# poetry.

THE CITY OF THE SKIES. BY THE REV. GEORGE BRYAN, M. A. Rev. x. 21.

I saw the city of the skies;
And oft by faith-light gaze
From earth towards the great sunrise Of everlasting days, And ponder 'mid the glittering domes And spires of our eternal homes

It seems as if on mountain-height I walked, attent to view Jerusalem, spread out in light, And made in all things new And holy for the pure in heart To dwell in, and no more depart.

Far off, up in a silver clime, The sainted city lay, Blazing in bright worlds not in time, And not to pass away, Like earth and its revolving spheres, Corroded, and grown dim with years.

'Twas founded deep in sacred ground, And walled with Jasper high, To shine on heaven's remotest bound, And down the steepy sky
To earth, where man may see the ray,
And traverse back its glorious way.

'Twas not alternate day and night, No hands a teople rear:
The Lamb is the perpetual light
And temple everywhere;
And the archangel's path were dim
That sees not, and adores in him.

And crowds have passed the pearly gate, Who walked our earth before; One with the great Immaculate, And in his arms borne o'er Destruction, through the misty skies And in air,\* to Paradise.

And millions yet, from many lands,
Shall brave the stormy strait,
Press on with suppliant hearts and hands,
And meet at Zion's gate,
'Mid angel-groups, come forth to greet
Them, safe on heaven's pure golden street.

And ne'er within the Jasper wall, While endless ages roll, Shall foe assail, or shadow fall On body, spirit, soul;
All wrapt in the divine employ
And promise of those worlds of joy. Hattoft, Jan. 1, 1845. [ Church of England Magazine.]

\* Eph. ii. 2.

THE CLAIMS OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. A SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE THE PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION OF BELLEVILLE, IN CONNEXION WITH THE INCORPO-RONTO, IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, ON THURSDAY, 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1845, BY THE REV. JOB DEACON,

AND NOW PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THAT ASSOCIATION. 2 Cor. viii. 10, 11.—And herein I give my advice; for 2 Cor. viii. 10, 11.—And herein I give my advice, this is expedient for you, who have begun before, not only to do, but also to be forward a year ago. Now therefore perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance also out of that which ye have

It will not, my brethren, be necessary for me on the present occasion, after the eloquent sermon addressed to you last evening on the duty of contributing to the wants of the Church, to do more than supply a few observations, not necessarily then coming within the scope of the preacher's argument, and which, if inthe ordinary limits of a sermon.\*

But first, let me remark, that although the cau which St. Paul pleaded was for the relief of the poor usefulness, and ministrations of our Church throughso much earnestness and ability was the nourishment of men's bodies, whereas that for which we plead is for the sustenance of their souls. And as the unity of the Church was greatly promoted by the former, we need not, surely, hesitate to take such an example, though somewhat different in kind, (as before intimated,) as a text from which to deduce some observations that may prompt us to contributions in aid of

This Society was formed, as you are all well aware, rather more than two years ago; for you have already contributed towards its funds, after having heard anni-Versary sermons advocating its claims upon your sense

Being called upon to present myself before you on of our Bishop throughout the Diocese, are to be carefully appropriated for various purposes; - for the supplaces,—the support of widows, orphans, and super- their control, they have been compelled to forego. innuated clergymen,—the circulation of the Bible,

full of rank weeds if neglected, without due, if any, velling amongst them,) to cultivate their minds, and ministrations they are now so far distant! by early religious instruction to subdue the noxious But if, in addition to such privations, it should

The Rev. Wm. Macaulay, Rector of Picton, had preached

comparatively speaking, as may be seen on reference no religion at all in Western Canada!

Not a few of the emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland are thus deprived, or have deprived themselves, of the privileges they formerly enjoyed, of worshipping at such altars as they did in their native land; and not duly considering the dangerous consequences of promoting or encouraging schism, they occasionally mingle with the popular or prevailing sect around them. In process of time their Church services, their Liturgy and Articles, are first questioned; then assailed with epithets of formality and lifelessness; until at length, solely from the want of the holy ministrations of our beloved Church and in conformity with the feelings of the prevailing or popular sect of the day, they become not only estranged from, but actually hostile to, that Church which had watched over them in early years, had received them as her members by the sprinkling of the consecrated waters in the sacrament of baptism,-had prayed, by her chief minister, for their confirmation in all their good poses? promises and habits,—had probably administered to them those consecrated and holy elements of the body and blood of Christ, by which their souls were strengthened and refreshed, and that would consign them, did circumstances and their own expressed wishes admit of it, to their mother earth, in the sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life. But they thus became unwary and unstable. They forsook their early and first love, and, pleased with the novelty of a popular or prevailing system of religion, they are lost to the Church, and are either enthusiastically indulging in this novelty, or are on the downward road to fanaticism and infidelity.\*

Such would not have been, -such will not be, -the case, if Missionaries or ministers in connexion with the Church had been, or can be supplied. This is cese of Toronto has in view. "And herein I give my advice: for this is expedient for you, who have begun before, not only to do, but also to be forward a year ago. Now therefore perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance also out of that which ye have.'

Let me, in the second place, observe, that the efse for upon your liberality.

saints, whereas that to which I am about to direct and of the natives of this, to whom reference has been their portion, and so completed the whole, as a Your attention is to increase and extend the influence, already had, finding themselves so far removed from rule of faith, during the time that they tarried at the temples in which they had worshipped, and so Jerusalem, according to the Lord's command, awaitout this extensive Diocese, yet the zeal and earnest- lonely and cheerless in the absence of those beautiful ing the promise of the Father,—to wit, the descent hess which he manifested on the occasion should, so and scriptural Church services in which they had been of the Holy Spirit. It is not necessary to press far from checking our efforts in so laudable and praise- accustomed to offer up their prayers and praises to the worthy an object as the one referred to, prove a stimulant to all his humble successors in the Christian mihearing the sound of the Church-going bell to sumquoted by early Fathers, attested by the Bishops nistry; inasmuch as that for which he pleaded with mon them to the house of God,—having no minister of the Church, and confessed to by Martyrs. Twice of the Church to teach and to preach to them the glad each day, at least, it has been the custom of the tidings contained in the everlasting Gospel, -have Church to repeat it, and by it she has taught her sons been, and are now, straining every nerve, and putting the words of the everlasting Gospel. Those who forth more than their means would justify to remedy could not read, and were little skilled in retaining these, to them, so grievous privations. They are not what they heard read,—as is a commoner case even checked nor discouraged by the difficulties which in- now than many imagine, -were less burdened by this tervene; but, as the partial clearings on their newly form of sound words and by the Lord's Prayer, and occupied farms admit to their view the cheering rays tens of thousands have gone down to the grave, and the funds of the Church Society of the Diocese of of the sun, encouraging them to renewed efforts in the have known no more than "I believe," and "Our still further process of clearing; so, as they see the FATHER which art in Heaven," and it has been well foundation of a Church laid,—as they watch with the vith them, and they have lived and shall live by their most intense anxiety the progress of the work,—they simple unhesitating faith. And whatever may be the are stimulated to make every practicable effort, and increase of knowledge (for which we are to be thank. more than usual sacrifices, to complete the good work ful,) we do well to retain what Christian soldiers, in them who travel the length and breadth of the Dio- in time of need. Christian! I bid thee hold to it this occasion to solicit your aid, I would simply obcese to collect funds for this purpose. Others solicit still, considering what St. Paul says, "If thou shalt serve, that the collections to be made by the direction aid from, or actually visit, their friends in England and confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt ply of travelling and resident missionaries to destitute ritual privileges which, from circumstances beyond too, a modern testimony to its worth and truth:

Book of Common Prayer, and Tracts,—and, in short, had been from youth accustomed to the observance of to this old form of words, and have said that they for various other purposes, not necessary here to enumerate, connected with the interest and advancement in the dense forest,—struggling with its difficulties, Men on sick beds, martyrs at the stake, have said and far removed from the refined circle of acquaint- that because they held it fast, they could look death "And herein I give my advice; for this is expedient ance in which they had for many years moved, and of in the face. And, to sink much lower, yet to say for you, who have begun before, not only to do, but which they had formed a part. See the manly brow what may strike many as far more wonderful, there also to be forward a year ago. Now therefore per- of the father clouded as he looks on his beloved wife are many in this day, who, having asked the different form the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to and tender children,—an affecting group under the philosophers of their own and of times past, what will, so there may be a performance also out of that circumstances of their worldly privations,—but rendered doubly so by the recollection that, when the world, to fight against its evils, to love their fellow-Let me then, in the first place, observe, that the Lord's day shall have arrived, there will be no Sunday men, are ready to declare that in this child's creed they Present lamentably unsupplied state of many parts of School in which their children can be taught the printhis Diocese, from a deficiency of Missionaries in connection with our Church, has a strong claim upon your to assemble for the public worship of Almighty God, nor a settled or even itinerant missionary of whom How many, alas! of the inhabitants of this country they can seek counsel, or to whose visit, however far are growing, and have grown up, from their youth, like distant, they may look forward in the hope of obtainthe rich but newly cleared land upon which they live, ing that consolation which their lonely and cheerless situation so much demands. Alas, like the Israelites care on the part of their parents, (having no ministers of old, they may "sit down and weep when they rein connection with the Church either resident or tra- member their beloved Zion," from whose walls and tered.";

Their minds, like their neglected premises, have not cheerless, forlorn state! No minister of their Church been fenced round by the truths of the Gospel and within reach to afford the last consolations of our holy Creed. It is rather the substance of what Athanathe principles and doctrines of our holy religion.— religion to the dying patient! No comfort from the They become an easy prey to the wolf in sheep's lips of the holy man to be whispered into the ear of clothing; they run after self-appointed teachers, and the surviving partner, or to the bereaved children! seem to prize,—and what marvel,—their crude and No bell to toll the solemn sound, announcing the apill-digested efforts at prayer and preaching, as much proach of the departed to his last earthly resting place! as, perhaps more than, the grave, solemn, and scrip- No Church in which his or her ashes might remain tural services of our beloved Church! And as for whilst a portion of our affecting and solemn burial distinction between the most ignorant self-constituted service was being read! No consecrated ground in preacher of the day, and the most learned and pious which to deposit their remains until the great day of to make any. Can it be matter, then, of great sur- where, where can the afflicted and bereaved group prise, that we hear of so much disobedience on the look in these sad hours for comfort? Where, but to Part of children towards their parents? of quarrels that Almighty Being who is merciful in the midst of

\*A few of these remarks are substantially stated in a Seraon preached by the author on the occasion of the funeral of
the Wm. Ruttan Esq. of Adolphustown, and which was

Apostles, 'Lord, increase my faith,' at the end of the Creed, Collaboration, and the Creed, the Creed into the Liturgy, see Palmer's Origines Liturg—
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the Creed into the Liturgy or the Creed into the Liturg or the a learned and argumentative Sermon on the duty of supporting the Church; grounding his arguments chiefly on the payment of tithes, by the command of God, to the Jewish priesthood.

A lew of these terminants of cocasion of the funeral of the devil. "A lew of these terminants of the devil." A lew of these terminants of the funeral of the devil. "Sermons, and which was published for private use only.

A lew of these terminants of the funeral of the funeral of the late Wm. Ruttan Esq., of Adolphustown, and which was published for private use only.

The two these terminants of the funeral of the funeral of the devil." Sermons, which was published for private use only.

enness, and adultery? No, my friends, but the cause the very severest of his dispensations! The Bible is sius maintained, than the composition itself of that (such as they themselves shall judge sufficient and and the gospel: rejoice and be exceeding glad in that for surprise is, that, under the existing circumstances referred to,—the Prayer-book is consulted,—Tracts, noble defender of the faith, who stood alone, almost, convenient in others,) that then they should give over day, for great is your reward in heaven." of the country, we do not hear of many, many more! brought from Europe, or from some more favoured spot against the world,—in whom, as Hooker beautifully making purchase; but with the sur- up to those great examples of his religion, who have Instead of good, spurious seed is often sown in the in this Diocese, are eagerly read. All have a tenyouthful minds, and they consequently, untaught in dency,—whilst the minds of the afflicted are suscep- very well became a wise man to do, and a righteous cure as much as lies in them, that no Christian remain Captain of his salvation, the Author and Finisher of the principles of the Church, produce those weeds, tible of good impressions, under the guidance of God's to suffer;" for he had taken that part "which had miserably poor; few rich men, I fear, are or will be his faith, who was made perfect through sufferings, already referred to, in abundance. And to this num- Holy Spirit,—to prompt them to eager and early ex- no friend but God and death,—the one a defender of thus persuaded, and their daily actions shew as much; far greater, and more undeserved than his: to aposber may be added others who, having dissipated their ertion, to remedy the evils and privations under which his innocency, the other a finisher of all his troubles." yet undoubtedly, either our Saviour's general command these, prophets, and that noble army of martyrs, who wealth in our mother land, or who, in more humble they have been labouring. They confer with a few However, the Creed that bears his name is probably of "loving our neighbours as ourselves," which can had trials of cruel mockings and scourgings, of bonds wealth in our mother land, of who, in action and the standard stan as to the spiritual privileges and advantages they may "How can our children," they say, "be baptized, - the Apostles' Creed," and will withstand, till the end lays upon us a necessity of this high liberality: or his rection. Supported by these animating views of his in so doing forego. They speedily find themselves, our youth united in the holy bonds of matrimony in of time, all heresies, as it has done, whether Arian, special command concerning this matter; Quod su-faith, and encouraged by so many glorious examples from necessity or choice, at a great distance from the way we wish,—the holy Sacrament of the Lord's Sabellian, Nestorian, or Eutychian, under whatever perest date pauperibus, "That which remains give to of the power of it, he can triumph in the midst of toraltars such as those at which they were accustomed Supper, according to God's appointment, be adminis- phases they may appear. "It hath been received," the poor:" or that which St. John saith, 1 Epist, ifi. ments, and rejoice that he is called to the honour of to worship when at home, and far away from ministers tered to us by his accredited minister,—or our dead says one, "with great veneration, as a treasure of an 17. reacheth home unto it, "Whosoever hath this suffering "for righteousness sake." to whom they would look up with deference and respect, and from whom they might obtain the necessary

be buried agreeably to the Christian custom of the spect, and from whom they might obtain the necessary

Church,—unless we exert ourselves to procure the Churches; and therefore both for that authority, and shutteth up the bowels of his compassion from him, how advice and instruction; and, unmindful of the pre- erection of a house of God?" But difficulties, at first for testification of our continuance in the same faith dwelleth the love of God in him?" Which is in effect caution necessary to prevent a too hasty amalgamation sight almost insuperable, presenting themselves, will to this day, the Church rather uses this and the as if he had said, He that keepeth from any brother of the exotic plants with those indigenous to the coun- thus be reflected upon :- "How are we to effect this? Nicene explanations, than any other gloss or para- in Christ that which his brother wants, and he wants try of their adoption, what could be expected but a from whence obtain funds? That property which a phrase devised by ourselves; which, though it were not, doth but vainly think that he loves God; and check to their growth in grace? It is true there are pious monarch, of blessed memory, allotted to the to the same effect, notwithstanding could not be of the therefore vainly hopes that God loves him. some of the latter class, as well as of the former, to Church in this country, has been so squandered away, same credit or authority." (Sparrow, from Hooker.) whom these remarks will not apply; but too few, alas, by those who ought to have watched it with scrupulous vigilance, as to leave to our people but a very Creed, so called from its having been first framed like to that of little children, and that under the heretic, or schismatic, or papist, are bandied to and to a late census, giving 30,000 persons who profess scanty portion of what was once a noble provision, at the great Council of Nice in Bythynia, a. D. 325, highest pain of damnation? that is, that we should no fro; and how charity is almost forgotten in contenpressure of the times is unusually great, and even if condemned, who oppugned the Divinity of the Holy requires nothing more rigidly nor more plainly, than thing. Many good and pious people are alarmed at

can we be sure of a minister to serve it?" aid; nor will they, I trust, be disappointed. They schism. However, as Hooker said of the Athana- heaven will be encouraged to proceed in their good work, by sian Creed, "Although these contentions were cause

give freely, "for God loveth a cheerful giver." forward a year ago. Now therefore perform the doing drawr up with such precision, that there cannot be inherit the kingdom of God." of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there the snallest doubt what it means. In the Apostles'

peace and good government of our common country is | ded, that it may not be explained away." eminently promoted by the extension of the influence and ministrations of the Church in this Diocese,-the Diocesan Church Society of Toronto, as the instrnone chief object which the Church Society of the Dioclaims on your liberality. (To be concluded in our next.)

THE CREEDS. (From the Teaching of the Prayer Book, by the Rev. John Wood Warter, B. D.)

The Lessons and the Hymns concluded, we repeat forts made, and now making, by a class of our fellow the Apostles' Creed,\*-minister and people standing cluded, would have extended his discourse far beyond the control of the control o Church and her ministrations, have also a strong claim sealing it each with their Amen. This Creed, now sung or said, is called the Apostles' Creed, and it was Some few of the emigrants from the mother country, commonly thought of old, that they each threw in begun. So that we frequently hear, or see, some of all ages of the world militant, have fled to for succor Ireland for the same object. And why, my friends, is believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from this? Because they value, and greatly prize, the spi- the dead, thou shalt be saved." (Rom. x. 9.) Hear, "Reformers who have been engaged in conflict with Imagine for a moment the feelings of a family who all the prevailing systems of their age, have gone back have found the secret which these philosophers could

not take away from them."† Two other Creeds the Church uses in her services which may as well be mentioned at once, and it is to recitation of the Creed at the first initiation into her body, "by Baptism, and a repetition of it publicly as often as the Sacrament of the Eucharist was adminis-

Of the "two explications," then, as they have been called, "of the same Creed," the next in order, weeds of heresy, schism, infidelity, and latitudinarianplease God to call away the father, the mother, or
that of St. Athanasius, which on certain feasts is to ism! What a deplorable spectacle do they present! even one of the beloved offspring,—O fancy then their be used at the confession of our Christian faith, in

"at every assembly was appointed in the Eastern Church by Timothy, Archbishop of Constantinople in the reign of the Emperor Anastasius, who, after having governed the empire twenty-seven years, died A. D. 521." Previous to this it was "The gely repeated on the day preceding Good Friday. d constant reading thereof seems not to have preva in the West till almost A. D. 590; when, in imitation of the Eastern Churches, the Third Council of Toledo "ordered it to repeated with a loud voice every Lorn's Day." See Lord providing for their wives and children, they should out Divine we have, they are either unable, or unwilling, God summon them to receive a final sentence. Oh! King's "Critical History of the Apostles' Creed," pp. 44-47. Creed; but it led the way to the adoption of what is common-

part of children towards their parents? of quarrets and bickerings between husbands and wives—between brothers and sisters? of so much fornication, drunk-brothers and sisters?

may be a performance also out of that which ye have." Creed the Apostolic doctrine is expressed, in the Ni-I would now, in the third place, observe that as the cene it is explained, and in the Athanasian it is defen-

> FORMAL PROFESSORS. (From a Sermon by the Rev. William Chillingworth, A.M.)

We profess, and indeed generally, because it is not safe to do otherwise, that we believe the Scripture to infinite and eternal happiness; but if we did generally believe what we do profess, if this were the language

pass that the study of it is so generally neglected? that if the scripture were firmly and heartily believed the certain and only way to hapiness, which is perfect that the transgressing any point of his commission should cost him his life; and the exact performance ful, the truly and sincerely faithful, are in a manner be the cause that men are so commonly ignorant of so nany articles, and particular mandates of it, which the beams of the sun? For example; how few of our ladies and gentlewomen do or will understand that a voluptuous life is damnable and prohibited to them! bleasure is dead while she liveth." (i. Tim. v. 6.)believe this case directly regards not the sex: he would say, he as well as she, if there had been occasion. How few of the gallants of our time do or will understand, that it is not lawful for them to be as expensive and costly in apparel, as their means, or perhaps their credit will extend unto! which is to sacrifice unto vanity that which by the law of Christ is due unto charity; and yet the same St. Paul forbids (he would have said it much rather to the men) array

plainly this excess even to women-"! lso let women themselves in comely apparel, with shamefacedness and modesty, not with embroidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly apparel." (1. Tim. ii. 9.) And to make our ignorance the more inexcusable, the very same rule is delivered by St. Peter also, 1 Epist. iii. 3. How few rich men are or will be persuaded that the law of Christ permits them not to heap up riches for ever, nor perpetually to add house to house, and land to land, though by lawful means; but requires of them

allot the poor a just and free proportion! And when they have provided for them in a convenient manner, e Pearson on the Creed, Art. viii., note s, vol. ii. p. 391. † See Archdeacon Sinclair's Questions illustrating the Cate-

SUPPORT UNDER AFFLICTION. (By Rev. John Rogers, D.D.)

of suffering for virtue. These are the circumstances For what especial end it may have pleased the great greatest advantage to his character, and in which he almost slept for two centuries should once more be shined with the most distinguished lustre. It is true in- rife, it would be vanity to conjecture, and arrogance be true, and that it contains the plain and only way to deed, that if the many fine things they have said on this to predict; let us be assured, that out of these distopic are called to a strict examination, the principles cordant elements God can and will produce fertility whence they argued appear hardly strong enough to and peace, provided that we really seek peace and of our hearts as well as our tongues, how comes it to bear the weight laid upon them. The building was ensue it, and pray for it, tempering our zeal by that beautiful in the structure, but weak in the foundation. charity which suffereth long, and is kind, is not easily Let a book that treats of the philosopher's stone The rewarding virtue with itself, and the paradox they provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, promise never so many mountains of gold, and even advanced upon that scheme, that a virtuous man could but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth the restoring of the golden age again, yet were it no not be miserable even in torments, were too visionary all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." marvel if few should study it; and the reason is, and romantic doctrines, to expect much influence on I shall forbear to make any further comments upon because few would believe it. But if there were a the practice of mankind. The conclusion was useful, the general aspect of the times, or to touch up book extant, and ordinary to be had, as the Bible is, and conducive to the happiness of men, if they could controversies relating to doctrine. But since the which men did generally believe to contain a plain and be prevailed on to receive an encouragement to great office which I have the honour to hold is, in the preeasy way for all men to become rich, and to live in and good actions, and a support under all the distresses sent state of the administration of the Ecclesiastical health and pleasure, and this world's happiness; can that could attend them: but still there was a defect in law, almost wholly conversant about the temporal any man imagine that this book would be unstudied the principles it was built on, and till this was removed, matters of the Church, and outward customs, the by any man? And why then should I not believe, all the oratory of the preacher amounted only to this, due administration and observation of which it is the that it was an opinion of good tendency, and that it duty of the Archdeacon to superintend and maintain, was worth the while of mankind to be deceived into it may not be out of place to allude to feelings and and eternal, it would be studied by all men with all it. Some few indeed among them ventured farther, principles, which have been called into action by cerdiligence? Seeing therefore most Christians are so and encouraged men to hope a future recompence tain Injunctions and Counsels, respecting the mode of cold and negligent in the study of it, prefer all other from the justice of God, for all they suffered in the performing the public services, which have been debusiness, all other pleasures, before it; is there not cause of virtue. They were here upon right ground, livered by our Diocesan, both publicly and privately, great reason to fear that many who pretend to believe it if they could have maintained it; but their arguments to his Clergy. firmly believe it not at all, or very weakly and faintly? upon this prospect were but conjectural. Natural That the Ordinary has a right generally to require If the general of an army or an ambassador to some reason was here at the end of its line: it stood upon of his Clergy an exact observance of the Rubrics of prince or state, were assured by the king his master, the shore, and looked with solicitude into the ocean of the Book of Common Prayer, no one here present is. eternity. The eye reached but a little way, and was I imagine, willing to deny. But then a question then lost in clouds and darkness; something it was pro- arises, as to what the Ordinary may lawfully require of it be recompensed with as high a reward as were bable might be beyond its present view, but what it was, in cases where possibly a Rubric has never been obin the king's power to bestow upon him; can it be or whether any thing at all, reason could not with assu- served, or has become from whatever cause obsolete. imagined that any man, who believes this, and is in rance determine. And as it usually happens to persons I will not conceal my own opinion, that the more his right mind, can be so supinely and stupidly negli- who look with long attention on a prospect where nothing perfectly obsolete any law which happens to be of a gent of this charge, which so much imports him, as is distinctly perceived, that some will fancy they see, positive nature has become, the less justified is any to oversee, through want of care, any one necessary and others for the credit of being discoverers will pre- private man in undertaking to revive obedience to it: article, or part of his commission; especially if it be tend to see various appearances; so it was in this case, and that the more importance he attaches to the obdelivered to him in writing, and at his pleasure to pe- the fictions of poets, and the conjectures or vanities of servance, the more incumbent it is upon him not to ruse it every day? Certainly this absurd negligence is philosophers, undertook to form various scenes of this make the attempt, without first obtaining the sanction a thing without example, and such as peradventure terra incognita, which were received according to the and permission of those whose business it is to superwill never happen to any sober man to the world's esteem of the reporters, or the credulity of the hearers; intend the execution of laws. On the other hand, end; and by the same reason, if we were firmly per- the one served to amuse the superstition of the vul- it appears to me, that when they who have public ausuaded that this book doth indeed contain that charge gar, and the other the disputations of the curious, but thority to enforce laws think proper to do so, it is no and commission which infinitely more concerns us, it in the result afforded no rational satisfaction: the due justification of disobedience to plead that the law were not in reason possible but that to such a persua- certainty of the conclusion depended on the will of is obsolete; neither have we a right to think the comsion our care and diligence about it should be in some God, and could not otherwise be known but by reve- mand to obey that law unjust, merely because obedience measure answerable. Seeing therefore most of us lation. The presumption indeed of a future state to that law has not been before required. Whatever our are so strangely careless, so grossly negligent of it, is was very great, and general among mankind; but it individual opinion may be, as to the convenience or inthere not great reason to fear, that though we have prevailed not as a firm conclusion of reason, from convenience of the revival of what is fallen into desueprofessors and protestors in abundance, yet the faith- which few attempted, and none were able to deduce tude, it is our duty to comply with the command of our failed from the children of men? What but this can ginal tradition, or as a persuasion agreeable to the What though we think the proceeding of our superior yet are as manifest in it as if they were written with dark views, and confused sentiments of a future state, prudence; as shutting out, for the time at least, the yet St. Paul saith so very plainly, "She that liveth in if they could give firmness and courage to the inno- must inevitably follow; either the practice enjoined The Christian has always before him that sentence faithful trial.

thus much charity at least, that ever, while they are of the increase wherewith God blesseth their industry, you, and speak all manner of evil of you, for my sake great prudence there is in such circumstances, in dis-

THE ASPECT OF THE TIMES, AND SUBMISSION TO ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY. (From a Charge of the Ven. Archdeacon Hale.)

Add to this, that when I look around me, and observe in how bitter a spirit many controversies are and that portion at present unavailable. Those most defining the Christian faith in opposition to the heresy more overvalue ourselves, or desire to be highly es- tion for the faith, I perhaps too willingly keep aloof excellent Societies in England, who have hitherto been of Arius, who denied the Divinity of Christ. From teemed by others; no more undervalue, scorn and from such contests, and would entreat both parties to doing so much for us, are pressed beyond measure in the words, "I believe in the Holy Ghost," was added despise others; no more affect preeminence over others consider whether, after all, they have not one comsupporting their present missionaries, and in carrying at the second General Council, held at Constantinople than little children do, before we have put that pride mon object in view, and whether it be not possible the Gospel, and the ministrations of the Church, to in A. D. 381,—hence called also the Constantinopoli- into them, which afterwards we charge wholly upon that, under the widest difference of expression, they new fields and more distant lands than these; the tan Creed; and in it the heresy of Macedonius was their natural corruption: and yet our blessed Saviour may not intend to declare and to defend the same we were to succeed in the erection of a Church, how can we be sure of a minister to serve it?"

Spirit. The words, "Filioque,"\* or "and the son," this high degree of humility; "Verily," saith he "I say unto you," (he speaks unto his disciples affecting ces which may follow from dissensions within the pale Now the eyes of all such will be turned towards the inserted by a private hand in the fifth century, some high places, and demanding which of them should be of our own Communion, as if the truth itself were Diocesan "Church Society" of Toronto. They will say about A. D. 411,—others later. They state an greatest,) "except you be converted, and become as likely to perish, and spiritual darkness were about naturally expect their sympathy, and look to them for infallible truth, but unhappily were the cause of a great little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of once more to overspread the earth. But though it be true, as the Apostle James declares, that all wars and Would it not be strange news to a great many, that fighting are the offspring of a carnal principle, so these expectations; and which of you, my friends, who of much evil, yet some good the Church hath reaped not only adultery and fornication, but even unclean- that even in our contentions in behalf of what we hold have witnessed the scenes I have endeavoured to des- by them, in that they occasioned the learned and sound ness and lasciviousness; not only idolatry and witch- to be truth, we are oftentimes unwittingly the slaves cribe, -and they are not imaginary, -would withhold in faith to explain such things as heresy went about craft, but hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, and of prejudice, secretly influenced by envy, and too your sympathy from such, or deny your bounty to the to deprave." I will conclude these remarks with the contentions; not only murders, but envyings; not often more eager for the renown of victory, than really demands made upon it for such sacred and holy purposes?

account of the three several Creeds together, as sumdrunkenness only, but revelling, are things prohibited
to Christians, and such as if we forsake them not we
must, however, never be forgotten, that in the myste-Remember that God has for a long period blessed Creed, being a short summary, was liable to be mis- cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven? And yet rious order of God's providence, it is out of evil that you both temporally and spiritually,—that but very understood; to remedy this evil was the purpose of these things, as strange as they may seem, are plainly good is wrought; and indeed it may be fairly quesfew calls have been made by the Church upon your the Nicene Creed, which is longer, and more precise. written; some of them by St. Peter, 1 Epist. ch. iv. tioned, whether as adversity, and pain, and trouble, liberality,-that the time is now arrived in which she But as ignorance had misunderstood the Apostolic but all of them by St. Paul. Gal. v. 19. "Now the are necessary exercises to fit the soul of man for the expects you to give according to your ability, and to Creed, so perverseness misrepresented the Nicene; works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; due perception of that which tends to its highest good, "And many persons professed belief of it, while they really Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, &c. so also disputes about the truth are not also necessary herein I give my advice: for this is expedient for you, denied its most important articles. To prevent this, of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you to draw forth the energies of the Church, to excite who have begun before, not only to do, but also to be was the design of the Athanasian Creed, which is in times past, that they who do such things shall not inquiry, to create interest in behalf of truth itself, and that desire for its preservation and advancement which might lie dormant, or become enervated and lifeless, were it not awakened to exertion by the apprehension of impending danger. So that if the blood of martyrs be the seed of the Church, the prevalence of There is nothing more frequently asserted, among heresies may be a means, under God, of establishing, the maxims even of heathen morality, than the glory confirming, and extending the knowledge of the faith. which they delight to represent their hero, as the Head of the Church, that controversies which have

it with clear evidence, but either as a remain of ori- superiors silently and respectfully, if not cheerfully. interest and wishes of men. But what I would ob- to be erroneous, surely public opposition is a greater serve hence to my present purpose is, that if these error still; an error against duty and also against were able to infuse into mankind such a consciousness opportunity of re-consideration of the command, and of the dignity of their nature, and the dishonour of a almost producing a necessity of enforcing it. Wherebase action, as appeared among some of the heathens: as if we patiently submit, one of several consequences cent, and patience, and even cheerfulness to suffering is found useful, in which case we must take shame to virtue; in how much greater proportion must these ourselves for our wrong opinion of its effect; or the effects be derived from the prospects of the Gospel? practice is found harmless, in which case we shall have The veil is now drawn, the clouds and darkness which vexed ourselves and others without cause; or it is intercepted our view dispelled, and the eye strength- proved to be hurtful, in which case it is scarcely posened by faith is enabled to look into the awful scene, sible to conceive, that any of those who have the rule is assured of the reality of the vision, by a divine re- over us in the Church would not be ready at the same velation indisputably attested, and beholds in it such time to relax the command, and to acknowledge the rewards and penalties attending human actions, as conduct of those as most praise-worthy, who, yieldrender all their present consequences triffing and in- ing for a while their own judgments to that of their superior, have given the proposed measure a fair and

of his Lord, - "This do and thou shalt live;" the rule | It may, however, be said, we would sacrifice our of his duty, and his encouragement to perform it, own feelings, but the feelings of our congregation are and though he is in general assured, that godliness also to be considered, and we must be cautious above has the promise of the life that now is, as well as of all things of not giving offence to weak brethren. that which is to come; and is ordinarily and in its We would wear a surplice, or read this or that prayer, nature our best security from present evils, yet he is but that our people are alarmed, and think that Poprepared to except many exceptions to this rule. He pery and Superstition are making advances amongst members that it is a condition of his profession, to us. Allow me, Reverend Brethren, to discuss briefly take up his cross and follow his master,-" That who- this case of conscience, and to suggest the course ever will live godly in this world must suffer persecu- which any one who finds himself in this dilemma tion,"-that iniquity will sometimes abound, and that appears to be bound to follow. In the first place, it his religion itself, and the duties it prescribes, will would be his duty to remember, that admitting his sometimes expose him to the malice and resentments view of the case, as regards the people committed to of unrighteous men. But whenever this happens, he his care, to be correct, he has before him only the is prepared for the shock. He has a firm support in choice of scandal; whether by his obedience to a lawthe promises of God, and the distinguished portion of ful command the congregation shall be scandalized. glory which awaits his sufferings. He recollects with or by his disobedience the Church at large be scandalunspeakable pleasure those words of his Redeemer: ized, and others tempted to follow his example of Blessed are you when men hate you, and persecute disobedience. Permit me further to observe, what the part of those who have to command! Surely no soldier, parent or master, is so likely to be cautious what he enjoins to be done, as he who finds in the persons subject to his command men resembling the soldiers of

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1845.

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A SA SOLE SEE CHILDREN ASSESSOR AT DE
in h and of a sugar parting in

BY TH	E LORD BISHOP OF TORONS	0.
Sunday, Augus	t 24, — Manitouawhning Island, Lake Huron,	} 10, A.M.
Monday,	25,—Sydenham Village, Owen's Sound,	1 2 7 7
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in revelation, and acknowledges as an incontestable being of society. truth a "judgment to come." It does not by any means always follow, that the person who scoffs at The Christian Guardian, and some other journals religion, and speaks lightly of moral responsibility, is of a kindred spirit, are finding great fault with the the most callous to the dread mystery of death, or the Building Committee of St. George's Church for the

and to the believer, -to the profligate and to the re- content with speaking severely of the Horse Races they have a right to expect." This is very plain lanligious,—the summons of death; convey to each the assurance that their days are numbered, and that but a little hour or a brief day must intervene between the present moment and eternity, and see which will tion of St. George's Church, nor did the latter, we best subjects in the Province, to become a dead letter on prove the more courageous man. Let the death-beds apprehend, add a shilling to its funds,-but they deof the Infidel and of the Christian bear witness; let nounce also the Oratorio and the Bazaar. We do the unbeliever on the scaffold, and the martyr at the not intend standing forth as apologists of this manner stake, give testimony. Let it be proved in the last of raising funds for sacred or benevolent objects, as days of a Voltaire dying in agony and despair, and being the very best that could be adopted; but if inthe parting hours of a Hooker, contemplating, as the dividuals, young and old, are willing to apply their films of death were gathering round him, the order and industry and their talents, as well as their pecuniary harmony of the bright intelligences of the eternal means, for the advancement of such ends, we cannot

taken facts, we conceive, too, that he has overlooked plans of raising funds, which are liable to exception; the ground and principle of action in such cases. It but in themselves, under judicious management, there the Divine anger, which is dreaded by the culprit,— the slightest degree against the cause of sound mo- if those honest professions should be belied, he would lose not the short conflict of suffering which the frail body rality and genuine religion. Such a system is not, to the aid of the soundest and ablest of his supporters. the never-dying soul, which appals him who incurs frequently adopted in the circulation of subscriptionthe extreme penalty of the law. And we will venture to say,—even with our own comparatively limited the custom, with which perhaps the Editor of the bodies who are interested in the Clergy Reserves, do not experience,-that the malefactor condemned to the Guardian has some acquaintance, of employing young gallows would, in the contemplation of the appalling ladies to make personal application indiscriminately future into which he was about to be ushered, gladly from house to house for such objects. Moreover, the and gratefully commute that terrible purishment, Guardian ought not to forget that the plan of Bazaars though as respects the body but of a few seconds' is, or at least has been, a very favourite one with his duration, for a long life of suffering, -for the dungeon, own denomination: of this we have ourselves been the galleys, the penitentiary, for any thing rather than witnesses, and we are not aware of any interdict haencounter the presence of an angry God and his ter- ving been promulgated authoritatively against them.

rific judgments. He may tell you, perhaps, after the sentence has entirely of pieces of sacred music; but whether this thus been commuted, that he would have preferred were so or not, the Church was not then consecrated, the death to which at first he was sentenced, and per- and had never yet been opened for Divine Service. haps in many an hour of oppression, suffering and And we should like to ask the Editor of the Guardian loncliness, he might be sincere in saying so; but upon whether the performance of various pieces of sacred the sudden reversal of the doom he would soon give music, in a Church never as yet used for Divine Sertestimony that he did not desire to be taken at his word. vice, was so objectionable as the plan of holding Misarticle which has given rise to these remarks:-

derstand that the sentence of death passed upon Samuel Rogers, a convict in our gaol, for rape, has been compact to the scherces of the sentence of the senten caution in making experiments to determine whether that mode of punishment, which spares the life of the offender,

strong as our own; and thus to strengthen ourselves in error, by the very prevalence of error in others. The result of which consideration will be this: that it being certain, that disobedience to a lawful command in things indifferent is a sin; and it being somewhat more than probable, that the judgment of our superior, given under a full sense of his own personal responsibility, and after abhorrent to the law of retaliation and our enemies, are probable, that the judgment of our superior, given under a full sense of his own personal responsibility, and after mature deliberation is better than our own; it becomes our duty not only characteristics. probable, that the judgment of our superior, given under a full sense of his own personal responsibility, and after a full sense of his own personal responsibility, and after a full sense of his own personal responsibility and of the first involves to our mind a serious about the law of retaliation, and would not eat of the first involves to our mind a serious of those residing in this District being prevented from attending Divine Service by reason of their remoteness of the most hardened sinner from the hope of grace attending Divine Service by reason of their remoteness of the most hardened sinner from the hope of grace attending Divine Service by reason of their remoteness of the most hardened sinner from the hope of grace attending Divine Service by reason of their remoteness of the most hardened sinner from the hope of grace attending Divine Service by reason of their remoteness of the most hardened sinner from the hope of grace attending Divine Service by reason of their remoteness of the most hardened sinner from the hope of grace attending Divine Service by reason of their remoteness of the most hardened sinner from the hope of grace attending Divine Service by reason of their remoteness of the most hardened sinner from the hope of grace attending Divine Service by reason of their remoteness of the most hardened from attending Divine Service by reason of their remoteness of the property at the most hardened in the Diocese, the service by the end of the contribute something to the Society; that at the divine from the property of the service by reason of their remotences. our duty not only cheerfully to comply with it, but also to endeavour to persuade others to a patient submission, and to permit the trial to be made, whether the things enjoined by the superior be not, as he believes them to be, on the whole conducive to piety and order, and tending to the general welfare of God's people. O! what mutual affection and good-will would be produced by such a line of conduct! what truly objection needings on the line of conduct! What truly objection needings on the line of conduct! What truly objection needings on the line of conduct! What truly objection needings on the line of conduct! What truly objection needings of the savention by abridging the space allowed him by the Author of his being for repentance and reconciliation.—

Death cannot appear the heaviest of punishments to him who regards religion as an ingenious fable, and eternal retribution as the device of priesteraft; yet how many among men are probably in this sad predicament, and of all others, is not the class of felons least likely to contain li a line of conduct! what truly christian meckness on the part of those subject to authority! what forbearance on of the Divine law, which to them is no law, until its obgovernor, whether he be prince or prelate, statesman or servance has been rendered imperative by the annexation of human penalties, and it is according to the degree in which these are rendered sure, severe and protracted, that they will be viewed with dread and apprehension; but the short-lived sufferings of the scaffold are the jest and scorn of the hardened unbeliever, whose views extend not beyond the dissolution of his mortal existence. should, therefore, rejoice to see capital punishments abolished, or at least suspended for a season, that it may, if possible, be demonstrated by the issue of such experieffectually promoted by the deliberate sacrifice of human life, and by prematurely cutting off any of our fellow-creatures from coming to the knowledge of the way of salvation in a future state of existence. Again we say, that this article has been constructed

The Lond Bisnor of Toronto, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmations, requests that it may be understood that candidates are no better guidance than the confirmation of the character of the ch with a total misconception of the workings of the the following appointments for Confirmations, requests desire no better guidance than that. Man's responthat it may be understood that candidates are not ad- sibilities and duties are clearly set before him; certain missible to that rite until they shall have attained the penalties, even in this world, are annexed to the violafull age of fifteen years. His Lordship also takes this tion of certain laws; and if by his transgressions and occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates crimes he incurs those penalties, they are inflicted for this holy ordinance may be fully instructed in those not for his reformation, but for the general admonition solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are and benefit of society. This view of the case derives now, in their own persons, to assume, and that every support from the Divine revalations in regard to future practicable means may be employed to render them punishment. Man is assured that if he continues in fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and sin and impenitence, and neglects the means of deliverance, he must perish everlastingly; and when this fearful doom is in his case realized, -when he is M. consigned to that future woe, the blackness of dark-.M. ness, which is reserved for the unreconciled wicked,there is to be no place for reformation: the sentence is irrevocable, the doom is unchangeable, none can cross the great gulph between the tormented and the blessed.

punishments especially, have the sanction of divine M. appointment, and that they are designed to deter evildoers from the commission of like crimes, we cannot, as our contemporary affirms, "rejoice to see them plain and sound observations from the learned gentleman abolished." On the contrary, abolish the punishment of death, or commute it as you will, and we shall find crime, in all its variety of enormity, increased, -society more and more disorganized, -and infidelity more rampant and unblushing than ever.

It requires no great knowledge of the human heart to understand, that the individual who, in committing a crime, has only the fear of the penitentiary, or transportation to a distant land, before his eyes, will have a thousand pleas and hopes by which to persuade himself that by some means or other that punishment the property of the p will be abridged or mitigated. He will, in despite of every opposite probability, indulge the hope that what they might be made to produce, if under the managesome popular intervention or perhaps some popular commotion,—some change of measures, or some revolution in society,—will cut short his penalty, and that they commended themselves to the approbation of restore him to the world; whereas, with the fear of death before him, he would pause and perhaps abstain from the fatal deed. At the same time, we apprehend that statistical details are not wanting to prove how comparatively few of those who are sentenced to this species of punishment, leave their imprisonment with

selves up, in these weighty matters, above the written n's speculations and experiments appear to be not only fast outrunning his sober judgment, but spending their youth and strength in her service, pining fearfully transgressing that cautious reverence, hu- away in penury and want, when too old to labour any mility, and faith, which befit his relation to his God and Saviour; yet creatures should beware of fancying themselves wises then their Cartesian to his God their hearts, to be useful at her altars, from absolutely themselves wiser than their Creator, or competent to lay down better rules than He for the maintenance of the ministry. I say not for a moment that the me social order and the preservation of moral obligation. The rail-road speed of mechanical and intellectual The following from the London (U. C.) Times is a improvement, which is the boast of the times, cannot respectably written article, and is entitled on that be made to bear, without irreverence, upon high duties account to consideration, but in our humble judgment, and holy mysteries which the Almighty has taken into the writer, from a misconception of facts, arrives at his own hands: in the desire to promote the moral wrong conclusions. There are, it is true, individuals welfare of the world and preserve the sanctions of wrong conclusions. There are, it is true, individuals welfare of the world and preserve the sanctions of bound to use every proper means to secure so desirable who regard religion as an "ingenious fable," and who order and law, we must turn away from human deviance of the world and preserve the sanctions of bound to use every proper means to secure so desirable and end; for she will thus be enabled to do four times the view the pressing of its obligations as a plan of ces and look to the revelations of heavenly wisdom: "priestcraft;" but even in the minds of such persons, the word and the will of God, as recorded in the there is an implanted dread of an hereafter, and upon Scriptures of truth, must, in short, be the basis of them the prospect of immediate death works with a our calculations and our plans in rendering the punishpower as fearful as upon the individual who believes ment of crime as efficacious as possible to the well-

the most callous to the dread mystery of death, or the most indifferent to the tremendous secrets of futurity.

On the contrary, bear simultaneously to the scoffer the completion of that sacred edifice.

They are not of a kindred spirit, are finding great fault with the pines to belong; and he would gradly lift up his warning voice and tell those in authority, that the time might soon come, when oppressed Churchmen would feel compelled to take a new position, and, instead of asking them, as they now do, force them, to do them that justice which most indifferent to the tremendous secrets of futurity. means recently employed to augment the funds for world, and eager to be one of their happy and adoring see that there is any particular harm in their being permitted, or even encouraged, to do so. There may But while we think that our contemporary has mis- be adventitious circumstances connected with these ject as unjust and injurious, as well to the interests of the ot, we are persuaded, "human punishment," but is no reason why they should be made to militate in may have to undergo, but the perpetual anguish of our minds, more faulty or pernicious than the methods

As for the Oratorio, it was composed, we believe, But we must no longer postpone the insertion of the sionary, and Temperance, and even political Meetings in Methodist places of worship, where clapping and "COMMUTATION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.-We un- cheering and anecdote and repartee have the effect of not to the soberness of "the ancient Greek tragedy," muted, by his Excellency, into confinement at hard labour for life, in the Provincial Penitentiary. This information but to the burlesque of modern comedy. Both may is interesting, as seeming to shew that those in power are be wrong; but why does the Guardian in his eagerdesirous to abandon recourse to capital punishments, so ness to censure others, omit to denounce kindred cusfar as their doing so may be consistent with the security due to society and individuals. It is well to proceed with

"Yesterday, the remains of a young man named Francis McKenzie, a native of Lochbroom, Ross-shire, were accompanied to the grave in the Scotch burying ground here by a respectable body of civilians and a company of the 71st Highlanders headed by four pipers playing ap-propriate laments. Major Dennie by his condescension nd kindness in commanding the attendance of the soldiers on the occasion, not only contributed to sooth the feelings of the dying man, but also to gratify many of those under his own immediate command and particu- Moved blarly of the men composing the 93rd Regiment, in which Champion-

service he maintained an unblemished reputation. must be deemed so oracular, as recognized judges of

### Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.) erous readers to the remarkable speech of the learned 'liberal" gentleman, who moved the adoption of the saying that before he proceeded to speak to the Resolu-tion which had been placed in his hands, he must avail adoption of the Report, in as far as they related to the question of having the management of the Church's share nished to the Rev. W. H. Ripley, Secretary of the said of the Clergy Reserves placed under the control of the Church Society. "For," remarked he, "that is a question with which I do not consider the prosperity of this Society at all concerned. I believe (said he,) that this Society, and the Church with which it is connected, are based upon a rock which nothing can move! and that whether you succeed or fail in obtaining the object of this Society is certain! I am connected (said the learned s irrevocable, the doom is unchangeable, none can cross the great gulph between the tormented and the blessed.

Knowing that the severest of punishments, capital punishments especially, have the sanction of divine approintment, and that they are designed to deter evil-

tian brotherhood, and all be found in one Church!" These remarks could not fail to call forth some very who moved the adoption of the next resolution ally cannot understand" said this warm-hearted Churchman, "I really cannot understand the process of reasoning, by which my learned friend opposite is led to the belief that it will be of no consequence to the prosperity of the Church Society, whether we can obtain the management of our share of the Clergy Reserves, and thus make the best of them, or whether we must be constrained to me it appears that the Church Society would be advan-

ment of this Society!"

These remarks appeared to be so susceptible of proof comparatively few of those who are sentenced to this species of punishment, leave their imprisonment with any improved knowledge, as to practical effect, of the way of salvation.

belonging to the Church could be made to sent at the rate of the dollars per acre, or were sold at the smaller sum of only two dollars and a half per acre; especially when the great reason for establishing the Society at all is taken into consideration, viz. that the Church, in the absence of into consideration, viz. that the Church, in the absence of into consideration, viz. into consideration, viz. that the Church, in the dosence other means, was compelled to appeal to the Christian libe rality of her people, or else see her children growing up

in ignorance and sin, her aged and infirm Clergy, after being unable to sustain themselves whilst studying for of the Church Society will not be blessed in blessing others, for of this fact I entertain no doubt; but I do say, that, if by straining every nerve, the Church Society can get the management of the Clergy Reserves, and make them produce just four times as much, (or ten dollars instead of two and a half,) as they would produce under the present system condemned by all,—then I say that the Church Society, and every individual member thereof good she could do if she submitted, in silent suffering, to whatever the present short-sighted administration may deem it expedient to allow her for her property. But to return to the remarks of the learned mover of the sixth return to the remarks of the learned mov lution,-he said that "on an occasion like the present he desired to speak with all becoming deference; but he could not help declaring in the most public manner, that a feeling was fast gaining ground throughout the country that a fraud was being committed (he would not say in what quarter,) upon the Church to which he had the happiness to belong; and he would gladly lift up his warr the table of the Legislative Assembly, because that by granting the reasonable request of the petitioners they might lose some of the little influence they now possess over a certain portion of their supporters, who are believed may be well perhaps for the leading member of that Churchman in Canada West, who remembers the language used by him when he took a very active part, as a member of the Church Society, in urging the Society to petition the Legislature on this very subject; when he ndemned in no very measured terms the po sued by the then Government of the country on this sub lar, and when his eloquent remarks appeared to come warm and sincere from his heart; and it may be prudent for him to bear in mind that the time may come, when,

In closing this imperfect sketch of the remarks made several of the speakers on this subject, at the meeting of the Church Society in June last, I would only observ exert themselves to the utmost to stop the present ruin ous system of disposing of them; for they all must be sufferers by it. For instance, where the Church of England loses £100 by it the Church of Scotland loses £50 by it, and the others in proportion to the interest they have in them. I say I am especially surprised that the Church of Scotland does not follow up the policy she in-tended to pursue, when she sent Judge McLean as a deputation to ask the Lord Bishop of Toronto, (by whom this deputation was most favourably received,) to join with them on behalf of the Church in pressing this very

matter upon the Government. Canada West, July, 1845.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY. - THORNHILL PAROCHIAL BRANCH. At a Meeting of the Thornhill Parochial Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, held at Thornhill on Tnesday he 1st July, 1845,-the Rev. D. E. Blake, Rector, in the Chair,-the following Resolutions were moved and se-

Moved by the REV. V. P. MAYERHOFFER, seconded by J. Parsons, Esq. —

1. That this Meeting have regarded with great intepassed without much fruit. The unusual number of
closer present while it imported a lively interest to the

from a place of public worship,—Resolved therefore, that it is expedient that a Travelling Missionary be employed in this District, and that this Meeting do pledge themselves to contribute £20 for three years to his support,

NEW BRUNSWICK from the funds collected Moved by Mr. H. MORTIMER, seconded by the REV.

W. S. DARLING—
3. That in order the more fully to promote a cordial co-operation with the designs of the Diocesan Church Society, an Annual Meeting of the Thornhill Parochial Branch of the Diocesan Church Society be held in the

first week in July in each year. Moved by the REV. ALEX. SANSON, seconded by Mr.

4. That this Association be open to all the members of the Church of England within its limits: that the annual Anything from the conductors of the Chronicle payment of any sum, however small, shall qualify a person to become a member of the same; and that all contributors be allowed to specify the object (where they "all the talents," that it would be dangerous to omit may desire it) to which their donations are to be applied; a notice of expressions, liable, as the above are, to such serious misinterpretation!

and that all subscriptions made on this day shall be collected in the month of February in each year.

Moved by the Rev. H. B. Osler, seconded by Mr.

5. That the Rector of Thornhill be ex-officio Chairman of this Parochial Association, and that together with the Rector, the Churchwardens and the following gentlemen do form a Committee for making collections in tiemen do form a Committee for making collections in aid of its funds, and otherwise promoting the objects designed by its Constitution, viz:—Francis Boyd Esq., Dr. Jameson, R. J. Paget, M.D., B. Thorne Esq., W. Dutie Esq., — Girdlestone Esq., — Marsh Esq., Messrs. Wallington, Chadwick, Langstaff, Cook, Brunskill, Vennor, Cockerline, Wyles, Holles, Frizzel,—and that five do

form a quorum.

Moved by Mr. VENNOR, seconded by Mr. J. PARSONS-6. That the Managing Committee of this Parochial Association do appoint a local Secretary and Treasurer: that all subscriptions and donations, when collected, be transmitted to Thos. Birchall Esq., Treasurer of the Parent

ROBT, J. PAGET, M.D., Thornhill, 5th July.

Parochial Meetings of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto were held daring the first week in this month at York Mills, Thorahill, Markham, La Moreau Settlement, St. Margaret's Church, Searborough, and Oshawa, in Whitby, in the Home Districts. All the meetings were attended by the Clergy of that part of the

The Ladies entrusted with the management of the Clothing Fund for the Sunday Schools connected with St. James's Church, in returning thanks for the liberal sum placed at their disposal to assist the children of the poor during the last winter, beg to make the following

Amount received in donations and subscriptions 38 19 10 7

Remaining in hand - - £ 1 7 3 One hundred and forty children of both sexes participated in the benefit of this fund. Among these were distributed 40 pairs of boots and upwards of 200 articles of warm clothing, by which means a large number of poor children were enabled to attend with comfort on the instruction of the Sunday School from the advantages of which they must otherwise have been unavoidably de-

barred.	an una al la ancidantificación	, ,	2000
Lord Bishop of Toronto £3 0	0 Mrs. H. J. Grasett £0	1 15	0
Mrs. Robinson 1 5	O Lieut, Lefroy, R A		0
Mrs. Allan 1 5	0 Mrs. Cayley	5	0
Mrs. Draper 1 5	6 Mrs. S. P. Jarvis		0
Mrs. J. M. Strachan 1 0	0 Mrs. Thos. Helliwell (	200	0
Anonymous 0 10	0 Mr. John Harrington (		0
Rev. W. H. Ripley 0 10	0 Mr. Betley		0
Anonymous 0 10	O Mrs. Moffatt	0	0
Mrs. Cosens 0 5	0 Mrs. Jno. Baldwin	10	0
Mrs. Newbigging 0 2	6 A Friend.	10	0
Mrs. Wm. Boulton 1 0	0 Mrs. Brown (	10	0
Mrs. Boulton 1 5	CMrs. Clarkson (	10	0
A Friend 0 2	6 Miss Hector (	10	0
Mrs. Beaven 1 5	0 Mrs. Winstanley	10	0
Mrs. Spragge 0 5	0 Mr. R. H. Norris (	2	6
Mrs. Chewett 0 5	0 Mr. P. Paterson (		0
Mrs. Hodder 0 5		7	6
Mrs Jno. Spragge 0 5	( Mrs. Henry Sherwood	0	0
Mrs. Maynard 0 2	6 Mrs. Loring		0
Mrs. W. Heward 0 5			6
Anonymous 0 5	0 Mrs. Bethune		0
Mrs. Widder 0 10	U Mrs. Wm. Baldwin		0
Mrs. Esten 0 5	0 Dr. Beaumont	100	0
Mrs. Thompson 0 5	( Dr. Boys	) 5	0
Mrs. Medley 0 10	0 Hon. Mr. Justice Hager-	2 38	
Mr. Champion 0 5	0 man	0	0
Mrs. Horne 0 5	A MITOG T OFFICE ** ** ** **	10	0
Mr. Joseph Beckett 0 10	0 Miss Mary Turner		0
Mrs. C. Gamble 1 5		5	0
Messrs. H.& W. Rowsell 0 10	Chair again monic	2	6
Mrs. T. D. Harris 0 10	Mr. John Durnford	12	2
Dr. George Grasett 0 5	0 Messrs. Rowsell &	1 10	
A Friend 0 2	6 Thompson	10	0

The Rev. A. F. Atkinson begs thankfully to acknow. ledge the receipt of £10 from His Excellency the Gover-General, in aid of the enlargement of St. George's Church, St. Catharine's

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, held on the 2nd instant, it Quebec, (of which a brief notice appeared in the Church of the 11th), the Lord Bishop presided, surrounded by the great body of the Clergy of the Diocese. Divine Service and the great body of the Clergy of the Diocese. vice had been held in the Cathedral at 10, A.M., when an excellent Sermon was delivered by one of the oldest and most esteemed and beloved of the Clergy, the Rev. J. Reid, of St. Armand East, from the text, "We are labourers together with God." The high and holy calling f the ministers of the sanctuary, with their great respon sibilities, as involved in the passage under review, constituted the appropriate subject for meditation to the assembled Clergy. The Sermon is to be printed, at the

request of the Clergy. After the Sermon, the Clergy having gathered around the Communion-rails, and the roll having been called over by the Rev. Official Mackie, the Bishop's Chaplain, his Lordship proceeded to deliver his Charge. This valuable document will soon appear in print. After a short interval, the Anniversary Meeting took place at the National School House, at 2 o'clock. There were pretable to the Revds Official Mackie Dr. Bethane Rev. There was a large attendance of Stock appointed scrutineers. The scrutineers are appointed scrutineers National School House, at 2 o'clock. There were present, the Revds. Official Mackie, Dr. Bethune, Rev. Messrs. W. Anderson, R. Anderson, Knight, Johnson, J. Jones, W. Jones, Lonsdale, Adamson, Broome, Haensel, Arnold, Jackson, Whitwell, Torrance, Parkin, Balfour Arnold, Vacasson, Whiteen, Forrance, Parkin, Balfour, G. M. Ross, Thompson, E. Sewell, Townsend, Guerout, Bourne, Bond, Whitten, J. Abbott, W. Abbott, Sutton, White, E. G. W. Ross, Fleming, King, J. Reid, Wood, Leeds, C. P. Reid, Willoughby, Rollit, Leach, Chadderton, Slack, Morice, Baneroft, Neve, Hazard, Scott, Burgess, Braithwaite, Morris, Robertson, Simpson, Burrage, and W. Dawes, Secretary; the Honbles G. Moffatt, W. Sheppard; T. Trigge, Esq., Treasurer; H. Jessopp, J. Bonner, E. Bowen, A. Mountain, — Irvine, E. Montizambert, C. Smith, G. Hall, Esqrs., &c. &c. &c.

The Meeting was opened with prayer, after which the Right Rev. President briefly but forcibly addressed the emblage, pointing out the important interests involved the maintenance and extension of the Society; and the duty of all, both clergy and laity, to labour zealously in this good cause. The Rev. W. Dawes, the Secretary of the Society, then proceeded, at his Lordship's request, to read the report for the past year. It gave a gratifying account of the proceedings of the Society and the Branch Associations, since the last Annual Meeting, exhibiting an increase in the receipts of the Society over the previous

This whole document will soon appear in these columns The resolutions, which appeared in the last number of the Church, were then severally moved and seconded.— The Honorable G. Moffatt, in seconding the first resoluon, alluded to the reference in the report to the subject the Clergy Reserves, and forcibly urged upon the during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, with a view to obtain possession of a proportion of the lands, to be managed by the Society; confirming a remark made in the report, that the existing mode of disposing of the Reserves, under the Imperial Statute, will yield but little or nothing to the revenues of the Church. Many other spirited and interesting remarks fell from the honorable gentleman, evincing, what indeed he has always shewn,

a warm interest in the Society.

The Meeting was also addressed by the Revds. J. Reid, M. Willoughby, J. Jones, Official Mackie, and others of the Clergy, and also by E. Bowen, Esq. Some excellent speeches were delivered, and many valuable suggestions thrown out with reference to the future operations and efficiency of the Society; and many a word of encouragement was uttered, that all might be up and doing in this good cause, and endeavour to promote the interests of the ociety according to their several abilities. tions were all adopted. The proceedings of the Meeting did not terminate till near six o'clock, when the Lord

rest and thankfulness the formation of the Church Society clergy present, while it imparted a lively interest to the John attended his Lordship as far as Campbell's an in the Diocese of Toronto, now incorporated by Act of meeting, cannot fail of benefit to the Society. The trans-

trusting to a certain degree our own impressions; and how liable we are, when we disapprove any thing, to fancy that the dislike which others have to it is fally as far expressed with the obligation of the Kingston Chronicle, refers to too grave a subject to allow of levity or mirth; but to too grave a subjec we notice it for the sake of information,—to ask how the "four pipers" could have any effect, as is here the "four pipers" could have any effect, as is here the success hitherto has not been on to Norton, where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the sake of information,—to ask how detailed in the report, will encourage increased exertion remained only a short time at Hampton, but proceeded on the sake of information,—to ask how detailed in the report, will encourage increased exertion on to Norton, where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the sake of information,—to ask how detailed in the report, will encourage increased exertion on to Norton, where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the sake of information,—to ask how detailed in the report, will encourage increased exertion in other districts, where the success hitherto has not been on to Norton, where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the sake of information,—to ask how detailed in the report, will encourage increased exertion on to Norton, where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the sake of information,—to ask how detailed in the report, will encourage increased exertion on to Norton, where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the sake of information,—to ask how detailed in the report, will encourage increased exertion on the sake of information,—to ask how detailed in the report, will encourage increased exertion on the sake of information of the implied, upon the individual who was being carried to
the grave and according to what rule of permuta
2. That the substantial object of this Society being to
the wather, a large number of persons had assembled at have done but little, will attempt greater things; and the grave, and according to what rule of permutation the dead is converted into a "dying man." The individual who was bring carried to the grave, and according to what rule of permutation the dead is converted into a "dying man." The of the Church of England within the Diocese, and many individual who was bring carried to the society being to extend the ministrations of religion to all the members of the Church of England within the Diocese, and many individual who was bring carried to the society being to extend the ministrations of religion to all the members of the first involves to our mind a serious of the first involves to o

(From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.) KING'S COLLEGE ENCENIA.

The Annual Festival of King's College was last week celebrated with the customary observances; commencing with the attendance of his Excellency the Chancellor and the whole Academical Body at the Cathedral on Sunday, when an appropriate and encouraging Sermon was preached by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Excelerator. Fredericton.

The examination at the College and Collegiate School were attended by his Lordship and a highly respectable company; and are considered to have proved that in the respective departments of both establishments the instruction of the youth has been faithfully and effectively conducted.

On Tuesday, June 26, the Chancellor, accompanied On Tuesday, June 26, the Chancellor, accompanied by the Visitor, and the several officers of the College, proceeded in due form to the College hall, and held the Public Act in commemoration of the Founders and Benefactors of the University. His Excellency having opened the convocation, the Reverend the Vice President delivered the annual Oration; in which he paid a mournful tribute to the memory of the late Hon. W. F. Odell, as one of those who had chiefly contributed to the original formation of the College and amidst all subsections. original formation of the College, and amidst all subsequent changes had invariably continued among its steadiest supporters. After an extended view of the true design and uniform intention of a college invested with the high privileges of a British University, the Oration concluded with the expression of an earnest hope and prayer that every one to whom the government and di-rection of the institution are in any degree committed might be duly impressed with the importance of the trust; and that the youth repairing hither for instruction might be properly sensible of the value of their time. Brief, it was remarked, as the period since the College was opened, the fifth generation of Students were now finishing their course and departing, most of them probably to return no more; and the season of education, they were affectionately reminded, bears the same relation to the remainder of life which life itself in this world bears to

According to the usual course the Students who had recently passed the final examination were now presented when his Excellency conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on Messrs, Edward B. Chandler, Charles Bliss,

Charles Odell, and Charles Connell.

The Students to whom the Douglas Gold Medal had been awarded having been called on to read their compositions, Mr. Coster, A.B., proceeded to read his Essay on "The cultivation of the Intellect in subservience to the Moral faculties;" and was followed by Mr. M'Givern, who read his Essay on "The recent improvements in Elementary Education."

The Vice President stated that other Students were entitled to honourable notice for Essays on the same subject with the last, mentioning the names of Mr. Thomas Smith and Mr. Hodson Peters. He also requested his Excellency to present Books which had been awarded to the unwillingness of the British Government to admit the slave the unwillingness of the British Government to admit the slave four Students for superior proficiency in the different departments. These testimonials of approbation were accordingly delivered to Mr. Edward Fisher, and Mr. Doak for the best exercises in English and Latin composition; to Mr. William Ketchum, as recommended by the Mathematical Professor; and to Mr. Doak, as similarly distinguished in Natural History. Other Students larly distinguished in Natural History. Other Students were understood to have entitled themselves to testimonies of commendation; to whom, from the necessarily limited number of such rewards, or from the short period of their connection with the College, they could not be

The duties of the day being discharged, the Chancellor was pleased to address the Convocation in the following

Rev. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

Having in the last four years, when we have met to pelebrate the Anniversary, taken occasion to offer to you various suggestions in regard to the interests of this Institution and the means of giving effect to the benevolent ententions of its founders, it is unnecessary that I should do more than incidentally recur to those topics, and I canot more appropriately address you at this time than by noticing two events which have occurred since our last neeting, both of which have an especial reference to our future relations and prospects.

I allude to the passing of an Act which is now under consideration of Her Majesty's Government, for the modification of the College Charter, and to the erection of the Province into a separate Episcopate, the Bishop being appointed to reside at Fredericton, who, as Visitor of the College, will thus be enabled actively to co-operte with us in promoting the interests of the foundation.

In regard to the first of these events it would be im for me in any manner to anticipate the dicision of Her Majesty, but I may be permitted to hope whatever may be the ultimate issue of the questions which have been raised, that no means will at any time be adopted which would have the effect of interfering with those rovisions by which a religious education is afforded to andidates for the Ministry of the Church, and to others in her Communion, and in making this observation in spirit of religious freedom, I feel that I shall not be mis understood by the members of other communions who are interested in the stability and character of the Insti-

In regard to the other event which I have noticed, it will not be thought inapropriate that I should congratu late the Visitor on the reception which he has met with in his Diocese, and I may also be permitted to congratulate ourselves on the presence amongst us of one so well qualified to discharge with effect the high functions which have devolved on him.

Situated as we are in a new country, with limited re sources, and cut off from many advantages enjoyed older and more advanced societies, there will doubtl be a disposition to consider the difficulties which have hitherto occurred to retard our progress, and on the The Sermon is to be printed, at the other hand to recognize and respect the claims of the people to participate in all the advantages which the institution is able to impart, in the cultivation of those branches of knowledge and science which are adapted to their circumstances and the pursuits in which they are

the habit of self-reliance, inducing a skillful application of whatever means may be available; and while our had subscribed for Stock to the amount of £8000—conditional efforts thus applied, are inspired by those motives, and guided by that spirit which lead to the attainment of the on the same, but the scrutineers declined receiving such votes, egitimate ends of all human exertions, they cannot fail as the basis on which they were founded was not absolute

It was a maxim of antiquity, that whatever may be accomplished wisely and justly, either by the State or by ourselves, must be in accordance with the will of Geo. P. Ridout, Esq., President of the Board of Tradeod; and in the recognition of this great truth, strengthened as it is in our days by the sanction of a higher and a purer faith, I venture to express a confident hope that our exertions—humble yet earnestly directed—will not prove unavailing in rendering to the community growing up around us, all the benefits which such an Institution is Calculated to confer on it, by preparing the youth of the Province for the duties they will be called to discharge in their future relations of life

I must express my acknowledgements to the Professors and to the Masters of the Grammar School for the favourable reports which have been made to me of the George Ridout, Esq. progress of the Students as evidenced at the recent examions, and also to the Gentlemen for whose Essays the Douglas medals have been awarded.

For the Medal of the ensuing year I propose an Essay On the prospects of Christianity from increased connection

with China and other Countries of the East.

The Right Reverend the Visitor, who had been an active observer of the proceedings, now rose; and expres sing his grateful sense of the manner in which he had been received at the College, addressed the Students with impressive advice on two points of especial importance; first, that they would diligently apply themselves to their appropriate studies, abstaining from the discussion of political questions as unbefitting their age and position; and secondly, that they would seriously reflect on the value of the period of education, on which their future welfare most essentially depended, and which if lost or misspent could never be supplied in the years of after life.

His Excellency the Chancellor dismissed the convo-cation in the usual form; the whole assemblage, it is believed, departing with the conviction that, whether the harmonious co-operation of the respective authorities be regarded or the manifest attainments and generally ex cellent demeanour of the Students, the condition and prospects of our Provincial University afford good reason for acknowledgements of the favour of Divine Pro-

(From the St. John Courier.) The Lord Bishop of Fredericton, accompanied by the

Rev. Mr. Scovil, of Norton, and the Rev. Mr. McGee, from St. Andrews, left town on Thursday morning, for the purpose of paying a short visit to the parishes of Hampton, Norton, and Kingston. The Rector of St.

John attended his Lordship as far as Campbell's and then

Divine Service was then performed, and the Bishop gratified those present by preaching extempore from the 112th Psalm. His Lordship feelingly alluded to the occasion of his first visit to this rural district, and made a deep impression upon all who heard him, by his truly Apostolic discourse, which was delivered with an earnest unaffected manner, and in a style delightfully adapted to the sim-plicity of country life. He next morning visited the new church now in course of erection at the lower end of the parish; and in suggesting various alterations and improvenents, showed his intimate acquaintance with sacred rehitecture. The rain continuing to pour down incessantly, his Lordship gave up his intended visit to Kingston, and returned to town last evening, and proceeded to Fredericton to-day in the steamer New Brunswick, intending, we understand, to officiate in the Parish Church at Kingselear, to-morrow.

It is understood to be his Lordship's intention to hold

Confirmations in the different parishes throughout the Province during the ensuing autumn. Sixteen Days later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS BRITANNIA AND GREAT WESTERN.

The Britannia and Great Western, which sailed from Eng. and respectively on the 4th and 5th inst., have both arrived. From American and English papers (the latter of which have just reached us) we compile the following summary:—

THE GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC .- The Packet Ship Cambridge, Capt. Barstow, brought the first account which reached this country of the great fire that has destroyed so much valuable property, and read-ord able property, and rendered so many thousand families house less and destitute in the city of Quebec. The sympathy which this calamity has produced in Eagland is deep, and may be made universal. In Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and other principal marts of commerce, subsciptions have been opened on behalf of the sufferers. In the metropolis, a central com-mittee has been organized to carry out the object, and the leading journals of all parties are directing the attention of the public to it. A considerable sum of movey has already been subscribed, but the amount, at present, falls far short of the requirements of the case.—Willmer & Smith's European Times.

Sir William Follett, one of the most eminent Lawyers in the age of 47, after a career of almost unparalleled brilliancy

The harvest promised to be good all over England, and trade The Steamer Great Britain had made an excursion with 500

The American ship Virginia was burned to the water's edge

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, the 23rd June, in Conciliation Hall, Dublin—Alderman Keshan, Lord Mayor elect, in the chair. Mr. Braciel O'Connell read an address from the Association to the Repealers of the North of Ireland, dissuading them from any interference with the processions which the Orangemen intend to

hold on the 1st and 12th July.

A Galway paper says, that Mr. O'Connell has named the 17th of August for accepting the dinner which the Repealers of that town say they are anxious to give him.

Two Portuguese vessels, laden with tea, arrived some days ago from China. The tutorship of the Prince of Wales has been offered, it is

said, to the Rev. Wm. Carns. The prorogation of Parliament, it is confidently expected, will take place about the middle of August, after which the

Queen and Prince Albert will leave for Germany.

Mr. O'Connell was opposing the Irish Colleges Bill.

The war in Syria continued with unabated fury. Dreadful rains had fallen in the South of Ireland, doing Mr. Bell Booth was murdered on a Sunday as he returned

from Church. This murder has caused the greatest set throughout the county, which is in a fearful state; the people assemble in large well drilled bodies on the hills of Leitrim and Longford. at the annual fair of Ballanhassag, County of Cork; six of the

latter were shot.

The commercial news is favourable—business in the manufacturing towns is brisk. The crops, it is said, look well, though

FRANCE. The total revenue of France for 1845, is estimated at 1,302-622, 134 francs, being 5,785,351 francs more than the presumed expenditure. From this amount, however, the large extra credit granted, or to be granted, will have to be deducted.

All dread of hostilities with Moroco were at an end.

The Toulonnais states that the column of General Maray, cupied in destroying the crops of the unfortunate Kabyles, was resisted, and although said to be successful in the misthe Spahis, and a number of soldiers, were killed; two offi-

The Paris National states that M. Guizot had had a new attack of illness. which caused some alarm to his friends. SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a despatch, appouncing the apture of Cabrera, the famous Carlist-General, by the French authorities. He was taken on board a fishing smack near

The Gazette publishes likewise a circular letter sent by the inister of the Interior to all the political chiefs enjoining them to be vigilant, and take the m asures against all the attempts that may be made in favour of Don Carlos or his son.

Colonial.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAIL ROAD.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Company met at the Court House, for the purpose of electing Directors

to serve for the ensuing twelve mo The Honourable William Allan was called to the Chair, and Messrs. J. D. Ridout, A. McDonald and Shortis were appointed scrutineers. There was a large attendance of Stock. On Tuesday the scrutineers made their report, by

Geo. P. Ridout, Esq., President of the Board of Trade-W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff of the Home District.

John Ewart, Esq. Hon. William Allan. Frederick Widder, Esq., Commissioner of the Canada Com-W. H. Boulton, Esq., M.P.P., and Mayor of the City of To-

William Proudfoot, Esq., President of the Bank of Upper

Hon. Henry Sherwood, M.P.P., Her Mijesty's Solicitor Ge" neral for Canada West. William Atkinson, Esq.

On Wednesday the new Directors met, when the Hon. W. Allan, was elected President, and Geo. P. Ridout, Esq., elected Vice President of the Company. The Directors have taken that commodious building, corner of King and Frederick Streets—near the Canada Company's Office, and formerly occupied by the Bank of British North America, for the temporary office of the Company; and E. G. O'Brien, Esq., has received the appointment of Secretary to the Company.

We congratulate the public upon so auspicious a commencement of this great enterprise, which, if successfully realised, will confer incalculable benefit upon Canada. The beginning, we repeat, is good—and we indulge in the hope that the end will be equally satisfactory.—Toronto Herald.

CAPE VINCENT, WATERTOWN, AND ROME RAILROAD. SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE ATLANTIC. - Much public in est has been lately manifested by the people of Kingston in favour of the speedy completion of a contemplated Railroad from Cape Vincent to Rome in the state of New York. The former town is situated on the American frontier directly op posite Kingston-and the Great Western Railroad from Albany passes through the latter.—It is now thirteen years since the Le<sub>2</sub> islature of the State of New York granted the first charter for the construction of this Road; in 1836 the route was surveyed by Mr. Wm. Dewey, a practical Engineer, and a see fewerthly. very favourable report was the consequence, but owing to the financial difficulties of the year, and the two or three which ceeded, the friends of the project were sompelled to ahandon.

Prosperity having now taken the place of adversity the people on both sides of the line are again alive to the impro-tance of completing this connecting link between the foot of and hold personal conference with the Railroad Committee and

that a party of gentlemen would proceed from Kingston to owing to the want of any public building sufficiently capacious for such a purpose. A Rail-road meeting in any editice professedly devoted to the exercises of public worship (we take it for granted that no Episcopalian sanctuary was thus desecrated) is rather a startling novelty even in this age of anomalies.

—ED. CHURCH.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY S.—Our readers are probable.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY S.—Our readers are probable.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Viger's compatriots will now see the folly of their ways, and instead of further obstructing the Government, will lend a helping hand in forwarding measures rest of all concerned to restrain the evil as much as possible.—It is with this view we raise our warning voice in time.—Ottawa Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY S.—Our readers are probable.

A large public meeting was held on the 10th inst. at Frank-ville, in the Township of Kitley, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that it would be desirable to open a great line of communication between the Ottawa and Rideau rivers, and that a road which would intersect those rivers and connect them with the St. Lawrence would "be a work of such importance, as, in the opinion of the meeting, would be second to none in public usefulness." It was stated that this work was recommended by the Parliament of Upper Canada in the year 1837, and that a grant of £10,000 was made for it, and that only £7000 had been expended, and it was resolved that it was the opinion of the meeting that all grants for roads made before the Uri. the Union are bound to be carried out in good faith by the United Parliament, and that, as the Provincial Government ad avowed their determination to take upon themselves the debts incurred in the construction of several plank roads, they were also bound to take care that the balance of the sum voted by the local legislation for this road should be made good to the Johnstown District. The meeting also resolved that it would be desirable to have branches extending East and West into the Counties of Grenville and Leeds, and that a memorial should be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, based on the resolutions passed. The meeting was attended by all the most influential gentlemen of the Counties adjoining, and by several hundred of the yeomanry of the neighbourhood.—Montreal Courier.

We learn that Government are now directing their attention to the roads that are wanted along or near the Ottawa, on the south side of the river above Bytown. Mr. Keefer, an Engineer of the Board of Works, returned to this place a day or two ago, from the Bonnchere, having inspected the road from By-town to the Bonnchere, by Packenham and the White Lake, and, on his return, the road by Arnprior, Fitzroy Harbour, and from thence along the ainth concession of Fitzroy, to Huntley, March, &c. We hear that Mr. K. will proceed immediately to make the contract of to make a further survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible line of road between Bytown and Pembroke, the highest surveyed Township on the right bank of the river. The best line of road through Nepean and March, is pretty evident, but there has been considerable discussion about the best course to be taken, in proceeding farther west. We have heard five different names mentioned, viz:—that by Torbolton and Fitzroy Harbour—2dly, a diagonal course from the south-east corner of Fitzroy, to the dam where the steam navigation of the Chats Lake will commence, when the Mississippi slide is improved—3rd, the present road from Bytown to Fitzroy Harbour, by Huntley and the ninth line of Fitzroy —4th, the route by Huntley and the 5th line of Fitzroy, to Hubble's mills; and 5th, the route by Packenham and the White Lake.—Bytown

We are pleased to observe the dispatch made use of in pre paring the Swamp Road between this place and Hamilton, for the reception of the planks. The "grading" is in many places well advancing towards completion, and we imagine that the whole will be ready for planking before the fall, when we hope that no time will be lost in getting the planks laid down, and a good road made over what has always been considered as the worst piece of road in the Province. The new road will be shorter than the old one, on account of the straightness of the former, which appears to be laid out by men who have a better notion of the "shortest distance between two points" than their predecessors of the old crooked road, whose curvilineal qualities are well known to all old travellers. There has been much need for improvement along this line of road, which has been ever a disgrace to the Province; and especially as it is one over which nearly the entire travel from the Eastern to the Western States that the read of the window of the province is the west especially as it is one over which nearly the entire travel from the Eastern to the Western States that the read of the window of the western the western the province is the west especially as it is one over which nearly the entire travel from the Eastern to the Western States that the read of the western the western the western the province is the western that the western that the western that the western the western the western the western the western that the western the western the western the western that the western t States had to pass, and often in the wet seasons have we pitied the hapless emigrant who was compelled to wend his way to distant lands over such roads as the "Grand River Swamp" Road; but now the face of things is changed, and in the course of a few months more we will be enabled to challenge this continent to produce a better piece of road than that between Hamilton and London, as the entire length of the road, so soon as the Swamp Road is finished, is either macadamized or planked .- Brantford Courier.

It is gratifying to observe the activity displayed by the good People of Brantford in improving the streets and roads in and about the town. In places where the thoroughfares were extremely bad, we now behold good roads either finished or in an advanced stage towards completion, and in streets where heretofore the pedestrian used to be almost compelled to wade and in wet weather, there are now good substanwould be regarded as a curious relic of the recent conflagrations, and as such ought to be purchased by some of the public Societies either here or at Quebec.—Montreal Herald.

We are happy to see that the Corporation of Quebec have at length summoned courage to prohibit the erection of houses to improve in the same ratio for seven years to come that it has done for the past two or three years, the metamorphosis will be such as the materials. The step is not only one of propriety towards the feet of the past two or three years, the metamorphosis will be such as a curious relic of the recent conflagrations, and as such ought to be purchased by some of the public Societies either here or at Quebec.—Montreal Herald.

We are happy to see that the Corporation of Quebec have at length summoned courage to prohibit the erection of houses or buildings of any description that are composed of combustible materials. The step is not only one of propriety towards to the 11th July inclusive, in each year:

The large number of buildings of the recent conflagrations, and as such ought to be purchased by some of the public Societies either here or at Quebec.—Montreal Herald.

We are happy to see that the Corporation of Quebec have at length summoned courage to prohibit the erection of houses or buildings of any description that are composed of combustible materials. The step is not only one of propriety towards to the 11th July inclusive, in each year:

Vessels.

Canal and the Board of Works, arising out of the following circumstances. There was formerly a charge of one-third more toll (at least so we find it stated in the *Pilot*, and so we are told by private parties), on vessels ascending the Canal who had previously escaped the tolls by descending the river.

During the last Session of Parliament the Canal was put under the canal was put the test of the armony of the canal was put under the canal was put under the canal was put the test for an inevitable repetition of them. No feelings of humanity could have a more mistaken source, than those which would prompt the extension of relief to the unfortunate sufferers on the canal was put under the cana the control of the Board of Works, and the toll fixed by proclamation, in which no mention was made of any extra charge on vessels descending the river. It appears, however, that payment of the additional third was enforced, and payment made under protest, until, on the 10th ult., a new proclamation. tion supplied the omission, and, if we understand the case right, legalised for the future the extra charge. The Forwarders hen applied for the reimbursement of what they believed to now erected shall be lathed and plastered, and that the tem been an exaction contrary to law, but were refused by the the toll has always been levied, and as the Forwarders must have predicated the payment thereof in the formation of their tariff, and as no reduction has been made in their freights in expectation of its being remitted "they apply and their freights in expectation of its being remitted" they apply and their freights in expectation of its being remitted "they apply and the properties of the payment that they apply a possible to the payment that they are also to be covered with tim, sheet iron, slate or tiles. These regulations ought to be adopted by the Board of Works, the Secretary, Mr. Begley, writing, that "as the toll has always been levied, and as the Forwarders must expectation of its being remitted," they could not consent to refunding .- Montreal Gazette.

THE BOARD OF WORKS has decided on refunding to the Forwarding Companies the dues which it appears have been llegally exacted on vessels going up the Canal and descending by the Rapids. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Begly, on the part of the Board of Works, refused to accede to the demand of the Forwarders that this over-charge should be refunded. We were aware on Friday that the Board of Works had altered their minds, but knowing that the letter of Mr. Gough to Messrs. Hooker & Holton would appear in Saturday's Pilot, we preferred to wait until we could have an opportunity of

We give this letter below in juxtaposition with the letter of Mr. Begly, which we did not publish at the time. - Montreal

( BOARD OF WORKS, Montreal, July 2, 1845. Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, enclosing

a letter from Henderson & Holton, demanding the reimburse-ment of the extra charge made on their "up" boats navigating chine Canal to the 10th ultimo, I am directed to inform You that the Board are of opinion, that as the toll referred to has always been levied, and as the Forwarders must have predicated dicated the payment thereof in the formation of their tariff, as no reduction has been made in their freights in expectation of charged should now be refunded. remitted, they cannot consent that any amount so I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant, THOMAS A. BEGLY,

A. Gough, Esquire, Collector, Lachine Canal. MONTREAL, July 17, 1845. Messrs. Hooker, Holton & Co.

Gentlemen, -I have the honour to inform you that I am

ready to repay you the one-third extra charged upon "up" boats passing through the Canal previous to the 10th June last. I shall feel obliged by your letting me have a statement of the amount claimed by you. I have the honour to be, ALFRED GOUGH.

THE LUMBER TRADE, - We are happy to hear that the

price for lumber still keeps up in Quebec, notwithstanding the large quantity of timber which has gone down. A fair average f White Pine readily commands 7d to 71d. per foot. Red Pine 10d. to 1s. Oak 1s. 6d. Elm 10d. to 1s. these prices ought to remunerate for timber got out with common prudence and economy.

We have to congratulate several of our friends, both above and below Bytown, who have already returned from Quebec with

with very handsome sums in their purses, net profits of the winter's transactions. We would thus early, however, caution the lumberers, suppliers, and others interested in the continued prosperity of the Lumber Trade, against the temptation to get out large quantities of timber for another year; for although and continues good at home, there must be a heavy stock on hand by the time this season's importations reach there, and a reaction in prices may therefore be expected. Nor is it on this account alone that lower prices must be submitted to, we fear, next year. We have been informed by persons of competent knowledge, that prices of timber average higher, re-latively, in Quebec than in Britain; and that the present high Price is purely accidental, arising from the fact that the number of ships sent to load timber at Quebec is nearly double what the merchants had anticipated or had any advices of two mouths ago, and that in procuring loading for this large fleet, the marset had been swept of every thing, and rafts bought up immediately on their arrival at the seller's price. It is said that timber has been shipped with certainty of loss to the shippers.\*

others interested in the matter; accordingly, in the early part of this week his Worship the Mayor addressed a note to Smith Bartlett, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, informing Mr. B.

Three Rivers Election.—Intelligence was yesterday received from Three Rivers announcing the return of the Hon. We understand that the most active exertions are being made by the lumbaryon in that containing the past year; and we understand that the most active exertions are being made by the lumbaryon in that containing the past year; and we understand that the most active exertions are being made by the lumbaryon in that a particular forms the Lower Proving the Rivers announcing the return of the Hon.

D. B. Viger for this Borough, by a majority of 52 over his by the lumbaryon in that containing the past year; and we understand that the most active exertions are being made by the lumbaryon in that a particular forms the past year; and we understand that the most active exertions are being made by the lumbaryon in that a particular forms the past year; and the by the lumbermen in that quarter to get out an immense quantity of timber again next season. Under these circumstances,

11 appears that every effort was made by the Obstructives Cape Vincent on Friday to discuss the subject—(on this occasion a series of resolutions embodying the necessary preliminaries was passed.)—Kingston Chronicle. [Our contemporary informs us that the meeting in question was held in a "church,"

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES .- Our readers are probably aware that the old Agricultural Society for Canada West having died a natural death, the Legislature in its last session passed moved in consequence of the vacancy occasioned by the recent died a natural death, the Legislature in its last session passed two new Agricultural Acts for Eastern and Western Canada, lamented death of the Registrar for Montreal. Mr. Montizam-

for the people of each township, who may desire to participate in the benefit of the public grant, to organize forthwith Town-hip Societies, as is now doing by the good folks of Pittsburgh. They should bear in mind that the public grant, although given by the Government, has nevertheless been taken from the pockets of the people; and they should individually endeavour to get back as much of this money as possible. And this can only be done by forming Township Societies, and subscribing among themselves, say £10 each Township, allowing ten Townships in the District to take advantage of the Act. And they should also bear in mind, that those Townships which subscribe the most private money, will receive the most public money, in the proportion of three to one. And those Townships which refuse to subscribe, or neglect to pay over, on or before the appointed day, Tuesday August 12th, will be excluded from any particithe grant; a regulation very right and proper.-

THE FIRE AT QUEBEC .- The following is an extract from an address in behalf of the sufferers in the City of Quebec, to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

If, as stated in our former appeal, the contributions of those who had then come forward to the relief of the sufferers had reached or perhaps even exceeded the limit of their means, our fellow-countrymen will feel that our present further appeal to their charity is not without too just a cause. Still we are using every exertion within our ability to alleviate the public misfortune; many have fled for ever from a city which appears to them to be under a doom, or have found present shelter in other parts of the Province; but the inhabitants who have re-ceived them are themselves too poor to keep them long, and

they will probably return to the city before the winter. Looking forward with alarm to the state in which we shall be when the winter comes upon us, with two-thirds of the city in ruins and nearly two-thirds of its population, of the pro-ductive and industrious classes, reduced almost to the level of pauperism, but yet anxious to keep and maintain them among us, and to recall those who have gone away—we again appeal for aid to our fellow-subjects. Without their further aid, Quebec, the resort of an amount of British Shipping larger than in any transatlantic port, and an extensive Mart of British Commerce, must long remain what it now is, an almost ruined and depopulated City.—With that aid, and with the assistance expected from the Imperial Parliament, and that promised by the Provincial Government for present relief and towards relding the City with materials less liable to destruction by fire, -and with our own vigorous exertions, we yet hope, under the blessing of Providence, that it may in the lapse of no long time regain something of its former prosperity, and even find its present unexampled calamities issuing in its lasting ad-

G. J. MONTREAL, P. F. EVEQUE DE SIDYME, Coadjuteur de Quebec. J. NEILSON, A. W. COCHRAN.

Quebec, 7th July, 1845. A fellow, whose name we did not learn, went yesterday into the store of Messrs. Savage & Son, silversmiths, offering for sale a mass of dollars, half-dollars and quarters conglomerated together by fire, some of them completely defaced, but others distinctly retaining the original impressions. Mr. Savage, \*uspecting that the man had found them in the ruins of Quebec, declined to purchase, and sent for Captain Wily of the Police Captain W. immediately searched out the man, and obtained the mass from him. The latter confessed having found it at Quebec, but said he intended giving the half of what he got for Amount of Timber despatched from the Chaudiere, (Ottait, for the benefit of the sufferers. The value of the whole may be about fifteen or twenty dollars. A hundred years hence it 1845. would be regarded as a curious relic of the recent conflagrations,

the City which they represent, but it is also due from them to wards the thousands of persons in and out of Canada, who have A dispute has arisen between the forwarders on the Lachine subscribed and are yet subscribing their means in aid of the

> e one hand, and encourage them on the other, to do every secure. They not only prohibit the erection of wooden buildings but also enact that the fronts of the wooden buildings porary buildings of refuge that may be put up for present

We observe that the preamble to the bye law states that 20,000 families have been made houseless; but we suppose it only to the great conflagration of 1835; and even more painful means 20,000 persons. - Montreal Herald.

BROCK MONUMENT COMMITTEE. There is at the present time the sum of £3,818 4. 6d. Cy. at the command of the co

Provincial Debentures, 81 Shares U. C. Bank Stock, - - 1012 10 0 Cash on hand - - 5 14 6

The proposed cost of the monument, according to the notice when the designs were called for, was £5000; and by the above statement, the further sum will be required of £1181

15s. 6d. Cy. to make up the deficiency,—which there is every reason to expect will be granted by the Parliament.

The above satisfactory state of the funds for the re-construction of Parch's Monument, it is to be hard will consider

struction of Brock's Monument, it is to be hoped will convince every person who takes the trouble to peruse it, that the Committee and the officers appointed by them have done their duty towards the object in view faithfully and devotedly; and that the thanks, and not the censure, of the community, are due to those gentlemen for the discharge of a thankless and unpaid duty so cheerfully and in so satisfactory a manner.

The correspondence incidental to this undertaking was very arduous.—the book containing the roll of contributors numbers

hundreds of pages and thousands of names, the detail and inscribing of which, with all the correspondence of the entire undertaking, the Secretary has performed. It was a task requiring time, perseverance and patience, in its accomplishment. The Kingston Chronicle & Gazette, in an article headed "Public men in Canada," gives it as its opinion that had Mr. Draper been associated with such men as Burke, Pitt. Fox, and Sheridan, he might have been considered as one of themselves; one mass of smoking rains, with not a wall standing. Not less

and thinks also that Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Baldwin are pretty nearly as clever. These three the Chronicle thinks are the only really clever men in the Province. We feel quite misersble that there should be such a desperate paucity of talent in the Colony.—Montreal Courier.

sweeping in its course all before it. The whole of the east side of Broadway, from the Waverly House (including that noble

The Pilot says that Mr. Turcotte is to be the Solicitor General, East, and that Mr. Guillet retires from the representation of Champlain to make a seat for him. It is reported that Mr. Taschereau's state of health will oblige him to vacate his seat for Dorchester. The last Aurore says that there are such incredible rumours of contemplated appointments affoat that for the honour of the Administration it cannot believ? them. It is reported that sixty or seventy applications have been already made to Government for the situation of Collector

of Customs at Kingston. - Montreal Courier. The Steamer London is doing a swimming business. On her last trip, we are told she had 300 passengers .- St. Thomas

Most of our readers well remember the subject of the folowing extract. It is to be regretted that the country in which he resided so many years and amassed a large portion of his wealth should thus lose the entire. The cause of religion or of charity will profit little by the large fortune thus sent a-begging for an heir."-- Toronto Patriot.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF SUCCESSION .- A jury trial of on the eve of being tried in Edinburgh. The particulars are these:—Alexander Wood, Esq. of Woodburden, in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the county is the consumate of the continuous surface in the continuous surface in the continuous surface in the continuous surface in the county of the county is the continuous surface in the continuous surface in the continuous surface in the county of the continuous surface in the county of the continuous surface in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, died intestate in the end of last year, leaving in the county of Kincardine, and the county of the c real and personal property, upwards of £70,000. A few days previous to his death, he directed his solicitor to make a settlement for him, appointing executors, with directions for them to serve his nearest of kin on his father's side heir to his pro-

We learn from the Quebeo Mercury that a difficulty has two new Agricultural Acts for Eastern and Western Canada, on the principle of the expired law, giving the additional bounty of an extra fifty pounds, and making in the whole public grants of £250 to the people of each district, provided they will themselves subscribe a sum equal to one-third of the public money thus granted. This provision, so moderate and so equitable, we are satisfied no one can complain against.

The people of the Midland District, ever among the first to take advantage of any windfall from government, have already met and organized the District Society; and it now remains for the people of each township, who may desire to participate and Statutes, appears to be a casus omissus by the framers of the law. The same question is also raised in another form, namely, when the deeds have been received without deposit for the purpose of being registered. It is this—When does the fee accrue, at the commencement of the act of registration or at its

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL. - That gigantic work - the Burlington Bay Canal—is fast progressing towards completion.

Its ample dimensions and the substantial and neat appearance of the piers at once strike the eye of the passing observer. We know not how the work has been managed—whether it has been carried forward with a strict regard to economy of the public funds or not—but all must admit, that when finished, it will form one of the many public works of great practical utility which are destined to add much to the prosperity of the internal trade of the Province. The large, capacious, and beautiful harbor of Burlington Bay, may then be approached at any time during the season of navigation, without any ti-k of those scenes of shipwreck and disaster, which so frequently occurred during the severe eastern storms in the vicinity of the old canal.— Toronto Star.

The weather continues excessively hot. On Sunday evening there was a heavy fall of rain, which lasted only for a few minutes. The effects were scarcely perceptible the following morning, owing to the incessant heat. The shower was not general. It did not extend far beyond the limits of the city.— From all accounts, it appears that the wheat barvest will be quite general throughout the country in a few days. In some places it has already commenced. This is much earlier than usual for Canada. The crop may not probably be very heavy, —it may not eyen reach a general average,—but if the weather continue favourable to allow of its being well secured, the wheat, in point of quality, will be far superior to any crop which Canada has produced for years. We had a thunder storm last evening, about six o'clock, accompanied with heavy rain. It lasted for a very short period. During the storm last evening, a young lad was killed by the lightning while working at a carrents, heavy. The electric fluid entered his head and passing penter's bench. The electric fluid entered his head, and passing through his body escaped by the sole of one of his feet, shat-tering the shoe to pieces. The shavings in the workshop were set fire to, but extinguished by the workmen.—British Colonist, Tuesday, July 22.

THE CROPS. - We are informed that the Wheat crop in the cinity of Whitby, Clarke, Darlington, and Pickering, is of the most promising description. Late oats in those townships, however, will be deficient, and hay scarcely above half an average crop. From Chingacousy, Streetsville, and other places around Toronto the reports are somewhat similar. The rain Music, Singing and Dancing, by Professors, on Wednesday night gave some cause of alarm for rust; but a breeze springing up, shook it off before the sun rose in sufficient power.—British Canadian.

FIRES IN THE WOODS .- We are sorry to hear that many have suffered severely from the fires which we some time since In Verulam the whole Scotch Settlement is completely destroyed. In Ennismore, some fields of wheat have been consumed, while the Township of Smith has also suffered from the devastating element. This of course is owing to the intense heat which has parched up every thing, and in many instances left the under leaves of the wheat crop, &c. so dry and yellow, that with the aid of a lucifer-match you might in a few moments destroy whole tracts of grain.—Peterboro' Chronicle.

va), for the Quebec Market, from 30th June, to 7th July, 25,918 Pieces White Pine.

311,927 125,936 Increase this year 303 Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emi-

gration in Canada. QUEBEC, July 10, 1845. Number of Emigrants arrived at this port, during the week ending at this date :-From England, ... ... 158 ... ... 7,083 Ireland, ... ... 94 ... ... 11,968 Scotland, ... ... 61 ... 863 ... 0 ... Lower Ports, Total... 313 19,985
A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK. (From the New York Albion, July 19.)

We are called upon this morning to record a calamity, second in some of its features than that great disaster, while the still unsubdued fire is extending with a fearful rapidity that threatens

onsequences the most appalling.

At a quarter to three o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of the four story brick building, No. 34, New-street, occupied by J. L. Vandoren as an oil store. That building, with its contents, was in a very short time entirely destroyed, as was a large brick building adjoining, occupied as a carpenter's shop.

At about four o'clock, Crocker & Warren's store in Newstreet, in which was stored a very large quantity of saltpetre, blew up with one of the most tremendous explosions ever heard or felt in the city. That building itself was of course scattered in fragments in an instant, and those near it were little better off. So awful was the shock that the thick plate glass in nearly all the buildings in Wall-street was broken in fragments and strewed over the pavement, in many instances the substantial window sashes themselves being broken in. The concussion in this office was so severe that the substantial stone walls of the building shook to their foundations, and we thought for one

ment that they were tumbling to their base.

The workmen in the composing room in the fifth story found the stone on which the form was making up rise several inches from its resting place; the gas all went out instantly, and during the darkness that followed, the scene was, to say the least of it, an exciting one. The workmen employed in the the Head Master. press and engine rooms in the basement story, fully believing that the entire building was about to come upon them in mass, flew with rapid strides into the street.

The fire extended through New-street, and the whole of that reet from Exchange to Beaver-street is in a hes-probably forty buildings, nearly all large brick stores.

In Broad-street the destruction is immense, both sides of that

noble street, from Exchange-place to Marketfield street, being than forty or fifty large stores, with their immensely valuable From New-street, the fire soon extended to Broadway,

Broadway, from the Waverly House (including that noble hotel) to the Bowling Green is on fire, with very little prospect f preventing its extension much further. Indeed a messenger dispatched to ascertain the progress of the flames has just returned, and tells us that below Marketfield every house to Stone is on fire. On the east side of Broad-

street, in Exchange-place towards William, several large stores There are not less than one hundred and fifty buildings either at this moment in ashes, or on fire past all possibility of being saved The amount of property already destroyed is of course immense, and where the destruction will stop, God only

That there has been a serious loss of life there is, we fear, no Pubt, but it is impossible to ascertain the number of the killed-everal unfortunate firemen are known to have been seriously njured by the explosion of the saltpetre, and it is much to be Prehended that lives were lost among the unfortunate inmates some of the houses destroyed. We just learn that in the building No. 38, Broad-street, two

The following is a list of the buildings burned in Broadway,

Wm. L. Branch.-No. 50, Dwelling house.-No. 48, No. 38, Norwich & Worcester Railroad Office.-No. 36, Mrs.

CHURCH SOCIETY. The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's elarge of three pupils, of the age of twelve years and upwards. The Lady must be a Member of the Church of The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church August, 1845, at 3 o'clock, P.M. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The stated MONTHLY MEETING of the STANDING Office, Toronto. COMMITTEE of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

THOS. CHAMPION, Asst. Secretary. Committee Room, 21st July, 1845.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon

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

STRAY HORSE.

ROLLOWED the Stage, from the Trent to Cobourg,—a roan-coloured Horse, about ten years of age, and eleven hands high. The owner can have him by applying at the Livery Stables of Wm. Weller Esq., Cobourg, and paying all Cobourg, 22d July, 1845.

St. Peter's Church, Cobourg. HE Subscribers to the Fund for the enlargement and im-provement of this Church, are respectfully reminded that

provement of this Church, are respectedly reminded that the Second Instalment of Twenty per cent. (or one-fifth) upon the amount of their respective subscriptions, is now due, and may be paid to either of the undersigned.

J. V. BOSWELL, Churchwardens.
B. CLARK,
Cobourg, July 15th, 1845.

418-4 Colborne Church.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Church are respectfully requested to pay the SECOND INSTALMENT of Twenty-five per cent. on their respective Subscriptions, on or before the First day of August nex By order. J. M. GROVER,

Sec'y. & Treasurer. Colborne, 15th July, 1845.

MRS. PENN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, JAMES' STREET, HAMILTON

TERMS: QUARTERLY PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE. BOARD AND INSTRUCTION, including all the English Branches of Education, - £35 p annum. Day Pupits, -Under eight years of age, -French, - - 5 Italian and Latin (each) - - 6 Music (Piano Forte) -Brawing, Ennamelling, Painting & Japanning, (each) -Washing and Pew Rent - - -Eooks and Stationery, Use of Omnibus during the Winter Months, 2 Use of Piano Forte, MRS. PENN educated several Ladies of distinction in Eng-

land; and having bestowed more than usual attention to Education and the formation of character, is fully convinced of the superficial mode too generally pursued, and begs to say, it wil be her aim to combine accomplishments with solid mental acquirements, and to fit her pupils to shine not only in the drawing-room, but in the far more important sphere of the

REFERENCES to some of the Principal families in the Pro-[The woods north of this place, at the distance of not more than half a mile from the town, were visited in like manner by a conflagration on Tuesday last, about 4, P.M.; but no serious "Saykins, Silver Spoon and Fork, which will be returned when

the Pupil leaves the School. N. B .- A quarter's notice will be required previous to the WANTED, a Lady of experience, fully qualified to teach Arabic, Syriac, and German.

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

French, Music and Singing. To one of an amiable disposition and elegant manners, a liberal salary will be given. An English Lady preferred. Address, pre paid, as above.

Hamilton, July 14th, 1845. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework ...... 2 0 ion to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

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

Mrs. Ryerson hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in

the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the Midsummer recess, on Monday, the 4th of August next.
There are, at present, a few vacancies for In-door Pupils. erms of Board, Lodging and Tuition, £30 currency per annum esident Pupils treated, in every respect, as members of the family. In addition to the active superintendence of the Head Master, it is a peculiar duty enjoined on the Assistant Master, to attend to the Boarders two hours every evening, and to see that they prepare, with accuracy and care, the lessons and exercises appointed for the following day. Besides, no opportunity is ever omitted of forming aright the youthful mind, and traing it up in the way it should go. Experience fully evinces that such care and attention are lispensably requisite to ensure the sound and successful provement of youth in learning, morality and religion.

Cerms of Private Tuition in the Classics, Mathematics, &c. rith Board and Lodging-£50 currency per annum.

Academic Quarter, in both the public and private depart-

ments, eleven weeks from date of entrance. Cards, stating all particulars, may be had on application to M. C. CROMBIE,

Head Master T. G. S. Toronto, 9th July, 1845.

EDUCATION.

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

In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.
A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as Boarders. TERMS PER QUARTER—(in advance.)

Piano, Guitar, and Harp-each ..... First Rudiments..... Cornwall, April 7th, 1845. EDUCATION.

GENTLEMAN and his Wife, who have had long ex-Cobourg, May 12th, 1845. [409-tf] King Street. experience in Teaching, are desirous of hearing of a place where a respectable Academy is required. The Gentleman is competent to teach Classics, the elements of Mathematics, together with a thorough English Education. He can produce satisfactory testimonials from his College, in which he obtained the highest honours in Classics.

The Lady, in addition to the usual English Branches, is ell qualified to teach French, Drawing, and Music.

Letters addressed to R. B, Chronicle Office, Kingston, will meet with attention, and copies of testimonials forwarded if Kingston, 10th May, 1845.

A Tutor is required,

WANTED.

GOVERNESS, by a Family in the Country, to take England, and be able to teach the Piano on the most approved principles, with the other ordinary branches of an English Education. Apply, if by letter, (post paid) to Box 338, Post July 2, 1845.

PRIVATE TUITION.

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

ed in every respect as members of his far For terms apply to REV. A. PALMER, GUELPH. June, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

PR. COWLES takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he intends leaving Cobourg the first of August, and will be absent a few weeks.—
Those who wish to employ him previous to his departure will please call immediately, he not being aware of the precise time that he will return. He will give due notice of his return.

Cobourge July 7, 1845. Cobourg, July 7, 1845.

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG. Cobourg, 1845.

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

A RE now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES of BOOKS and STATIONERY, from England. Their stock of Account Books, Writing Papers, AND ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, s very extensive, and in great variety, and will be found to be at the lowest prices. They have also a large assortment of PRINTED BOOKS, Comprising Works in every department of Literature;

SCHOOL BOOKS, including all those in use at Upper Canada College, as also a great variety of others, both of English and Canadian Editions. Catalogues of their Books can be had on application.

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

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of Books, and are prepared to execute orders which may be given them for procuring Books either from England or from the United States. They particularly invite attention to the facilities they possess for executing orders in Great Britain. having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the business, and who personally attends to the execu

tion of their orders.

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

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

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

For sale, price Five Shillings Currency, by Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; Ramsay Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & Mackendrick, Hamilton; and by the Publishers. H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

BOOMS and STATIONERY. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has opened a well-selected assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL, Consisting of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, Reward Books,

and various New and Popular Works. ALSO: Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Day and Memorandum Books, Writing and Drawing Papers of all kinds, together with a good assort-

Music, and Fancy Stationery. He trusts by attention to business, and moderation in his

He trusts by attention to charges, to receive a share of public support.

CHARLES BOYER. C. B. has made arrangements to establish a CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Cobourg, 1st June, 1845.

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

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

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED

Toronto, July, 1845.

A 16-tf

NEWGOODS.

NEWGOODS.

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

IMPORTATIONS, to which they beg to invite the attention of the Trade. In addition to their usual assortment, their new Premises enable them to offer to their correspondents Bar and Hoop Iron. Steel, Castings, &c. EARTHENWARE,

Assorted, in Hhds. and Tierces, &c. &c. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1845.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now opening several cases of SPRING GOODS from the New-York Market, consisting of plain and figured Satin, Silk, and Barege Shawls and Also, Balzarine and Mousline de laine Dresses, of the newest styles. Plain and fancy Parasols. French flowers tabs, gloves and ribbons. Gentlemen's satin scarfs. Beaver Paris silk, aud other HATS. Straw and drawn BONNETS, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the season. PETER MORGAN.



GOODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their ook and Stationery Store, a

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment,

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

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

SEASONABLE GOODS. P. PATERSON. Toronto, 27th May, 1845. PAPER-HANGINGS.

THE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of ENGLISH PAPER-HANGINGS, ex the W. Lushington, lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold at English Prices, (exclusive of the charges.)
P. PATERSON. Toronto, 27th May, 1845.

SOMETHING NEW!! THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock of Pianos, a splendid

ROSEWOOD PIANO; Also, -- something new for this country, -AN ORGANISED SERAPHINE. an Instrument well calculated for Parlour or Church Music.

CF A call is solicited. GEO. STEPHENS. Cobourg, 11th June, 1845.

RICHARD SCORE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

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

most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, July 1st, 1845. Heep your Money at home, & encourage Mome Enterprize.

TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY. RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which be has received, and respectfully informs them that, having relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall

he wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing Knives, Cast Steel

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will be warranted not inferior to any in America. Orders sent to Messrs. Ripout Brotuers, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms, N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other

SAMUEL SHAW. Richmond Street, West of Bay St. Toronto, August, 20, 1844.

1845. New Summer Goods.

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

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

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

Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may be reafter favour him

for Case, or short approved credit. Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845. Farm for Sale.

and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

BANK STOCK.

Toronto, 16th June, 1845. WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Outario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of

to give him their support.
PRICES the same as in the United States Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in

TRENT CHURCH.

411-13 THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to Benjamin Clark, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Sigued) SHELDON HAWLEY. (Sigued) SHELDON HAWLE Treasurer to the Building Committee

February 20, 1845.

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

MRS BRENT. MRS. SADLIER,

BIRTH.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, July 24: Imber has been shipped with certainty, of loss to the shippers. We have also to remind our lumbering friends, that the British markets are not ruled by Quebec alone. A very large with a not of the valuable prize. One of the valuable prize. One of these is James when he wards, but the quotations at home seem high, compared with those at Quebec, taking the difference of exchange into account.

Imber has been shipped with certainty, of loss to the shippers. We have each shipped with certainty of loss to the shippers. We have no idea of the cost and charges on the transportation of the has passed to the field for taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to signature. Two claimants have since entered the field for taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James and of every description.

We have no idea of the cost and charges on the transportation of timber homewards, but the quotations at home seem high, compared with the died just as the deed was the deed was the deed was the deed with the Britand, One of the series of the field for taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the valuable prize. One of these is James taking possession of the

Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,]
Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description,]
Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of
every description made to order, as usual.

article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner,

J. HOLMAN,

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS,

A very Superior Assortment of Vestings,

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

with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada,-and as GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

POR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered,

THOMAS CROSSAN.

opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.

The STREET AT D.

On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.

Confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man have been the Drug Department.

Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

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

A BAZAAR

Hon. MRS. DEBLAQUIRE, MRS. DUPUY, MRS. CASSIDY,

In Peter Street, Toronto, on the 21st instant, Mrs. Lewis Moffat of a daughter.

the premises. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845

FOR SALE by the undersigned, EIGHTY-FOUR Shares in the BANK OF UPPER CANADA. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street,

Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

FLETCHER OF MADELEY.

some academical distinctions. His industry was great of the Gospel to their understandings, and levied, and constant. He devoted the day to study, and a large portion of the night to the composition of a commentary upon what he had seen or read. From Geneva he was sent to Lentzbourg, a town in the Swiss Cantons, where he learned the German language, self-denying as Fletcher's, gradually undermined his and extended his intercourse with books; and when health, and symptoms of consumption alarmed his he returned to Nyon, he applied himself to the ac- friends. In the spring of 1770, he commenced a quisition of Hebrew and mathematics.

seems to have been impressed with the beauty and esting in his visit, upon foot and alone, to the Prothe excellence of a religious life. He was familiar with testants of the Cevennes mountains, and in his brief the Scriptures, and endeavoured to govern his con- sojourn among those simple cottagers. He gained duct by their precepts. He even ventured to rebuke strength and vigour from this tour; but towards the others, and his reproof to a visitor, at the house of his close of 1775, we find him telling Wesley, that old sister, has been preserved. Heaven does, indeed, age crept on him in quick strides. "I am already so in the words of our greatest living poet, lie about us grey-headed, that I wrote to my brother to know if I in our infancy; but rarely do we walk worthy of the am not fifty-six, instead of forty-six. light which surrounds us. The white garments of He showed, however, no regard to the weakness of childhood and youth are often spotted in the crowd. his frame, but exposed himself without hesitation, to It is an admirable observation of Archbishop Leigh- the most tempestuous weather, and to the most unreton, that, as in the faces and manners of some chil- mitting visitation of the sick, at home he employed dren, presages of future dignity have sometimes ap- fourteen, sometimes sixteen hours of the day in study. peared, so in the children of God we often discover, His diet might have satisfied the rules of a monastery.

tempted to land there I should be torn to pieces. I soon to be taken. was constrained to turn again to the mid-stream. At One evening in the autumn of 1785, he returned last, despairing of life, I was cheered by the sight of a home, after six hours of spiritual labour, and thought fine smooth creek, into which I was swiftly carried he had taken cold, but disregarded it. On the folby a violent stream. A building stood directly lowing Sabbath, although suffering from extreme demill. The last thing I can remember was the stri- church; while reading the prayers, he showed sympking of my breast against one of the piles whereon toms of exhaustion, but resisted the most earnest exit stood. I then lost my senses, and knew nothing hortations of his wife to relinquish the task. The more till I rose on the other side of the mill. When windows having been opened, he revived, and preach-I came to myself I was in a calm safe place; perfect- ed with remarkable force and eloquence upon the ly well, without any soreness or weariness at all .- mercy of God. After the sermon, he walked to the Nothing was amiss but the distance of my clothes, communion table: "I am going," he said, "to throw the stream having driven me five miles from the place myself under the wings of the Cherubim, before the where I left them. Many persons gladly welcomed Mercy seat." Here nature fainted again, but in me on shore; one gentleman in particular, who said, when you rose on the other side; and the time of his enthusiastic spirit of religious zeal continued to stock of 'I looked when you went under the mill, and again

The Church appeared, to the friends of Fletcher, employment of his talents and acquirements. His ported into his own dwelling. He lay upon his couch, own inclination, however, selected the army; a choice partly influenced by his high reverence for the minis- and grief,terial office, and partly by those insuperable objec-Dura to the tenets of Calvin which he never ceased in which he was to have embarked, sailed to Brazil home:

After another unsuccessful effort to enter the army of Holland, he visited England; and, having made himself acquainted with our language and literature, he was appointed, in 1752, tutor to the sons of Mr. Hill, a gentleman of fortune and influence, who resi-

ded in Shropshire. The military ardour of Fletcher seems to have died away, as wider and juster views of the priestly office were unfolded to his meditation. The origin of his strict observance of the Sabbath is traced by his biographers to the accidental reproof of a servant, in the family of Mr. Hill, who found him copying music upon that day. His mind, always serious and reflective, now turned with hope towards the Church, and on the 6th of March, 1757, he was ordained deacon, by the Bishop of Bangor. His heart had already begun to glow with that love of Christ and of His Gospel, which renders every worldly object unlovely in the Christian's eyes, except as it is regarded in relation to its author.

Fletcher, when a valuable living was offered to him by Mr. Hill, preferred the poorer parish of Madeley, -a very extensive and populous village, abounding in all those incentives to vice and disorder, which collieries and iron-works always call into existence.-When he settled in Madeley, in 1760, the village contained eighteen public-houses, and the inhabitants were steeped in poverty, and degraded by ignorance. Nor was their spirit of irreligion a passive spirit; it broke out in violent animosities, and personal insults. Fletcher relates some anecdotes of the inconveniences and the dangers he underwent, in the zealous discharge of his duty. The Christian leaven was small in quantity, but it gradually began to exert its in- These lines were indeed written of one who walked sion, at the feet of the Village Pastor. "Last Sun- to bless and to guard his people. day," Fletcher wrote to Wesley, "I had the pleasure of seeing some in the church-yard, who could not get into the church." He endeavoured by gentleness and persuasion, to remove every possible objection to his mode of instruction, and sometimes preached a sermon of Archbishop Usher, or read one of our simple but vigorous Homilies.

shillings supplied the weekly wants of himself and his stances like this form an unanswerable argument in WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. housekeeper, he gave of his substance to all who needed it. "The whole rents of his small estate in ornaments of our Church and nation, otherwise "born Pays de Vaud were set apart for charitable uses, and to blush unseen," have been from age to age transhe drew so liberally from his other funds, for the same purpose, that his furniture and wardrobe were not His zeal, in relieving the spiritual necessities of his flock, was equally fervent and active.-"Because some of his remote parishioners excused may be sure, for they are farmers, but of a turn of themselves for not attending the morning service, by pleading that they did not wake early enough to get their families ready, for some months he set out every Sunday morning at five o'clock, with a bell in his hand, and went round the most distant parts of the parish, to call up the people;"\* and whenever a congregation could be collected on a week-day, within the distance of fifteen miles, Fletcher joyfully undertook the journey of consolation and instruction.

The education of the younger members of his flock dred children were taught under his superintendence. His manners were singularly calculated to win the affection, and to awaken the curiosity of his infant audiences. Upon one occasion he was surrounded by several children, and while giving them some wise admonitions respecting their conduct, he observed that

(From "Pictures of Christian Life" by R. A. Wilmot, B.A.) flown into the room. "Now I see you can attend to as he does: that robin," said Fletcher seizing the circumstance, John Fletcher was born at Nyon, a town lying to "well, I will take that robin for my text." And a the north of Geneva, September 12th 1729; there fruitful text it was; he told them of the harmlessness his early days were spent. Having made some pro- of that familiar bird, and then showed them that it gress in the acquirement of knowledge, he was trans- was nevertheless the object of its Maker's care. In ferred, with his brothers, to Geneva, where he obtained this endearing manner he recommended the doctrines

"with an easy sway,
A tax of profit from their very play."

Labour, so severe, combined with a mode of life so journey, which occupied five months, through Switz-From his earliest dawn of understanding, Fletcher erland and Italy; and there is something very inter-

by looking back to their youth, the evidence of a A time twend and fewir, or a cup of milk constituted his repast. His friends anticipated a horizontal and fewir and fewir or a cup of milk constituted his repast. His friends anticipated a beneficial The purity of Fletcher's character was accompa | change in his domestic economy, when in November, nied by an eager courage, that prompted him to un- 1781, he was married to a lady, whom Wesley dedertake many innocent but dangerous tasks. The scribes as having been singularly worthy of his affecfollowing incident is very naturally related by his own tion. Fletcher speaks of her, as a partner, a sister, a pen. "Some years since, I lived at a place very near wife, who was not afraid to face with him the colliers the river Rhine. In that part it is broader than the and bargemen of his parish. "Buried together in Thames at London Bridge, and exceedingly rapid. our country village, we shall help one another to trim But having been long practised in swimming, I made our lamps." Such were his words,-and indeed his no scruple of going into it at any time; only I was own light was already glimmering out, although its always careful to keep near the shore, that the stream flame continued to burn clearly to the end. He was might not carry me away. Once, however, being less still able to fulfil the pastor's duties, among a people Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. careful than usual, I was unawares drawn into the whose hatred had been turned into love. "I sleep mid-channel. The water there was extremely rough, in my sentry-box, till Providence removes me; my and poured along like a galloping horse. I eudea- situation is quite suited to my little strength. I may voured to swim against it, but in vain, till I was hur- do as much, or as little as I please, according to my ried far from home. When I was almost spent, I weakness; and I have an advantage, which I can rested upon my back, and then looked about for a have nowhere else in such a degree; my little field of rested upon my back, and then looked about for a landing place, finding I must either land or sink.—
With much difficulty I got near the shore; but the works were so rugged and sharp, that I saw if I atrocks were so rugged and sharp, that I saw if I at- and from my bed to my grave." That step was too

"The wrestling agony of death and life,"

when you rose on the other side; and the time of your being immerged among the piles was exactly he distributed, to each devout member of his flock, the bread and wine of Christ's Holy Supper. At are very complete; - in fact their present stock has been seto present the most favourable field for the useful length his labour of love was ended, and he was supwhile his afflicted wife hung over him with tenderness

> "He closed his eyelids with a tranquil smile, And seemed to rest in silent prayer awhile."

in after life to maintain, against every opponent .- In this condition he remained several days. Though His relations did not encourage his preference, and unable to delight his friends by his conversation, he Fletcher, travelling to Lisbon, enlisted in the service assured them, by signs, of his happiness and his of the king of Portugal. A fortunate accident pre- hopes. Death approached him, not as a king of vented him from fulfilling his intention; and the ship, terrors, but as an angel, sent to conduct him to his Removed to

His look was love, -his salutation peace!

The hour at length arrived, when the burden and the heat were to be over, and the servant was to be rewarded for his toil in the vineyard. The day of temporal repose was the day on which he was for ever to rest from his labours.

Gilpin has drawn a touching picture of the sorrow that pervaded Madeley, while the Village Pastor lay upon his bed of suffering and death. After the eveg service, many persons, who had come from remote hamlets, lingered about the parsonage, in the faint hope of obtaining one glimpse of their benefactor and friend, before he was taken from them. Their anxious wish was gratified. "The door of the chamber being set open, immediately before which Fletcher was sitting upright in his bed, with the curtains undrawn, -unaltered in his usual venerable appearance, -they slowly moved, one by one, along the gallery, severally pausing as they passed by the door, and casting in a mingled look of supplication and anguish." Such a scene might have inspired the pencil of Racalls the tears into our eyes. Upon this same night, about half past ten o'clock, being the 14th of August, 1785, the Village Pastor closed his eyes in sure and certain hope.

The wheels of life stopped beneath the hand of the divine Architect, without a sound. His friends, who encircled his bed, were uncertain whether he yet lin- CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

"Ev'ry car
Still listened in suspense, of hope and fear;
Sublime, ineffable, angelic grace,
Beam'd in his meek and venerable face."†

fluence. The most furious blasphemers, -zealots in with God, and whom God took to Himself by a glothe cause of sin,—were reclaimed by this servant of rious translation; but they will not be ill applied to Jesus; and he, whom the evil spirit had been accus- any christian Enoch, whose eye of faith beheld the CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, tomed to rend and convulse, sat, in gentle submis- heavens opened, and the minister of God descending

> FILIAL GRATITUDE OF BISHOP HURD. (From the Voice of the Church.)

The following graceful effusion of filial tenderness and gratitude will find a ready echo from the heart of His benevolence was inexhaustable; while two many a poor scholar similarly circumstanced. Inferred from the humbler walks of life to its highest offices and distinctions.

"I believe I never told you how happy I am in an excellent father and mother,-very plain people you mind that might have honoured any rank and any education. With very tolerable, but in no degree affluent, circumstances, their generosity was such, they never regarded any expense that was in their power, and almost out of it, in whatever concerned the welfare of their children. We are three brothers of us. The eldest settled very reputably in their own way; and the youngest in the Birmingham trade. For myself, a poor scholar, as you know, I am almost ashamed to own to you how solicitous they engaged his constant care. In Madeley, three hunof the best and most liberal education. My case, in so many particulars, resembles that which the Roman poet describes as his own, that with Pope's wit I could apply almost every circumstance of it. And if ever I were to wish in earnest to be a poet, it would be for the sake of doing justice to so uncommon a

If, by kind nature's leave, we might retrace The years allotted to life's fitful race, And other parents choose to please our pride, Each for himself might, as he would, decide; Nor thrones nor sceptres would fix my desires. Horace, Satires, book i. sat. 6.

In a word, when they had fixed us in such a rank of life as they designed and believed should satisfy us, they very wisely left the business of the world to such as vanted it more, or liked it better. They considered what age and declining health seemed to demand of them, reserving for themselves only such a support as their few and little wants made them think suffi-

I should beg pardon for troubling you with this humble history; but the subjects of it are so much, and so tenderly, in my thoughts at present, that if I wrote at all, I could hardly help writing about them,' -Letter from Mr. Hurd to Mr. Warburton.

#### Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 74d, each subsequent neertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent invertion. The usual discount is nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hand of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King-St and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the artics advertising.

At the Office of "The Church."

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

#### THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by a violent stream. A building stood directly lowing Sabbath, although suffering from extreme deacross it, which I did not then know to be a powder-bility, he persevered in performing the service in his which it will ever be his study to deserve.

NEW GOODS.

tion shall be paid to the execution of orders which has been heretofore successfully practised by them. Toronto, May 21, 1845.

the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. JOHN HART,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popple Mell, 10, 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronage.

T. & M. BURGESS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET,

A. McMORPHI, One door West St. Peter's Church.

sees and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Can pets cut and made to order. THOMAS WHEELER,

- ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the

Lord Bishop of Toronto. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS

COACH BUILDERS.

KINGSTON, AND KING STREET

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDE

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT.

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

their attention was diverted by a robin, which had virtue. I should be a wretch, if I did not conclude ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND IN UPPER CANADA.

### To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others.

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneaual terms to suit the means of views of constitution of the process of the process of the constant of the process of the process

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

The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, free of charge, upon application, (if by letter, pest-paid) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at Frederick Street, Toronto, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c.

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

TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA.

Cohourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto.7th August, 1841. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

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

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST, FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

TORONTO. LANDS TO LEASE,

Township. Johnstown ... South Crosby ...... Lansdowne .. 19 ... 10 . .....E. balf 4 ... 8 8 ...10 ... 200 .W. half 11 ... 2 Uxbridge ..... W. half 18 ... 7 ..... S. half 26 . .....S. half 2 ....14 ......W. half 1 ... 5 ......S. half 7 ...15

.S. half 1 ... 14 ... 100 Royal Mail Steam packet Office, 17 & 18 ... .W. half 19 Nottawasaga Nelson (New Survey) ... W. half 13 Puslinch . Garrafraxa . .E. half .E. half 7 .W. balf 29 . .E. balf 32 .. Talbot ..... Townsend .S. half 20 ... Harwich

..N. half 14 ... 10 ... 100 .. 44 & 45 \Ballon \Ballon \Street. .... E. half 20 ... 1 . For further particulars, application may be made to THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by

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

Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN. ING, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of

any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

one, by giving a Mortgage.

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

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only

comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necess sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in wery particular.
"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamhoat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

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

FOR SALE, In the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined. free of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada. Last year the Company sent home in this manner, £4 141. 12s. 7d. from 265 Settlers.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained free of expense, at Company's Office, St. Helen's Place, London.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price outcomest low. extremely to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER. Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her

Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. THE ROYAL MAIL

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

DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston. ... CAPT. SUTHERLAND. Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon.

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

UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto. At Seven o'clock. SOVEREIGN ..... ... CAPT. SUTHERLAND. Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock.

100 CITY OF TORONTO, ... .... CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays

100 and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, 200 Darlington, and Bond Head. . 200 Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight. 100 The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for 100 damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other 2 ...12 ... 100 vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.
6 ...12 ... 200 Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

100 Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK! THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windson Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant.

The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday.

and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

N. B.—No freight received on board after the second bell has rung for starting.

The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT. n Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock-to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

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

RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. THE STEAMERS

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

Aid, ..... Every Monday, at 7 A. M.

Prince Albert, "Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

Beaver, "Friday, at 7 A. M. LEAVE BYTOWN. The Aid,..... Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

" Prince Albert, ..... " Friday, at 9 A. M.

" Beaver, ..... " Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal.

Kingston, 1st May, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE, IN SHEET FORM,

(PRICE 9d.)

THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES TO BE LEVIED On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation INTO THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA. FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845. This is an indispensable document to all persons engaged in Trade, and an early application is recommended. Cobourg, May 9th, 1845.

JUST RECEIVED, THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D.,

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s. 1½d. BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT

BISHOP OF NEW YORK,

Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial. Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street.

THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN.

Toronto, February 10, 1845.

March 1845.

Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS,

TOGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT, given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School; given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School; COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN, D. D.

PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR YOUNG LADIES AT SCHOOL, OR UNDER PRIVATE INSTRUCTION;

Price 71d. each. For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co, and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers',

BY MRS. BEAVEN.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON,

(Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844. HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally,

CUT NAILS, A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for

RICHARD JUSON & Co. RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Merchants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on hand a very extensive stock of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE. which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms. By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-IRON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS,

and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, \ Hamilton, 1st March, 1845. 399-4m THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel.

OFFICE-NEW STREET,

James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid.

July 5, 1843.

317 vost-paid.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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

t if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children I t grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any caus

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop

Rheumatism and Lameness ely cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Elixir and Nerve and Iniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it

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

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are ured by Roop's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely ured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS AND SCALDS. and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the  $P^{1L85}$ . LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

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

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the gen health. HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilions Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health. for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness the keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS. COUG'18, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know the country of the cou

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but wili not color the skin-SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed of equal this. If you are sure to get Constock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flampel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

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

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops.-KLINE'S cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstoc & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine with out our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents J. M. GROVER, J. FOLEY & Co.,
Asphodel and Otonabee.
P. M. GROVER & Co.,
Peterboro.

The Church

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

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters. Tellishings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, had yearly, in advance. The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Tence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

\* Southey : Life of Wesley, t. ii. 370.

† James Montgomery.

\*\*Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, eturning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London.

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

G. & T. BILTON. (SUCCESSORS TO T. J. PRESTON,) GRATEFUL to a discerning Public for a continuation of the favours they have so long enjoyed, have now the pleasure of announcing, that they have received, per Great Britain and other vessels, an extensive assortment of choice Goods, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. in great variety and of the richest styles. Their

SPLENDID VESTINGS, Scarfs, Gloves, Silk Stocks, Caps, Suspenders, &c. &c. lected with a view to render their Establishment inferior to In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, the same atten-

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

MERCHANT TAILORS, TORONTO. 343

phael, and, even in the simple narrative of Gilpin, it UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired

FROM LONDON.

TORONTO.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN.

No. 134, King Street, Toronto,