ very considerably in the number of their inhabitants, and, of course, in the number of their electors, but the difference can never be injurious to the public welfare, because the established constitutional principle is this-that every member, after his election, is a representative for the whole country, and not merely for a part, and the same rule precisely is adopted in merely for a part, and the same rule precisely is adopted in Canada. A representative coming from the shores of Lake Huron, has as good a right to bring in a bill affecting the interests of the Eastern parts of Canada as well as the Western parts of the Province, and he is the representative of the people in every section of Canada. Can it, then, with correctness be said, that some part of the inhabitants of Canada are not fairly represented in the Provincial Parliament? The constitution recognizes no difference or distinction of races or origin, as regards political rights, English, French, Scots, Irish, Germans and Americans, who inhabit Canada, have equal rights. The and Americans, who inhabit Canada, lave equal rights. The Government of the country should make no distinction,—they cannot constitutionally do so. If the constitution allowed each race a proportion of representatives in Parliament according to its necessity, even then the French Canadians have no just cause of complaint. The population of the Province may be about 1,250,000, that is to say, 700,000 English Canadians, and 550,000 French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the server of the School of the Province may be and 550,000 French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians have their full share of the representation of the St. Lawrence a matter of nesting on an extended and prosperous trade, if based upon the sity of its inhabitants; the fertility of its soil, the immensure of the representation of the country. The second cause of complaint contained in the resolutions, is, that the French Canadians have not one Councillor in the Provincial Cabinet of Executive Council. It must be recollected by every gentleman that Responsible Government was established in the provincial canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians have their full share of the representation of the country. The second cause of complaint contained in the resolutions, is, that the French Canadians have not one Councillor in the Provincial Cabinet of the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population.

internal navigation; and because the removal of protection will MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TORONTO BOARD | The Sheriff of the Wellington District on Saturday last re-OF HEALTH, JUNE 9th, 1847. Present-Messrs. GURNETT, WORKMAN, and PRESTON.

Present—Messrs. Gurnett, Workman, and Preston.

Resolved—That the Mayor who was appointed Chairman of the Board on the 8th of May, being absent, Mr. Alderman Gurnett do act as Chairman of the said board.

A resolution was then proposed, directing the clerk to inform the Trustees of the Hospital by letter, "that the Board of Health will feel great pleasure in co-operating with them in any measures which they in the exercise of their duty may deem

proper to adopt for the promotion of the benevolent object which it is alike the desire and the duty of the Corporation and the Trustees to promote."

The following resolution was then passed:—" That in order to

The following resolution was then passed:—"That in order to adopt every necessary precaution to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and to protect and preserve the health of the inhabitants of the city, the board do immediately proceed either personally or by other competent public officers to examine all such premises in the city as may appear to them to be in an unclean or filthy state, or which may have therein any matter or thing which in their opinion may endanger the public health, and to order the proprietor or occupant of such premises to cleanse the same, and to remove whatever may appear, which the said order the proprietor or occupant of such premises to cleanse the same, and to remove whatever may appear, which the said Board, or the said authorized public officer may deem dangerous to the public health, and in case of the refusal or neglect of any such proprietors or occupant of such premises to comply with the orders of the said Board, or their authorized public officer within the public officer within the proprietors of the said Board, or their authorized public officer within the period that may be prescribed, the parties so offend ing to be forthwith prosecuted conformably to the statute in such case, made and provided.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY, OF TO-FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY, OF TORONTO AND THE HOME DISTRICT.—The Stockholders of the
above Society met on Friday last, in the Grand Jury Room,
Toronto, to elect seven gentlemen as Directors,—Mr. Joseph
D. Ridout acting as Chairman, and Mr. A. B. Townley as
Secretary of the meeting. The Ballot being taken, the following gentlemen were duly elected:—J. D. Ridout, T. Branskill,
W. B. Jarvis, E. G. O'Brien, Robert Beekman, J. W. Muttleury, and Thos. Champion, Esquires .- Colonist. BISHOP POWER .- The Right Reverend Bishop Power

rived in this City on Monday last, from Europe. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- Yesterday (Suuday), as three persons, two men and a woman, were returning from the Island, the boat in which they were was accidentally upset and the two unfortunate men drowned. It appears that on approaching Small's Wharf, the woman stood suddenly up to lay hold of it, when the boat as suddenly capsised. The names of the sufferers are Peter Molloy and Patrick Halford; the latter of whom has but lately emigrated to this country. Mrs. Mol-

loy is in a fair way to recover .- Herald 28th ult. THE TELEGRAPH. - We are extremely gratified to learn that the erection of the Montreal and Torento telegraph line is rapidly progressing under the contractor, Mr. Daniel H. Hawes, of Buffalo, who constructed the line from Queenston to this city, which has proved far superior to those on the American side. Its strength has been proved in the fact that almost all the breaks which have interrupted communications between this and Buffalo, have occurred between that and Lockport.

The line from hence to Kingston is formed of iron wire, of adequate strength, and affixed to the glass cups by copper wire.

To tell you of the seige and capture of Vera Cruz, or the bat-The mode by which the wire is bound to the cup, and the cup itself, are inventions of Mr. Hawes. In the construction of the line, great difficulties have been surmounted:—for 25 miles the poles have been erected on the solid rock. This has been acland, out of which his widow would be entitled to dower if the same were not so devised, or any estate or interest therein to or for the benefit of his widow, such widow shall not be entitled to dower out of or in any land of her said husband, unless a contrary intention shall be declared by his will. (6.) That no gift

co-contractors.

The construction of the line from Hamilton to London, C.

W., will, we believe, be commenced almost immediately, by the same gentleman. We trust that the company will not, from any ill-timed economy, have the poles placed at a greater distance from each other than on our line, viz., 36 to the mile.

Should they adopt (as we have heard it has been proposed) the number of 25 to a mile, we fear that from occasional

breaches a disappointment will ensue, for which the trifling saving can in nowise compensate.

We shall hail with unmingled satisfaction the day when we can shake hands with Montreal in the east, and London in the west, by means of the Think and the west, by means of the Think and the west, by means of the Think and the west by the same of the Think and the west by the trifling saving the

west, by means of The Telegraph.

We learn from the Montreal Gazette that the electric tele-

E. McElderry, Government Emigrant Agent at Toronto. Emigrant Office, Toronto, 28th June, 1847.

There arrived on Saturday and Sunday last 1600; the principal part of whom were of the middlidg class of farmers, who had friends in Canada, to whom they have all been forwarded, with the exception of about 150.

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL .- Admitted during the week ending ne 26th, 129-Died, 8-Discharged, 6-Remaining June 27th-169. 27th—169.

Besides the shed already erected to contain twenty-four patients, the Board of Health are putting up two more, (75 × 20 e ach) which will probably accommodate sixty patients addi-

GROSSE ISLE .- The latest returns from Grosse Isle are of a more satisfactory character, although the number of sick there is not positively on the decrease.

We have had access to the official returns received yesterday evening. The Medical Superintendent writing at 5, A.M., on Monday (yesterday), gives the following return.—

2195 Died during the week from the Hospital

ing, but we learn from another source that a few more were dropping in yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Douglas has so far got matters under his personal control as to be enabled to give ample daily attention to the sick afloat and on shore.

Dr. Watt has proceeded to the station, and Dr. Dease, who

siderable inconvenience, there was no lack of devotion on this occasion, nor was there, we are sure, any other feeling than that of gratification and pleasure derived from the visit. The impression left by the youthful countess herself was that of kind, unaffected gentleness; and no one could witness the artless manner in which the honours of the evening were performed, without feeling charmed and interested. Her Ladyship was attended by her sister, and held by the hand a romping little creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the counters of the counters of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the counters of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old the visit. The manner in authority or power to speak as an ambassador.

May 23.—Gen. Scott, with the second division of the army, so pieces Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, 80 pieces Velvet, Tapestry and Bru her noble husband by a former marriage. On the whole, we think His Excellency has every reason to be flattered at the reception given to his Countess, whilst we, on our parts, have son to be proud at having so sweet and amiable a lady to dwell amongst us .- Transcript.

The street of the commerce of this Province to the first, Commerce of this Province to the first, Commerce of the province to the first, Commerce of the province to the control of the province to the province

ceived an official letter from the Government, directing him to carry into execution the sentence of Death passed on Charles Cochlin at the last Assizes. The execution is to take place at

Guelph next Thursday morning.

The Judges to whom the petitions in favour of Cochlin were The Judges to whom the petitions in favour of Cochlin were referred, decided that a severe example was absolutely necessary at Guelph, and, from the infatuated conduct of the rival feuds during the trial, no case could be selected more likely to make a lasting impression equal to the present, and therefore the law must take its course.

Immediately on the arrival of the letter in Guelph, the prisoner was waited upon, and informed of its melaucholy con-

soner was waited upon, and informed of its melancholy con-tentents. He enquired if it was decided that he should be hanged? He was informed that it was. "Very well," said the "that's all they can do;" and appeared very indifferent to the intelligence. Indeed he had all along stated that he would rather be hanged than go to the Penitentiary for life; and there is little prospect of his being disappointed.—Galt Re-

(Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.) Quebec, Friday, June 25.

Sickness in town is rather on the increase, although it does not appear that the mortality is in a corresponding ratio.

In the Marine Hospital this morning there were upwards of 700 patients, and numbers are being sent there dying, from the ships and the crowded parts of the suburbs.

At Sorel the fever has broken out, although I do not learn

At Sorel the fever has broken out, atthough I to not that any deaths have taken place here.

It is reported that a meeting of the congregation of St. Patrick's church will be held on Sunday next, to adopt some means of testifying the regret of the Irish population for the demise O'Connell.

The Sr. Jean Baptiste Society had a great turn out last

night. There was also a Masonic dinner.

There are but four or five arrivals to-day. The Javena, Sedgwick, passed a ship on fire off Newfoundland; was not able

to make out her name.

All the clergymen taken sick at Grosse Isle are doing well. Mr. Symes has come up with fever, but is not very bad. He was a factorum there. Doctors Johnston and Allan have been up for several days siek, but are in a fair way of recovery.

The election at Dorchester will terminate in favour of Mr. Lamireux. He will be opposed by Mr. E. Duchesnay; but the only effect of the contestation will be delay. Mr. Duchesnay is not be several days except the several days. nay has not the ghost of a chance.

MEXICO.

The following letter dated from Jalapa, in Mexico, May 19th 1847, which we find in the columns of the Alexandria Guzette is very interesting, and appears to give a fair statement of the prospects of the American army. There is no question but that another severe engagement has to be fought ere the Stars and Stripes wave over the "Halls of the Montezumas:"—Mon-

To tell you of the seige and capture of Vera Cruz, or the battle of Cerro Gordo, would be repeating a thrice-told tale. You no doubt, have felt proud, as an American, of the increased glory to our arms by the brilliant results of that day, when less than 1200 men carried a fortified and almost inaccessable height of 1000 feet, defended by 3000 men and six or eight peices of cannon. The immediate actors on that memorable day who survived the bloody conflict were as much astonished to find themselves safely masters of the height as those of you in the United States were that we reached there at all. As you know the story, I will spare you the garulousness of an old soldier.

JOSH, D. RIDOUT, Eso, Vice-Press.

United States were that we reached there at all. As you know the story, I will spare you the garulousness of an old soldier.

You are aware that the army followed the dispersed and flying enemy until we reached this lovely spot and were right glad to halt at the base, as it were, of Orizaba, view its snow-capped peak, and partake of all the luxuries that are common and abundant in tropical cities. Here amidst bills and valleys teeming with every luxury in the form of fruits or vegetables produced either north or south, a portion of the army have reposed duced either north or south, a portion of the army have reposed for the last month, and another portion, without halting, passed on to Perote, where an officer in waiting politely handed over the keys of the well-known castle and prison, with an invoice of munitions, bowed and followed the footsteps of his twice-whipped Excellency, who had taken a less frequented road than the Grand National; which by the by, is one of the most costly, enduring national highways that any country can boast of—bridges sixty and seventy years old are as firm and as

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King St., Toronto boast of — orages sixty and severity years out are as inflant as strong as if finished but yesterday—a monument of Spanish grandeur that will be admired and talked of when Spain is blotted from the map of nations, and her name, as it were, forgotten.

In the full tide of victory, and the country in dismay at the terrible overthrow of all their hopes at Cerro Gordo, the army came to a dead halt for want of the material of war!—men and means of transportation for our subsistance. Here 3,500 vol-

widow to dower, as if auch will, deed, contract or engagement had been executed, made or entered into, after this Act was pased. The remaining clauses of the Bill relate to the forms and proceedings in actions for dower.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

The following is a correct report of the speech of the Hon. Re-Judge Sherwood,—Early the early prospect before us of Bill related to the water, and the Bill related to the water, and the Bill related to the forms and fall operation, in about two or three weeks. Further, that a new is proceedings in actions for dower.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

The following is a correct report of the speech of the Hon. Re-Judge Sherwood,—Early the speech of the Hon. The following is a correct report of the speech of the Hon. Surface and the Stockholder rail, West, and of Geo. Sherwood, Esq., member for Brockville,—in the debate in the Legislative Council, on the Hon. Material and Troy, to generate the serious speech of the green and the speech of the Hon. West, and of Geo. Sherwood,—Early the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the green and the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the speech of the speech of the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the speech of the Hon. Material and Troy of the speech of the spe

men had been killed, left the city, retreating on Mexico, and our handful of men took possession of one of the most splendid and beautiful towns in the country, containing seventy thousand inhabitants.

These things stand at present, and the future to my vision is gloomy in the extreme. We are here cut off by the vomito from our base of operations, and after a month the army in the field must depend upon the country for subsistance, and that army destined to fight at another Cerro Gordo, with its numbers reduced nearly one-half by the return of volunteers and the garrisons left in the rear.

Santa A substitute for Public generally, that they are prepared to FORWARD MERCHANDIZE, and PASSENGERS hence to KINGSTON and the intermediate places on the River St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Rideau Canal; and PRODUCE DOWNWARDS, on as resonable terms as any other firm on the Route.

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance Five Hundred Pounds of the Funds of the Society, or such further they are prepared to FORWARD MERCHANDIZE, and PASSENGERS hence to KINGSTON and the intermediate places on the River St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Rideau Canal; and PRODUCE DOWNWARDS, on as resonable terms as any other firm on the Route.

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The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance Five Having Lange Stores. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Public generally.

Santa Anna, on retreating from Puebla, it is said, will take up a position at a place called Rio Frio, where another battle will undoubtedly be fought; and, if successful, there is still another at a place within two leagues of the city. This is asking a great deal of six or seven thousand men. They can do it, but the best blood of America must run in torrents. The cry now is "Victory or Death!"

We are dreadfully and most unfortunately crippled, at a mo-We are dreadfully and most unfortunately crippled, at a moment when we want all our strength. Thus it was last summer, and ever will be when a foreign war is carried on, depending in any degree upon short-term volunteers, whose term is sure to expire just when they are most needed. Gen. Scort appealed to them to re-enter the service, but in vain. A volunteer for a second term would be looked upon as a wonder, and by his comrades as a fool. A year in camp rubs off all the extra patriotism that first got them into the scrape. The fruits of our victories are in a good degree lost by not being able to push on; the people have recovered from their panic, and will not give up their capitol without making another effort, and the least reverse to our arms will bring upon us the whole nation, who, so long as victory declares in our favour, prefer to remain quiet at home.

There is not the least prospect in the world of peace. Mr.

There is not the least prospect in the world of peace. Mr. Trist is here, and, as I understand, with full powers to treat.—I fear that there is not the best understanding in the world between him and Gen. Scott. There is another of those sort of accidents that we who have been here near two years, feel may possible be a page 1 larger and that tilburger with the restrictions. Dr. Watt has proceeded to the station, and Dr. Dease, who had left on personal business, returned to his duties this morning in the Neptune, which left at an early hour.

The Rockshire, with 207 passengers, from Limerick, on the 5th May, arrived in port this morning, having received a clear Bill of health from the Qarantine Officer, on the gratifying score of neither having had sickness nor deaths during her voyage.

Wε have not succeeded in obtaining the official statement of the number now in the Marine Hospital. There are, however, upwards of 500 in the main building and sheds, all of whom are doing surprisingly well. One of the gentlemen connected with the institution informed us that but one death occurred an Saturday last, and but five yesterday. This is most encouraging, taking into account the large number of sick.—Quebec Mercury. Mercury.

The Drawing Room.—The Countess of Elgin's Drawing Room on Tuesday evening was most numerously attended by the leading families of both races, French and English. Although the distance of the Vice Regal residence from town renders the performance of such a ceremony a matter of considerable inconvenience, there was no lack of devotion on this occasion, nor was there, we are sure, any other feeling than the need cutative with the negociation. He has had an opportunity of conversing freely within the last month with demost influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, so far as he was entrusted with the President's views, he improved the opportunity; but the important and vital document was wanting—he had no authority or power to speak as an amore deepending the conversing freely within the last month with the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, so far as he was entrusted with the pegociation. He has had an opportunity of conversing freely within the last month with the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, where the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, where the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, where the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, where the most influential Mexican Gen

The Minister, Mr. Trist, likewise goes on as far as Puebla. We have not yet heard the result of the election for President. I hope to, before this letter closes. The people appear desirous that Herrara should come into power, but the military have generally their own way.

By Telegraph for the Buffalo Morning Express, June 28. An American train, escorted by Col. Macintosh, had been

Commercial.

(COMPLED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER,)

3 3 3 5 8 - 5 8 5 6 - 5 6 4 4 5 1 Per Minot.

EXCHANGE. London. New York. Bank. Private. Bank. Private. Toronto 93 81 @ 9 21 Home District Clerical Association.

The next meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday the 14th July, at the residence of the Rev. V. P. Meyerhoffer, Rector of Markham.

Rectory, York Mills,

ALEXR. SANSON, 17th June, 1847.

NOTICE. The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, July 6th, at 3 o'clock, P.M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Kingston, June 22, 1847.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Entrance Fee 2s. 6d. per share.

Management Fee 0s 7½d. per share, per month.

Transfer Fee 2s. 6d. per share.

W. B. JARVIS, Esq., PRESIDENT. JOSH. D. RIDOUT, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT. E. G. O'BRIEN, T. BRUNSKILL BOBT, BEEKMAN, Esquires. THOS. CHAMPION. J. W. MUTTLEBURY, Secretary and Treasurer: A. B. TOWNLEY

J. W. MUTTLEBURY. Bankers: BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

(Over Mr. T. Bilton's Store.) Toronto, July 1, 1847.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS'

rided for by the Directors.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, to allow

The Secretary Will be.

Members in agreer to pay up.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS,

W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, June 24th, 1847.

BRITISH AMERICA

to the 10th day of July, inclusive.

By Order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

WALTER MACFARLANE, VICTORIA HOUSE. KING STREET. R ESPECTFULLY notifies the Citizens of Toronto, and his numerous Customers throughout the Province, that the whole of his

SPRING STOCK IS NOW OPENED OUT.

Comprising Silks, Mohair, Balzarene, De Laine, Printed Muslin, Gingham and Mourning Muslin Dresses; Gloves; Laces; Hosiery; Bonnets; Netted Wool, Barage, Lama, Cashmere, Checked and Damask Satin Shawls, &c. &c. The attention of Families is particularly directed to his FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Which, for extent, variety, and splendour, has never been

Ottoman and Stool Covers,
Floor Oil Cloths, of different widths,
370 pieces Damasks and Moreens, in Amber, Blue, Drabs,
Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Geranium,—plain, shaded and striped,
A splendid assortment of Silk Damasks and Taborets,
Filled and Bordered Book Muslins and Chintzes,
Gothic, Venetian, Buff and White Window Hollands, all

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Doeskins, Tweed, Black Summer Cloths, Albert Cord, White Riding Cord, Drills, Gambroons, &c.

JOHN HOLMAN.

TAILOR AND DRAPER.

WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the Public, that he has just received and opened out a superior assertment of NEW GOODS, consisting of the best

BROAD CLOTHS,

A very superior assertment of washing Satin, Silk, Plush, A very superior assortment of washing Saun, She, Flush, Rioh Check, Cashmere Vestings, White and Printed Marseilles Vestings, &c. Together with a general assortment of every article belonging to Gentlemen's wear, such as Cravats, Collars, Stock, Satin Neck Tyes, Cravat Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Vests, Drawers, Socks, Carpet Bags, Youths' Caps, &c. All of which he will make up to order in the best style, and sell at a very low figure for Casit or short approved credit. N.B.—Ecclesiastical and Legal Robes made up in the best

style and at moderate prices,

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SERVICE & PORTER

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto and Wellington Buildings, King Street, (a few doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carefully selected stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising the newest designs in Dress Muslins and Delaines, also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashious in Phin and Fancy Streets.

Plain and Fancy Straws.

S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest remunerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made. North Side of King Street.

Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

BETLEY & KAY,

I N expressing their gratitude to the public generally for the very-liberal patronage they have received, have now much very-liberal patronage they have received, have now much pleasure in inviting attention to their unusually large importations, which have nearly all come to hand, comprising every thing new in Foreign and British Silks, Dress Goods, Hosiery and Ribbons, with a large assortment of Carpeting, Damasks

Moreens, &c.

They would direct special attention to their Millinery and Bonnet Room: in it will be found a large assortment of new Sewn White Chip, Silk, Fancy, Rice Straw, Dunstable, &c., Bonnets; Feathers, French Flowers, &c. Also the newest Shapes and Materials in Visites, Mantles, Cardinals, Polkas, &c.

The great success which has already attended this Department, has induced them to spare no exertions to make it the most complete in the Province. King Street, 14th June, 1847.

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 1. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

R s. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the heat INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR.

Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that he is in receipt of his regular supply of the Best West of England Cloths, Kerseymetes, Rich Vestings, Patent Cashmeres, French Cloths, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Collars, &c., &c. In fact his present Stock comprises that choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate

Freight, and Ship Produce OUTWARDS.

To secure expedition and certainty of delivery of Way
Freight, two first class Banges will be exclusively engaged in
Carrying Freight for St. Andrews, Carrillon, Grenville, Point
Fortune, Hawkesbury, and other places between Montreal and MURRAY & BARNAM,

DONALD MURRAY & Co.,

Lachine Canal Basin, KINGSTON. Montreal, May 6, 1847.

FARM FOR SALE. In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbot District.

SITUATED within half a mile of the Town of Vittoria, and within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 254½ acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, cedar and chestnut rails; 140 acres fenced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and manured for thirty years past on the best system of farming. manured for thirty years past on the best system of farming.—
The Land is free from stumps and roots; the soil varying from a sandy to a strong heavy loom; with a good ORCHARD, of most kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE, large Barn, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other outbuildings. It is one of the most healthy locations in the Province. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if required. The only cause of this property being offered for sale is, the owner wishes to retire from business.

Vittoria, Talbot District, April 12, 1847.

TUITION. A LADY competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, French, Drawing, Piano Forte, Singing, Fancy and Ornamental Work, is anxious to obtain a Young Ladies' School in a Country Town. Address E. C., Post Office,

GOVERNESS. A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of engaging in a Family where the advantages of a liberal Education are

Apply at the Office of this Paper. June 8th, 1847.

On the 28th June, in William-Street, Mrs. J. H. Hagarty MARRIED.

MARKIED.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, Mr. Walter Palmer to Miss Maria Williams, both of Kingston.

At Quebec, in All Saints' Chapel, on the 16th ult., by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, William Rhodes, Esq., late a Captain in the 68th Light Infantry, Bachelor to Anne Catharine, daughter of the late Hon. Robt, Dunn, of Quebec.

es.) took place on esidence. The nto which the four p. m., and ommenced the black, and the

Chief amongs es and friend ced the Chief Secretary, the cipal Medical Members of citizens. The the reverend neral, and the of citizens of bled to follow and affection ressiveness o

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22, 1847. ar interest to as, respecting withdrawn, bill for the Canada.

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showing to

(By the Ven. R. I. Wilberforce, A. M.)

THE PALACE. The world thou hast not seen, much less her glory, Empires and monarchs, and their radiant courts—Best school of best experience, quickest insight, In all things that to greatest actions lead. Paradise Regained.

The interior of Dioclesian's palace was fitted to inbute to his own unacquaintance with such scenes.

from his journey, but that, at the present time, all worship of the unseen God. things were in peculiar uncertainty. A friend came himself occupied in the palace.

he was himself of that body.

interest the subject creates at present."

of what is passing.' those secret discussions which the emperors have been it being evidently no time for his intended visit, he ing a solitary man in the streets of Nicomedia. holding all winter long, and which have created so returned to his quarters in the palace. much alarm in this place? Though, like you, no

interested for their safety."

This, then, Lucius found, was the cause of the Briton. anxiety he had witnessed. On further inquiry, he was told that throughout the winter the emperor Diosaid the other; "I see he looks on this as only the clesian and his son-in-law, the Cæsar Galerius, had commencement." been continually shut up together in secret. Some- Nothing more passed that day; but the next mornoriginal state, as the wife of a Dacian peasant, to the contents. favour of the gods of her native woods and mountains. "It is as I expected," said Gallus; "all men are had been particularly excited by their refusing to par- and threatened with punishment."

deliberations, it was known that a council of officers climbed up upon the railing, and cried out aloud, "Is had been held; and since that time a message had this a triumph over the Goths or Sarmatians which been sent to the oracle of Apollo at Miletus. "Put- you are assembling us to proclaim?" -at the same ting all things together," Gallus said, "the Christian | time tearing down the emperor's edict from the place population of Nicomedia was in a state of great an- to which it was affixed. The man was well dressed, xiety, and anticipated some diminution of their privileges, if not the actual breaking out of a fresh made no opposition when a body of soldiers rushed up persecution." And considering how great was Dio- and seized him. Lucius understood afterwards that clesian's power, and that he had evidently the pur- he was put immediately to a cruel death; but he did pose of placing all the institutions of the empire upon not witness what passed; for Gallus, who was afraid a new and more firm foundation, they feared lest, if of a commotion, drew him off, and they returned to once resolved to injure them, he should aim at their the palace. complete extermination. Galerius they knew was If it was from the Christians that Gallus apprehenbefore; but Dioclesian's was a milder nature, and the neighbourhood, they offered no opposition. The capital.

some hours on the following day. Nor did he forget that Dorotheus had his hopes that, though somewhat the other letters with which he was charged. But circumscribed in their privileges, and compelled to Constantine, he found, was absent from Nicomedia; worship in greater privacy, yet that the Christians and as Anthimus was engaged in public worship, he would not suffer more from this edict than from many

approaching storm. People asked, when they met peaceable submission. one another, whether any thing had yet come of those In this expectation, Lucius and his friend Gallus, secret discussions. All that was known was, that whose success in the emperor's court depended much fresh troops had arrived. "So ends the twenty- on the influence of Dorotheus, passed the evening in second of February," said Gallus to his comrade, as conversation till a late hour. The night was dark they retired for the night. "To-morrow is the Ter- and stormy. Before going to bed, Lucius looked minalia; I suppose you will go and see the ceremonies. forth, and occasional flashes of lightning shewed him I should not wonder if the emperor was to make it the the vast pile of building which lay opposite to that day for entering on some new attempt. Old Termi- part of the palace where he was himself stationed .nus was always a limit both ways-the place where It was appropriated to the household of Galerius; the new and old world parted."

said the young Briton, "and he is constantly occupied occasional flashes he could see a considerable number from the time he goes to his worship; I will join you of persons coming across towards his own portion of

church, at the summit of the town. To his surprise watched; and these were only some late revellers rehe found the street already thronged with soldiers .- turning from the quarters of Galerius. arms, Lucius passed them, and ascended as far as the strange scene he had witnessed the day before, the when he heard an evident stir among the soldiery in his rest. At length he slept; but still the same to see what they were doing at so unusual an hour, he the palace-court were rushing on, he thought, as the

and left, as they came up; and Lucius was expecting dress himself, when the fire drove him forth, leaving that the tide would soon flow by, when he heard a every thing which he had with him to be destroyed. party begin to ascend the steps by which he had him-self mounted. "Is it to surprise the Christian church,"

The next day was a melancholy time to Lucius.—
The little money which he had brought with him from he thought, "that this early march is intended? If home had been expended, so soon as he reached Niso, I shall see, at all events, whether there is anything comedia, on such clothes as were wanted for the pahidden in those places, which they guard with so much lace. All these, except a single suit, had perished in care from the intrusion of strangers." The notion the conflagration. His papers and letters had also prevailed so commonly, that the Christians had some been destroyed. And what made matters worse, his secret object of worship of a hideous kind, with which patron Dorotheus, who might easily have made up none but the initiated were acquainted, that it was these losses, was not likely to have the power of renwith as much interest as surprise that the young Bri- dering any further assistance. Popular rumour attriton now saw the soldiers approach the main gates of buted the fire to the Christians. They took that way, the church with the evident intention of bursting them it was said, to express their discontent. The emperor open. They were fast closed, the hour of early wor- publicly declared that all his household should shew

LUCIUS, OR THE FLIGHT OF CONSTANTINE. ship not having yet arrived. Their strong materials, that they worshipped the ancient gods. From a hidthe stoutest timber from the neighbouring forests of ing-place in the palace, to which Gallus had conduc-Thrace, were bolted together with great iron bars .- ted him, Lucius could see an altar raised in a conspic-For a time the heavy strokes which four or five soldiers | uous place, to which the empress Prisca and the Princess gave them with sledge-hammers had no other effect royal Valeria were obliged publicly to approach and But in a few minutes a person who seemed to be the favour the Christians; and their manner shewed how tribune in command ascended the steps, followed by unwillingly they performed their part. soldiers who carried one of those engines which the Romans employed in the seige of cities. No sooner crease the awe and admiration which his power crea- was it placed close to the folding doors, and plied by ated among all the innumerable subjects of his empire. levers, than they began visibly to shake, and a moment Lucius, who had never seen a greater man than the after flew open, with such violence as to be torn from and the statues which ornamented the building. Both down. The altar, which stood near the eastern wall,

take the trouble of asking the religion of a stranger?" party on the palace, he desisted, perhaps lest the flames emperor's own apartment, and then let him out by a "You know, I suppose," said Gallus, "how much should spread into other quarters; and after a short little postern. pause, a body of engineers marched up, who carried "I am just from a long voyage, and am ignorant with them tools for its destruction. Lucius saw the my master Dorotheus and myself. See you keep my work begin; but the crowd having now ascended the secret." "Has nothing travelled abroad, then, respecting steps, he was able to mingle with it unperceived; and

"Well," said Gallus, when they met, "so old Ter-Christian myself, I have friends among them, and am minus has made a day of it, as I expected." "Is Dorotheus much discomposed," asked the

thing was evidently in preparation; and the mother ing, when the two young men were walking out through of Galerius had uttered expressions which had alarmed the main square of the city, they were attracted by a the Christians. She was addicted to various super- vast crowd, to which a new edict from the emperor stitious rites, and attributed her elevation from her was exhibited. They got near enough to read its

To them she held feasts at the very time when the publicly warned against professing themselves Chris-Christian members of her household were celebrating tians; those who do so are declared incapable of office their Lent-fast before the time of Easter. Her anger or honour, are put out of the protection of the law,

Scarcely had Gallus spoken, when a man who was When the emperors had completed their private nearest to the place where the edict was exhibited,

their enemy, -for he it was who had directed the ded disturbance, his fears were unfounded. Though persecution against the Christian soldiers five years very numerous in Nicomedia, as well as throughout they had been allowed to build a handsome church tearing down of the edict they comdemned, as indicatin one of the most conspicuous situations in his new ing a wish to create a popular disturbance. In short, it seemed towards evening as though matters were Lucius discussed these matters with Gallus for likely to go off quietly enough; and Lucius could see was requested to call on him early next morning. which had previously been pronounced against them, Every day seemed to increase the expectation of an and that the emperor's wrath would be allayed by their

while that in which he himself was standing connected "I have promised to call very early on Anthimus," with the apartments of Dioclesian. By one of these the building.

The earliest dawn found Lucius on his way to the Gallus, to whom he mentioned what he saw, took house of Anthinus, which was near the Christian little notice of it. The palace gates, he said, were

As they were standing perfectly still, though under At length Lucius lay down, but not to sleep. The Christian church, which lay somewhat in front of the decree of the morning-the influence it might have bishop's dwelling. But scarcely had he got so far, on his own fortunes,—these subjects long disturbed the street below him, though the light was as yet so thoughts returned and mixed with the tempest, which faint, that he could not discern its purpose. Curious was raging without. The men whom he had seen in climbed up a flight of steps which led him to a raised soldiers had done the day before. His own room was terrace in front of the western end of the church .- the point at which they were attacking the palace .-The principal door appeared to be on that side, which Now they were firing it, as the tribune had prepared commanded a view down one of the main streets of to do the church. In an instant the flames seemed the town. Having ascended the terrace, he posted to burst up before him,-it was the lightning which himself at the balustrade which ran along its western was flashing across the sky. He woke up. It could edge, just above where the main street, dividing itself not be the lightning, for the glare continued. The into smaller outlets, formed an opening on each side palace was on fire. He sprung up. Gallus was roused of the church. And now he could see distinctly that in a moment. The alarm was given without, He the whole body of soldiers were coming towards him. thought he saw some persons hurrying away towards They must clearly be intending, he thought, to pass the quarters of Galerius. Perhaps they were gone to along one or both the streets which ran by this ter- procure help. In a few minutes a large body of solrace; and he might as well remain here, -for in nar- diers were assembled in the square of the palace. row places it is ill jostling with such rude passengers. The fire, which had threatened at first to consume the He sat down, therefore, in a low seat, which was so whole building, was got under, after consuming a conhidden in the balustrade as completely to conceal him. siderable number of rooms, and amongst them that The first ranks passed quickly on, dividing right which Lucius had occupied. He had only time to

than to attract a crowd from the neighbouring streets. offer sacrifices. They were known, Gallus said, to

After them the officers of the household were ordered to give the same test of submission. The emperor declared that he would inflict the most cruel unishment on those who refused. Already preparations were made for atrocities at which the heart regovernor of York, was amazed at the size of the pal- their hinges. Instantly a crowd of soldiers rushed in. volted. Instruments of torture were brought forth; ace-courts, at the number of soldiers who filled them, The building was empty; but all its furniture was and the ferocious beings by whom it was wont to be at the crowd of attendants who were moving in every ransacked and destroyed in a moment. A balustrade inflicted, seemed as if they were already gloating over direction, as well as the magnificence of the porticoes, which ran across the middle of the building was beaten the agonies of their victims. On the other side stood various persons who were known to be Christians, and in the palace, however, and in the streets through then became visible. It had at first been hidden by some on whose countenances might be read a steady which he passed to it, he had been struck by a degree curtains which hung from the balustrade; and it was look of unconquerable resolution. Dorotheus would of hurry and anxiety, which he was disposed to attri- here apparently that the soldiers expected to find some certainly not submit. And though neither Lucius nor image or object for which they were seeking. Lucius, Gallus would themselves have objected to sacrifice, But when he was introduced to Dorotheus, he could | who could see what was passing within, was sufficiently | yet they were liable to be accused of setting fire to the not help feeling, notwithstanding the general kindness acquainted with the construction of a church to know palace. This charge Galerius made against all the with which he was received, that the emperor's fa. that this was the part to which strangers were not attendants of the Christian chamberlain; and he was vourite seemed to share the common inquietude, and commonly admitted; but he had now a proof that himself conducting the inquiry with the greatest cruelthat something of moment was at hand. Indeed, they were not actuated by a superstitious regard for a ty. Lucius could not help supposing afterwards, that Dorotheus told him that he was arrived at an anxious concealed image, but only by a natural reverence for the event had been brought about by his own emissamoment; that be hoped he might derive advantage that place which was reserved for the more special ries; especially when, a fortnight later, he heard that a second fire had broken out. Some, indeed, referred The soldiers, however, were only the more exasper- it to the lightning; but he remembered that the perin while he was with the chamberlain, and began to ated at discovering nothing. They overthrew the al- sons whom he had seen coming just before the fire whisper Dorotheus, in a low voice, that the messenger tar; the candlesticks they broke to pieces; the benches were evidently crossing from the quarters of Galerius. had returned from Miletus, and that the answer which in the centre of the building, and the ambos, or raised These were later thoughts. At present the two young he brought was supposed to be of an unpleasant kind.
Their further conversation was cut short by the enthey beat down; they burnt the rolls on which the
cape. Lucius would gladly have returned home; but trance of a young man, of about Lucius' own age, to Scriptures were written; they broke open and pillaged his money was expended. He was disgusted at the whose care Dorotheus committed him, stating that in the sacristy; -five minutes after the doors were burst, cruelty of the punishment, which he was told had been a few days he should be placed in some situation in the whole interior was a ruin. Meanwhile the tribune inflicted on the poor man the day before, who, it was the imperial service. Till that time, it was arranged in command was standing in front of the building, and said, had been burnt to death, and at the threats, which that Gallus,—such was the young man's name,— seemed to hesitate in what way to destroy it. Lucius, the emperor had just uttered, of similar punishments should allow him to share the apartment which he who was very near him, could see him make signs to against the Christians. At all events, he was resolved a party which was now visible on a turret in the pa- to quit the palace, and not witness the cruel scenes The friend from whom he brought introductions lace. They were evidently observing what passed, as which were about to pass there. He asked Gallus, had prepared him to find Dorotheus a Christian; this the church was in so commanding a position as to be who was resolved at every hazard to remain, and run circumstance, perhaps, induced Gallus to inquire, so seen from the whole town. From the situation of the the risk of procuring another protector, to guide him soon as they left the chamberlain's presence, whether turret, they manifestly came from the apartments of out of the place. Gallus, whose long service gave the emperor himself. At first the tribune seemed to him a knowledge of all the recesses of the palace, con-"I am not," he answered; "but why should you intend to fire the building; but, at a signal from the ducted him by a secret passage which led close to the PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,

"No one," said Gallus, "knows this passage, save

He shut the door; and Lucius was once more walk-

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autaorised to collect and receive the same. New York, Feoruary 14, 1845.

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the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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