TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1847.

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TORONTO,

Original Poetry.

SONNET.

THE EMIGRANT'S FUNERAL. (By the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge.)

Strange earth we sprinkle on the exile's clay, Mingled with flowers his childhood never knew; Far sleeps he from that mountain-top so blue, Shadowing the scene of his young childhood's play But o'er his lonely trans-atlantic bed The solitude of these old pines are broken,

With the same prayers, once o'er his father said. Oh precious Liturgy! that thus canst bring Such sweet associations to the soul, That though between us and our homes, seas roll, We oft in thee forget our wandering,
And in a boly day-dream tread once more, The fresh green valleys of our native shore.

EARLY YEARS OF BISHOP GRISWOLD. (Extracted from a Memoir in the Evergreen.)

He was named from one of his ancestors, who was a duty. physician from Germany. His father was Elisha Gris- It cannot be doubted that at the age of twenty his sufferings of that period."

from the first was in accordance with the doctrines of mouth, on the first of October of the same year. the Church which he afterwards so eminently adorned, "His early admission to priest's orders by such a and in everything come short of what should have American Bishops." been my improvement under such advantages, through the Lord's merciful goodness, the fear of God and the love of his name, and the religion of Christ, have never been wholly lost. I had early experience of the comforts of a religious hope; how well founded it is not necessary now to inquire. At the age of about ten years, I was reduced by a distressing sickness to the Brunswick—Brief notice of the Colony—Rev. S Andrews erge of the grave, and for several years was supposed to be dying. And I can never forget with what lively hope and joy unspeakable, amidst great bodily sufferngs, I looked forward to the blessedness of the heavenly state. Should it please the Lord, at the time near at hand when I shall be indeed at the point to die, to vouchsafe me the like peace and joy in elieving, how could I worthily magnify his name! Had I then died, it would not, probably, by any one righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance. Whether it would have been better for me to have died then, God only knows. He had, it seems, a work

In former days the number of Churchmen in Simsbury New Haven 942. About the time of the Bishop's returned from England, where he had been for holy orders, and took charge of the parish. "For several in my father's family, and for most of the time, till my twentieth year, I lived with him. He was an excellent scholar, with a rare talent of communicating know-Even when labouring in the field, (for in those days ountry clergymen thought it no disgrace, or departure from duty, to labour, as did St. Paul, for their own temporal support,) when labouring in the field together, as we did for hundreds of days, he would still continue his instructions." "And," Dr. Stone adds, "as the Bishop has often told his worthy companion, who now survives him in her widowhood, many are the Latin lessons which he has studied by taking his book from his pocket, and poring over its contents, while 'riding horse' for his ploughman uncle." He ever manifested a great love for books and knowledge. It is related of him that at the age of three years he read with a fluency and propriety that attracted much notice; and also, what is very remarkable, that in

Providence, eventually hindered."

but his uncle removing to Nova Scotia about this item in its exports. time, and other untoward events having taken place, holy orders, and deliberated with himself, and asked early Ecclesiastical History.

outside plything" was drawn into his lungs. He was at oid decline; but finally the cause of his illness was removed, and that his well-known weakness of voice was owing in part this.

Century. Thus, the nev. Samuel Andrews, of vialuation of the connecticut, in a letter dated September 29, and the connecticut in a letter dated Se

when the parish was vacant, or in the temporary by a political storm to enter upon a new sphere of absence of the minister, he officiated as lay-reader, duty, and to occupy hitherto untrodden ground. much to the acceptance of the people.

At length he came to the conclusion that his duty required him to enter the ministry. "At the same time the path of worldly honour and temporal prosperity was opening with flattering prospects in other Bishop himself says: "With shame I must confess the relinquishment of them caused a painful struggle. Alexander Viets Griswold was born April 22, 1766, But the Lord was pleased in his own good time to of the mission, he had failed but one Sunday to offiin the town of Simsbury, in the courty, and about ten bring me to a better mind, and I yielded with difficiate at the several parishes in their turn; that large miles north of the city, of Hartford, in Connecticut. dence and fear to what was by many believed to be my

wold, who was respectable, and once comparatively literary attainments were fully equal to those of most wealthy. Upon the commencement of the war of the graduates of college; and that at the age of twenty nine, revolution, however, he became so reduced in property as to find it difficult to maintain his family. "It has been truly said that those were times which tried men's being truly said that those were times which tried men's being truly said that those were times which tried men's being truly said that those were times which tried men's but the said trial trial at the age of trial at the age of trial trial souls; and few have now a correct knowledge of the the session of the Convention which assembled June 3, 1795. His admission to priest's orders took place In regard to his early religious instruction, which at a convention held at St. Matthew's Church, Ply-

the Bishop himself has said: "My case so far resem- man as Bishop Seabury will be regarded not only as a bled that of Timothy, that my mother's name was proof of the urgent need that was then felt of fully or-Eunice, and my maternal grandmother's, Lois; from dained clergymen in our Church, but also as an eviboth of whom, as he in his case, I received much early dence of the confidence which was reposed in the instruction. By their teaching, from a child I have soundness and sufficiency of his theological and other known the Holy Scriptures, which were able (had I learning, as well as in his blameless and exemplary rightly used the knowledge) to make me wise unto religious character and life. It is an interesting fact, salvation. To the care of my mother, especially, too, that as Mr. Griswold's admission to confirmation instilling into my tender mind sentiments of piety, the was among the first official acts of the first Bishop of duty of prayer, and the knowledge of Christ, I was Connecticut, so his admission to priest's orders was very much indebted. Though I have sinned much, the very last ordination held by that earliest of our

Brunswick—Brief notice of the Colony—Rev. S. Andrews—St. Stephen's—Rev. R. Clarke—Death of Mr. Andrews—Rev. Sam'l Cooke—St. Andrew's—Fredericton—Visitation of Clergy—Rev. George Bisset—Rev. Dr. Byles—Rev. Frederic Dibblee—Rev. James Scovil—Mission of Kingston Rev. Elias Scovil—Mission of Hampton and Norton— Of Springfield—Death and Character of Rev. Elias Scovil,—

the independence of the United States. But from the fellow, who might share his anxieties and labours, and now living, be remembered that such a person had ever year 1783 they began rapidly to increase in populaexisted. So soon are we forgotten here; but the tion and importance, by the immigration of great numprotection of the British Crown. Of these, many thousands settled in the neighbouring provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and the same of unsent teachers." He felt naturally anxious that

was greater than that in any other town of Connection of peace, did not exceed six, and a pious wish which, uttered in 1795, had to wait 'Thy woods, Zacynthus, from the deep appear;' ticut, with two exceptions, Newtown and New Haven. there was not a single clergyman in New Brunswick. exactly half a century for its fulfilment. In the year 1774, Simsbury numbered 914 Episcopaians, Newtown having at the same time 1084, and south by the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the Bay of condition of the rising colonies, will be seen from the birth, the Rev. Roger Viets, his mother's brother, the last story I don't vouch for, answered Luteturned for the Bishop's Bay of Chalcur, and the State of Maine, contains an ing settlement, next to St. John's, in the colony, being cius, with a laugh, "however Plutarch may; but you, narrow Hellespont, and entered the more open bosom stand that the Bishop of Chestra field elergyman of the Church of the Bishop's brother, and the State of Maine, contains an ing settlement, next to St. John's, in the colony, being cius, with a laugh, "however Plutarch may; but you, narrow Hellespont, and entered the more open bosom stand that the Bishop of Chestra field elergyman of the colony of the settlement of the Bishop of Chestra field elergyman of the Church of the Bishop of Chestra rears, says the auto-biography, "he was an inmate to south being 180 miles, and the average width 150. chiefly Presbyterians from Scotland. A Methodist At the peace of 1763, when it came into the undisputed possession of Great Britain, a few families, who other place of worship, was attended by a considera-

Verbal translation into Latin. "So great was his fondness for books, that they were always preferred to fondness for books, that they were always preferred to any sports or play, and such his propensity to apply things, that after labouring hard during the day, was more agreeable than sleep, through the greater part of the night. It was his expectation, in things, the pressure of the regiment, thought there was "no luxury equal to though and youth, to enter Yale College, and to go through a regular course of collegiate studies. But his father, with a steep through is father, and his eldest, change the subjugation of another centinent!—

It is formed through the subjugation of another centinent!—

It is a should thus be poured over this wide daughter, an discission of another centinent!—

It is a should thus be poured over this wide daughter, and is eldest, and a mimals should thus be designed. The subjugation of another centinent!—

It is a should thus be poured over this wide daughter, an is eldest, the subjugation of another centinent! such was the pressure of the times, and so much was his father, with a large family. straitened in his pecuhis father, with a large family and church-like in their construction, and church-like in their constructio

was undecided what course to follow. From an The surface of the country is broken and undulating, to him in every sense." In 1814, again referring to life there was nothing which had sympathy with him; apprehension, even at that period, that the weakness but not mountainous; and the climate, which much his increasing age and infirmity, he appeals to the this voice* would prevent him from being useful as resembles that of Lower Canada, though severe in Society for an assistant in the outlying stations; and a preacher, and having no longer the aid of his excellent to be sound to undertake the to the physical condition of the country, we proceed qualified clergyman could be found to undertake the ereling. relinquished for some time the idea of applying for to the more immediate purpose of our inquiry, its duty. But though the application was again and

They recommended to him the law, from a independent States welcomed a proposal made to them of duties as long as any strength remained to him. taste and natural talent for that profession which it by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to binself of the help of one of the churchwardens, who When the data had a head of the bearded grain in his mouth; and, being consulted wilsed with laughter at a story by one of the harvest labourers, the barbed plaything. Some instances, for a quarter of a century. Thus, the Rev. Samuel Andrews, of Wal-

their advice as to read law for two or three years; ing a parish which he had served so long, and a people assistant, the Rev. Montgomery Mercer, on the 5th of known, while still at a distance from the capital where Caesar Constantius to his son Constantine will no more, however, from a liking to the study, and with a who had been his fellow-sufferers during the war, to view to qualify himself for any business to which he was to seek his fortunes, recalled to his thoughts the wards of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, "the vene
"the mercy of chance." Indeed he made an attempt, the words of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, "the vene
"the mercy of chance." Indeed he made an attempt, the words of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, "the vene
"the mercy of chance." Indeed he made an attempt, the words of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, "the vene
"the mercy of chance." Indeed he made an attempt, the words of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, "the venemight be called, than from an intention to offer himself for admission to the bar. At this time he had a grant of land in Nova Scotia, and so to form a settle
what he mercy of chance. Indeed he made at attempt, in conjunction with the Rev. James Scovil, to obtain a grant of land in Nova Scotia, and so to form a settle
what he mercy of chance. Indeed he made at attempt, in conjunction with the Rev. James Scovil, to obtain own age, who had been brought up a Christian.—

Dioclesian himself."

"The mercy of chance. Indeed he made at attempt, in conjunction with the Rev. James Scovil, to obtain own age, who had been brought up a Christian.—

Undeed he made at attempt, in conjunction with the Rev. James Scovil, to obtain own age, who had been brought up a Christian.—

Dioclesian himself."

"Can it be true," he said to himself, "as Paulus used

"Besides this," said Lucius, "I have an introducyoung family,* and cultivated a small farm. He was ment for themselves and upwards of one hundred which were too heavy for a person of his advanced to tell me, that, go where they will, these Christians tion from a near relation to Dorotheus, who, I believe, deeply interested and zealously engaged in the affairs families of their parishioners; but the scheme fell to age; and after a short illness he departed this life are treated at once as brethren? Their hope of a fuof religion and the Church, having become a commuthe ground for want of Government aid. Both of with great tranquility, and with humble hope and conture world, and their firm conviction that every one been an intimacy, and, I believe, some connexion bethe great tranquinty, and confirmed by Bishop these excellent missionaries ultimately settled in New fience in the mercies of his God, and the merits of his has his individual share in it, must needs be a great tween them. This prospect was the peculiar induces Seabury, on his first visitation to the parish in Sims- Brunswick. After the service of half a life devoted Redeemer. Unbounded respect and veneration were comfort to those who are able to believe it; but this ment with my friends for sending me on so distant a He was useful as the leader of the choir, and to the Church in New England, they were driven forth

"Their altars they forego, their homes they quit— Fields which they love, and paths they daily trod— And cast the future upon Providence."*

Mr. Andrews, in taking leave of Wallingford, had the comfort of feeling that, by the blessing of God, his directions, and the feelings of the young husband and father were severely tried." Of these prospects the welfare of many of his parishioners; and he records, with obvious satisfaction, that in the whole of the twenty-four years during which he had been in charge accessions had been made to the Church, and more than 300 new communicants admitted.† On his arrival at his new mission of St. Andrew's, he found the the settlement was formed of people from various countries, who lived together in great harmony, and generally attended the service of the Church, where, rom the first, the liturgy and a sermon had been read by the civil magistrate.

The county, which contained seven other small townships, was for the most part an uncultivated wilderness, or, rather, a continuous forest, and, as far as it was inhabited at all, was inhabited by Presbyterians and Independents. Six years after the first commencement of his residence, he remarked "an apparent reformation of manners, and a considerable number of new faces in church." The town of St. Andrew's, however, constituted but a small portion of his sphere of duty; and as he was the only clergyman for sixty miles, he was compelled to be "in journeyings often," in order to visit the remoter parts of his mission. This circuit he was in the habit of performing twice a year, to carry round to his scattered flock the various ministrations and ordinances of the Church. He records that on one occasion, while travelling in a distant part of the parish, he was invited to a lonely house, where he found a large family collected and waiting for him; and after due examination he "baptized the ancient matron of the family, of eighty-two years, her son of sixty years, two grandsons, and seven great-grandchildren."; Probably this was the first opportunity which this family of four generations ever had of receiving the Sacrament of Holy Baptism from the hands of a lawful minister; and it is painful to be thus compelled to infer, that the occasional visits of a missionary were the only opportunities which were afforded to thousands of the dispersed members of the Church of participating in any of her solemn ordinances. One of the hardest trials that the pastor of The present British Colonies in North America a new settlement has to bear, is his isolated condition. were little thought of until after the recognition of Mr. Andrews deeply felt the want of some true vokebers of loyalists, who desired still to live under the on single-handed, year after year, in his arduous vocathousands settled in the engineering for me to do."

The whole of the Bishop's early life was passed in his native town, near the site of the present village of Taiffyille, which was not then in existence. His accountry where, retaining their allegiance, they might continue to pray for their Sovereign, in the liturgy Rector of the Color of Worship was St. Andrew's Church, the first Rector of the Color of

Fundy, and on the north and west by Canada, the fact of St. Stephen's, the most populous and flourishas large as Scotland—the extreme length from north England. The first settlers there, it is true, were and there was a glebe worth almost as much more.§ New Brunswick is a country of rich soil, and much It was many years, however, before this important natural beauty. The noble forests, (abounding in place was supplied; and during the whole of that pine, maple, and the principal European trees,) with time the interests of the Church were materially sufwhich by far the larger part of its surface is still fering; for Mr. Andrews was not able to go there covered, constitute the main source of its wealth. A oftener than twice a year. A sort of Chapel-schoolprincipal occupation of the people, therefore, is the house was at length completed in the year 1809, and felling of timber, and conveying it to the coast for two years afterwards the Rev. Richard Clarke was exportation. At the end of Autumn, gangs of men, placed there as the first resident missionary, being suceach under a leader, ascend one of the great rivers ceeded in his cure of Gage-Town by his son Samuel. which form the high roads of that country, and make Mr. Clarke was one of the missionaries who had unfailing records of mankind. Further on, the town a settlement of shanties, or log-huts, in the thick of a already grown grey in the service of the Church, being of Sestos, on the European shore of the Chersonese, forest. The men rise at day light, and divide themselves into three parties, one of which cuts down the that "his venerable appearance and discreet conduct Right across, where the free waves were now covered trees, another squares them, and a third, with oxen, (the result of long experience), would give him such with bounding vessels, had been stretched that vast three days after the Greek grammar was first put into his hands he had mith a possess." A few dis hards, he had, without any other teaching, written in this exhausting labour, they return to their shed, according to St. John, interlined with a literal and verbal to the floor, which is covered with hay, straw, and verbal to the portion of the bulk and magnificence of his designs. Yet the architecture shewed that the purity of having grown up the respect to the floor, which is covered with hay, straw, and of the bulk and magnificence of his designs. Yet the architecture shewed that the purity of having grown up the respect to the floor, which is covered with hay, straw, and of the bulk and magnificence of his designs. Yet the architecture shewed that the purity of having grown up the respect to the floor, which is covered with hay, straw, and of the parochial chapet; and authority in a new unturored pairs as no days them to the nearest stream. After a day spent in this exhausting labour, they return to their shed, and number of having grown up at the call of the reign and animals should thus be poured over this wide driven for five days and nights increasantly. How months before his removal from Gage-Town, his family which has been erected in St. Paneras, one having been months before his removal from Gage-Town, his family with the porticoes of the great; the place in this exhausting labour, they return to their shed, and with the porticoes of the great; the place in this exhausting labour, they return to their shed, and with the porticoes of the great; the place in this exhausting with the porticoes of the great; the place in this exhausting labour, they return to their shed, and authority in a new unturored pairs as no days and nights increasantly.

This is the third temporary current in this exhausting labour, they return to their shed, and authority in a new unturored pairs as no days and nights increasantly.

This is the third temporary current in this exhausting labour, they return to their shed, and an internal and in this exhausting labour, they return to their shed, and the provide and an interna Verbal translation into Latin. "So great was his branches. Their plan is to arrange themselves into a wooden one no doubt) caught fire, and his eldest channel for the subjugation of another continent!—

hiary resources, that it was thought best that he should be preparation for the night's repose as the sport of the n The deprivation of college advantages, however, did not hinder the youthful Griswold from securing an unusually good education; and his case affords to the youth of our country an example of diligence and application, under discouraging circumstances, which is but seldom witnessed.

The deprivation of college advantages, however, did how hinder the youthful Griswold from securing and none inspituer or more extended than this, which sways in this distant East, and yet holds in subjection by one of the grind and none inspituer or more extended than this, which sways in this distant East, and yet holds in subjection by one of the grind and none inspituer or more extended than this, which sways in this distant East, and yet holds in subjection by one of the grind and none inspituer or more extended than this, which is sways in this distant East, and yet holds in subjection by one of the grind and none inspituer or more extended than this, which is sways in this distant East, and yet holds in subjection by one of the grind and none inspituer or more extended than this, which is sways in this distant East, and yet holds in subjection by one or a space of twenty-five years, and now for an equal period having had the sold care of a mission containing eight parishes, and of Augustus—

The Briton, from the mighty world withdrawn!"

Such thoughts led the young man towards the constituting a separate district of the parishes of Chatham and Gillingham, Kent, diocese. The unit of the principles of Chatham and Gillingham, Kent, diocese. The unit of the principles of Chatham and Gillingham, Kent, diocese. The unit of Brompton. For constituting a separate district of the parishes of Chatham and Gillingham, Kent, diocese. The unit of the parishes of Chatham and Gillingham, Kent, diocese of Bompton. For constituting a separate district of the parishes of Chatham and Gillingham, Kent, diocese of Bompton. For constituting a separate district of the parishes of Chatham and Gillingham, Kent, diocese of Bompton. For constituting a sep design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his design of devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry; but his devoting himself to the work of the ministry himself to the work of the of his long-continued services; and the letter which Coal, iron, and limestone are found in abundance. announced their gift was acknowledged "as a jubilee again renewed, no fit person presenting himself, Mr. unsel of his friends, what occupation he ought to In the year 1786, several clergymen of the now Andrews continued to struggle on in the same round

> * Wordsworth. Ecclesiastical Sonnets. † Journal, xxiv. p. 248. Journal, xxvi. p. 199, Journal, xxx. p. 110.

was supposed he possessed. He so far complied with 1785, expresses much concern at the thought of leav- lived just long enough to welcome the arrival of an This feeling of desertion, which Lucius had never him. "The letter which you say you have from the

cluded from affording any further assistance to the this feeling of theirs goes." British Colonies. One of those first selected was the friend, who gave you this letter, does those of the St. John's in 1785, and was soon afterwards reported with no kindness from persons who agree with me, nications both by land and sea, within the last sixty papers to look at the letter, which had been given years. His voyage from New Jersey to Halifax occu-pied him nine weeks, and after experiencing a very Bishop of York, from whom it came, seemed to have kind reception from Governor Parr, he again set off on no personal knowledge of the Nicomedian bishop: it another tiresome journey of near 200 miles by land was addressedand vater, to St. John's, and was received in such a "To the Lord Bishop of Anthimus, our holy Bromanner as he could wish, both as a clergyman and a ther, with whom we are joined in one soul.* gentleman."+

LUCIUS, OR THE FLIGHT OF CONSTANTINE. (By the Ven. R. I. Wilberforce, A.M.)

CHAPTER I. THE ARRIVAL. Tell me what brings you, gentle youth, to Rome?

Story of St. Philip Neri.

panion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where Lucius had long been standing, and seemed to be calculating whether the wind, which was bearing them quickly towards the mouth of the Hellespont, would take them through it. The headlands of Mount Ida take them through it. The headlands of Mount Ida to the bearer was not a Christian, and not entitled, therefore, to these commendatory letters which were uniformly.

an Italian, and from Campania too, -it is a shame of the Propontis. that you should not know your own poet Virgil.-

spont to think of anything else to-day."

Lucius knew by experience that nothing more could got from his unsociable companion; and wondering in himself at the little interest which was felt by their own countrymen in those great spirits with whom from childhood he had held familiar intercourse, he turned away to make out what he could by his own observations. Here was, no doubt, the plain of Troy on his

depth of shadow brooded over the great mass of partial states and posts, so as to prevent the semicircular hill which enclosed the place. In

Trypography Chungung — On Thursday, the 29th alternative and posts, so as to prevent the whole from being blown down.—Blackburn Standard.

Trypography Chungung — On Thursday, the 29th alternative manner of the semicircular hill which enclosed the place. right hand, where the petty events of a border contest

prepared to enter the senior class, so as to spend to one another; the transfer of the seat of government to the providence, eventually hindered."

The prepared to enter the senior class, so as to spend to one year in college; and even this was, in Divine to a place midway between the European and Asiatic providence, eventually hindered."

The deprivación of college advantages, however, did to the deprivación of college advantages, however, did to the deprivación of college advantages, however, did to the preparation for the night's repose as the sport of the young officer. When the winter has been passed in this manner, and a considerable quantity of timber has a new and interesting feature in the exponent of his charge, was still tasked beyond his years and they originate, is a new and interesting feature in the exponent of his charge, was still tasked beyond his years and they originate, is a new and interesting feature in the exponent of his charge, was still tasked beyond his years and they originate, is a new and interesting feature in the exponent of his charge, was still tasked beyond his years and they originate, is a new and interesting feature in the exponent of his charge, was still tasked beyond his years and they originate, is a new and interesting feature in the exponent of his charge, was still tasked beyond his years and they originate, is a new and interesting feature in the exponent of his charge, was still tasked beyond his years and they originate, is a new and interesting feature in the exponent of his charge, was still tasked beyond his years and the transfer of the seat of government to a place midway between the European and Asiatic provinces,—all seemed to indicate some grand deventure of his charge, was still tasked beyond his years and they originate, is a new and interesting feature in the exponent of his charge, was still tasked beyond his years and they originate, is a new and interesting feature in the exponent originate. The deprivation of college advantages, however, did towards the end of April, floated down the rivers, then fiftieth year of his ministry, having served three and none mightier or more extended than this, which soldiers, whom circumstances had at this time made

beaming over the waters, long after nightfall, the well-known feeling came over him, that in all this tide of life there was nothing which had sympathy with him; Such thoughts, however, would at that time have and that if the little trader which had brought him seemed propagate even to the Christian spectator; long district of Christ Charge, in the East.

* Journal xxxii., p. 5. + Journal, xxiv. p. 260.

shewn to his memory. He was followed to the grave present community of feeling is a means of putting at journey." by all the inhabitants of St. Andrew's and by many once to the test what is the reality of their profession.

"If you can interest Dorotheus for you," said his companion, "you may, no doubt, make your fortune It has already been said that, on the recognition of my cousin got for me, from the Bishop of York to the speedily. They say that no one has the emperor's ear American independence, the Society, which was pre- Bishop of Nicomedia, will enable me to learn how far more completely. Have you brought any other let-

Church in the Independent States, resolved to make Lucius had met at Capua with a philosopher named "I have one to Anthimus, the bishop of the Chrissuch provision as was in its power, for those of the Securus, who had told him that the Christian bishop tains." oyal clergy who could no longer conscientiously retain would take no notice at all of him, unless he was in their positions in the new republic. They were accord- a condition to make some return for his kindness .- "that will do you no great good if it comes to the emingly offered, in the order of their merit and services, Securus had instanced his own philosophy. "I hold," peror's ears." nch missions as were from time to time formed in the he said, "the tenets of the Academics; just as your Rev. Samuel Cooke, who had become favourably Christians. Each is a kind of philosophy, -a set of known by his labours in New Jersey. He arrived at opinions. But when I visit a new country, I meet by Got and Carleton as giving "very general satisfaction." His first letter to the Society is dated on the ous. Why should the Christians act differently from that he would visit his seafaring friend, if he could find 17th October in the same year, and is worth noting, other men?" Lucius had thought, at the time, that opportunity. The trader went to seek the merchant only to shew the progress which has been made in the philosopher spoke reasonably; but, in the want to whom his cargo was consigned, and Lucius inquired he colony, as well in other respects, as in the commu- of some one to sympathise with him, he opened his the road which led to the palace.

"Though unknown to me in the flesh, my dear brother in Jesus Christ, yet your hallowed labours have ther in Jesus Christ, yet your hallowed labours have long made me regard you as known; and though absent in body, yet in spirit have I discerned you. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that by letter, at least, I can send you this familiar and brotherly address.—

Nor is it strange if, though absent, we seem to be near one another, and, though unknown, to have a close supported from diocesan resources.

April, 1847.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in a letter dated Toronto, "My last appointment, dering my long summer excursion, was Hawkesbury, which is also my most distant mission eastward, about 350 miles from Toronto.

"I found a good congregation, and the church in good order, under the charge of the Rev. F. Tremayne, who is Nor is it strange if, though absent, we seem to be near one another, and, though unknown, to have a close acquaintance, seeing that we are members of one body; "You mention a grant of £20 made towards building the church at Hawkesbury. It will be very seasonable Tell me what brings you, gentle youth, to knome?

Story of St. Philip Neri.

"Of all the people in the world," said old Herodotus, "the inhabitants of Ionia have to be thankful for the fairest sky and the most delicious seasons."—

that we have, as St. Paul speaks, one common Head; that we are imbued with one common gift of grace; that we walk in one tus, "the inhabitants of Ionia have to be thankful for the fairest sky and the most delicious seasons."—

Catholic, in which all the brethren are dwellers. Finance of the church at Muncey Town, and the wise condition annexed. the fairest sky and the most delicious seasons."—
Such was the remark of Lucius, as he was joined by the captain of the small ship in which he was, for the first time, approaching the coasts of Asia. His companion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where panion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where the coasts of Asia. His companion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where the coasts of Asia. His companion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where the coasts of Asia. His companion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where the coasts of Asia. His companion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where the coasts of Asia. His companion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where the coasts of Asia. His companion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where the coasts of Asia. His companion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where the coasts of Asia. His companion had walked to the prow of the vessel, where the captain of the small ship in which he was, for the mally, whereunto we have already attained, we press on, with whatsoever of faith and hope has been our present succour, that we may enter further into the same great reality; not outwardly merely, but in spirit do we seek to appreciate that blessed unity of the line of the church at Muncey Liturgy, has been favourably considered. "I rejoice also that the Muncey Liturgy, has been favourably considered. Mr. Flood may by some be deemed an enthusiast in favour of the Indians; but, in truth, no man can be a good missionary, much less an Indian missionary, who has not something of enthusiasm in his composition to circle him life.

began to get more clear as the high ground of Samothrace was melting away to the north-west. The
given by the bishop of every city to such members of
to those commendatory letters which were uniformly,
sketch, is very beautiful, and is quite an ornament, and
the pride (I trust in a good sense) of the surrounding captain's thoughts were entirely directed to the discharge of his cargo on the shore of the adjoining Propontis:

As when a pilot from among the Cyclades, Delos or Samos first appearing, kens
A cloudy spot, down thither prone in flight
He speeds.

The Rev. W. Stewart Darling, missionary at Scarborough, Toronto, whose memorial was inclosed in the borough, Toronto, whose memorial was inclosed in the two-borough, Toronto, whose memorial was inclosed in the bishop in whose diocese he was about to dwell.—

"Perhaps," it was added, "when this youth discerns what unity and affection there is between the most purpose. what unity and affection there is between the most distant members of the Christian commonwealth—

assistance is needed; £700 having been raised for the purpose.

The Board granted £50 towards the completion of the

Lucius was struck with a sentiment which harmonised so well with his own feelings; and the reverent look of the bishop, whom he had often seen in his naand about the voyagers who, going too near the shore. look of the bishop, whom he had often seen in his naheard the wood-nymphs proclaim that 'Pan the great tive town of York, with many a cherished train of home-associations, mingled with his dreams long after Leeds and Thirsk line, now in the vicinity of their city.

However, such a fine day as to-day, you may well find time to tell me what these places are which we are approaching."

"I know more about the wines of Campania, which I have been about the wines of Nico."

When Lucius rose next morning, he found that the performance of the rite of confirmation in such parts in the present year. The appointment of a Bishop of Mangeley termination of their voyage, had produced an effect even upon the sullen nature of the captain.—

He pointed out where lay Byzantium and Chalcedon the present time; but who is to receive it has not yet transpired; the Rev. Chancellor Raikes is named, and from his long acquaintance with the present year.

The appointment of a Bishop of Mangeley termination of their voyage, had produced an effect even upon the sullen nature of the captain.—

He pointed out where lay Byzantium and Chalcedon the passage into When Lucius rose next morning, he found that the lent scholar, with a rare talent of communicating know-ledge to others. From my childhood he had a strong partiality for me, and was at great pains to instruct me in everything which he supposed might be useful to intend the entire population. In 1785, when the colony was separated from New England the year before and settled at Mangerville, constituted the entire population in the wint of the number; the wint of the number; the wint of the number is the wint of the number; the colony was at great pains to instruct me to deliver to-morrow in the harbour of Nico-model in the wint of the number; the colony was at great pains to instruct me to deliver to-morrow in the harbour of Nico-model in the colony was at great pains to instruct me to deliver to-morrow in the manufacture with the entire population. In 1785, when the colony was at great pains to instruct me to deliver to-morrow in the manufacture with the winter and colony at the model in which the episcopal functions are described in the pain and the pain and

never dwell enough upon its objects of interest. The situation of the place was sufficiently lovely.

The sun was fast declining as the vessel neared the the spire itself, for about six yards from the top, appears The situation of the place was sufficiently lovely. The sun was fast declining as the vessel neared the shore; and while the buildings in the higher part of the town were still lighted up by its refulgence, a calm depth of shadow brooded over the great mass of pade the shadow brooded over the great mass of pade the same state of the same state of the same shadow brooded over the great mass of pade to be so split or broken, that it said it must be taken down, if it does not fall. The upper portions of the scaffolding, being those parts most exposed to the fury of the gale, had to be stayed in all directions, by strong the semicircular hill which enclosed the place. In front lay the sea, now perfectly placid, as though the whole scene had been raised as an amphitheatre, where the giant race of fable might witness some of those aquatic exhibitions which were still displayed in the Coliseum, before the admiring populace of Rome.—
The houses had none of that variety which results from the varying wants of rich and poor,—no paltry hovels alternating with the porticoes of the great; the place hore marks of having grown up at the call of the raise. sideration of his own fortunes; and as he passed the rich cities on the Asiatic shore, and saw their lights heaving over the waters long effect in the cure of souls in the several parishes of Corringham and Stow," in the county and diocese of Lincoln.

and that if the little trader which had brought him seemed premature, even to the Christian spectator; lous district of Christ Church, St. George-in-the-East from Ostia were that night to sink in the waves, his still less could they be looked for in the two persons fate would be as little heeded by all around him as the bursting of one of the bubbles which were gleaming in the wake of the vessel.

The first visitation of the Bishop of Bath and Wells to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Bath, since his transtended on the calmness of this beautiful evening. As the wind had now nearly sunk, they scarcely moved through the of clergy and laity. Prayers were read by the Rev. To

"If what they talk of in Italy is true," said the other,

"Why! what do they expect?" "When you land at Nicomedia," said the captain, you will hear enough about it; and here comes the

boat which is to convey us on shore." A kindly leave ended their short acquaintance; not

(To be continued,)

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

A college will soon be established near Sydney, for the

not to make a visitation of those parts of the see of Manchester; some delay may therefore be expected in the performance of the rite of confirmation in such parts in

ring the late gales, the stone cross at the top of the spire of the new church at Worsley was blown over, so as to

The first visitation of the Bishop of Bath and Wells to

ing in the wake of the vessel.

"Why is it," he thought, "that Heaven has given us this deep-seated desire to live in the hearts of others—this earnest striving after an eternal being, if this cold, selfish, fleeting world is gradually to chill and starve us into apathy? Must we be contented to pass away, like the mighty powers which have ruled in turn

The captain, who, notwithstanding his roughness of the work of an evangelist, make full proof of thy ministry." After the sermon, the Bishop delivered his Charge to the assembled Clergy and laity. Prayers were read by the Rev. T. Lathbury, and a powerful and impressive discourse devance the powerful and impre of clergy and laity. Prayers were read by the Rev. T. away, like the mighty powers which have ruled in turn over this celebrated shore? Yet their names and fate live in history,—the fate of such as I am is to be forgotten."

The captain, who, notwithstanding his roughness of manner, had begun to take considerable interest in his passenger, was asking what prospects he had at Nicomedia, and whether he had brought introductions with modation and Church education; the cycle of the considerable interest in his passenger, was asking what prospects he had at Nicomedia, and whether he had brought introductions with modation and Church education; the cycle of the considerable interest in his predecessor in this branch of the Episcopate; touched upon the circumstances under which he had succeeded to the diocese; alluded to the questions of Church accommodation and Church education; the cycle of the considerable interest in his passenger, was asking what prospects he had at Nicomedia, and whether he had brought introductions with * The introduction of this letter is imitated from one adrationalism, on the other, with the growth of sound

Church principles. The Right Rev. Prelate concluded by earnestly calling on his brethren, the Clergy, to seek for peace and truth, and so to present not only a Church which was pure in doctrine, but one also united in a holy bond of faith and love.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. 79, Pall Mall, April 10th, 1847.

FOUR NEW BISHOPRICS IN THE COLONIES. Provision for Additional Clergy. At a General Meeting of the Society for the Propaga

tion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held at the Society's House, 79, Pall Mall, on Friday, March 19th 1847, his Grace the Lord Abchbishor of Canterbury, President, in the chair: - It was agreed that the following statement

"The Society is pledged to the full amount of its curnesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M. "The Society is pledged to the full amount of its current income, for the support of Missionaries already upon its roll, the encouragement of theological students, being candidates for Missionary employment, and the general sustenance of existing missions. The Society has no disposable capital whatever in reserve. But more Clergymen are required in all the Colonies both for the ministrations of religion among British settlers, and for the instruction and conversion of the heathen. And while the deficiency in the means of grace is already so great, the deficiency in the means of grace is already so great, the stream of emigration flows on more rapidly than ever.

"The number of those who went out to the Colonies

re rapidly increasing.
"Four more Bishoprics are about to be erected in im-

solved, to bear its part in supplying them. This, however,

it has been shown, cannot be done out of its existing means.

"The Society, therefore, confidently appeals to the Christian people of England for further help. Our fellow countrymen are forced out, by the pressure of poverty from their native land, where they enjoyed the blessings of a parish church and a parish school, to countries where of a parish church and a parish school, to countries where neither Church nor school is within reach. Such is the case in many districts of all the British Colonies, and in none more than in those which are now to be placed under the superintendence of Bishops. But the appointment of Bishops must be followed by that of additional ment of Bishops must be followed by that of additional Clergymen, for the service of the several destitute stations; and these Clergymen must, for a time, and in part at least be sustained from home. Not fewer than from 16 to 20 will be at once required to accompany the Bishops who are going forth; and the maintainance of these Clergy (exclusive of what may be raised from their several congregations) can hardly be estimated at a less sum than £2000 annually: a further sum of about £3000 will, in the first instance, be required for their passage and in the first instance, be required for their passage and

outfit.

"The Society, fully sensible of the vast importance of strengthening the hands of the Bishops on first taking possession of their new sees, and feeling that the present is a great crisis in the condition of the Colonial Church, is determined to spare no exertions to meet the emergency.

"It is desirous, indeed, to give a larger measure of assistance all the submise, but would consider it a sharper

sistance to all the colonies, but would consider it a shame and reproach to allow the new Bishops to proceed to their and reproach to allow the new bisnops to proceed to their respective dioceses without the means of securing the services of those clergymen who may be willing to accompany them. The help, therefore, that is wanted for this particular object is immediate; and will, if accorded at once, be doubly useful, by enabling the Bishops, before leaving England, to select Clergymen, or candidates for help orders for their respective dioceses.

for holy orders for their respective dioceses.

"The new sees have not been endowed without a very singular exercise of individual liberality. The two in New South Wales could not have been erected without the abandonment, on the part of the Bishop of Australia, of a very considerable portion of his life income; and those for the Cape of Good Hope, and South Australia have been founded by the exemplary munificence of one

"It is hoped that such high examples of Christian selfdenial and bounty will not be without their influence in awakening the charity of others; and as some persons may have a special interest in one particular colony, it is proposed that annual subscriptions and contributions be received, in behalf either of the four new dioceses generally, or of any one of them in particular.

do they withdraw them from it, and put impediments in their way? as I have found unhappilly the case. The question ought to be answered, and the cause or causes of the difference and disparity I have alluded to impartially weighed, by all who would not come under the censure of loving son and brother (nay, should we not rather say, of loving this world and its honours?) more than Christ.

rally, or of any one of them in particular.

"It should be distinctly understood, that the principle on which the Society acts, is to contribute, in some given proportion, to the funds raised in each particular district, and to limit its contribution to a certain period of time. and to limit its contribution to a certain period of time.

In the present case, it is considered that the income to be guaranteed out of the funds which may be placed at the disposal of this Society should be restricted to five years.

"When it is considered that the appeal now made is in

behalf of many thousands of our poorer brethren, scattered over remote provinces of the great British empire, it is hoped that the answer to it may be such as to justify the Society in encouraging the four new Bishops to ac-cept the services of such candidates as they may consider well qualified to accompany them on their holy mission.
"W. CANTUAR."

Donations and subscriptions will be received at the office of the Society, 79 Pall Mall, and at the banking-houses of Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing Cross; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet Street; and Messrs. Glyn, 67, Lombard

street.
Sub-Committees for the purpose of circulating special appeals in behalf of each of the four new Dioceses have been formed. Copies of the foregoing general statement, as well as of the appeals drawn up by the Sub-Committees, together with lists of subscribers, may be had on application at the office of the Society, 79, Pall Mall. SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN

FOREIGN PARTS. - Monday, the 3rd May, the 146th anniversary festival of this Society, founded in the reign of King William III., for the purpose of maintaining Cler-gymen and providing for the worship of God in the plan-tations, colonies, and factories of England beyond the seas, and for the propagation of the Gospel in those parts, was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was numerously attended by the friends of the Society and others.— Amongst the Church dignitaries present were the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of London, Llandaff, Winchester, Chester, Lichfield, Coventry, &c.; Archdeacon Hale; Canons Tyler, Dale, Villiers, Coward, Murray, Vere, Dalton, Coleridge, Hawkins; Drs. Norris and M' Caul, and a great number of the inferior Clergy; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs; Aldermen Sir Peter Laurie, Sir Chapman Marshall, Hughes Hughes, &c.; the Re-Worchester delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse from the 15th chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians and 58th verse. At the conclusion of Divine service a handsome collection was made in aid of the Society's funds. On leaving the Cathedral, the Bishops principal Clergy &c., accompanying them. shops, principal Clergy, &c., accompanied them to the Mansion-house where they dined with his Lordship.

ETON COLLEGE, MAY 12.-THE MONTEM.-There appears now to be no doubt that this triennial festival, which has hitherto, according to ancient custom, taken place every third Whit-Tuesday, has been entirely abolished.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master of Eton, has remitted to the father of the captain of the school the munificent donation of £200, as a compensation in some degree for the loss his son might sustain in graduateship at college, but on no account to be expended as Montem-money on entertainments or gifts to any person whatever. In announcing his gift, that learned perconcerned, and when the resolution was come to with regard to the discontinuance of Montem. The only condition he proposed to make was, that the captain should have a should be a a boy of good character. We hear, also, that the service without its appropriate honour, desolate and Provost has signified his intention of sending a donation to the same boy, whenever he leaves Eton. The fortu to the same boy, whenever he leaves Eton. The fortunate captain is the son of the Rev. S. T. Gully, Rector of Berrynarbor, Devonshire.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER of Carlisle are proceeding in their laudable purpose to restore the venerable fabric of Carlisle Cathedral to its original beauty. Within the the front of the gallery over the triforum on the north the transept preparatory to the insertion of a stained glass emorial of the late excellent Chancellor,

the Rev. W. Fletcher, M. A. ileges of the two Universities; and that the subject was not likely to undergo Parliamentary discussion during the present Parliament.—Crmbridge Advertiser.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

| English Ecclesiastical Intellig Original Poetry—The Emigrant's
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Lucius, or Flight of Constantine.

How it came about.
Deferred Extracts of Colo
Intelligence. cese of Fredericton.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordination in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the 22nd August next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for be adopted, printed, and circulated.

"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel earnestly desires to make known the following facts:—

nestly desires to make known the following facts:—

Need we say that it ought not to be so: and need

In accordance with a Standing Regulation of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that two of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension Missions in this Diocese,-the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to last year, was about 50,000; and it is estimated that the amount of emigration for the current year will considerably exceed that of 1846. Thus the claims of the Society

"Four more Bishoprics are about to be erected in important, but hitherto much neglected, divisions of our Colonial empire. Two of these will be formed out of the present diocese of Australia:—namely, one at Metbourne, to comprise the district of Port Phillip, and the other probably at Newcastle, for the northern counties of New South Wales. The third will be at Addlande, for the rapidly growing Colony of South Australia, with jurisdiction over the Swan River settlements; and the fourth will be for the Cape or Good Hope.

"The Society, while hailing this extension of the Colonial episcopate with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction and thankfulness, is sensible of the new demands which will be thereby created for more churches and more missionaries; and is anxious, and, under God's blessing, resolved, to bear its part in supplying them. This, however, preceded him, all of noble families. I have reason to suppose that more than one of these attend at their own and their friends' request, without any call or appointent, and without any prospect of remuneration or pre-rment. And his Excellency himself informed me that he had received a hundred applications for similar em-ployments from persons of all ranks, some desiring, but many regardless of, salary. It is their own, and their friends' wish, that they may be trained in a service of honour, and be prepared for future usefulness for their

country's sake.
"It might, perhaps, provoke a smile, if I should appear to compare the wants and requirements of a Colonial Bishop with those of Governors and Queen's representabishop with those of Governors and Queen's representa-tives. I have no intention of doing so: but I may be permitted, in all simplicity, to ask whence this mighty disparity between, and applications for employment in, a Governor's court and retinue, for honour, it may be, and our dear country's sake, and the neglect and drawing back when any are invited to devote the markets. for Christ's when any are invited to devote themselves, for Christ's sake, to the Missionary life? Why, in plain language, do hundreds of all ranks seek and ask for themselves and children such employment, while a Colonial Bishop must return, after inquiry and petition in all quarters, without any... I will not say to attend and assist him, but, to share any-I will not say to attend and assist him, but-to share any—I will not say to attend and assist him, but—to share his labours, and learn with him to serve God and the Church, in humbler and easier duties, as the proper school and preparation for the more anxious and responsible?

"It is plain that it is not the separation only from friends and home.—that is no bar in the case of secular office; it is not the poor payments.—for none is needed in

friends and home.—that is no bar in the case of secular office; it is not the poor payments,—for none is needed in many instances; it is not the trying climate and its effects upon the constitution,—these do not keep at home soldiers or civil officers. How many sons and brothers are cheerfully sent to the camp on the Sutlej, or in New Zealand, with the clear prospect of war added to the trials of a new country and climate!

"Let such persons ask themselves, (for it is indeed thard to answer for them), why they do not desire and

hard to answer for them), why they do not desire and propose that these sons and brothers should go into these same countries as soldiers of the cross, in the more sacred and blessed office of Missionaries—as it is written, 'How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things! I said, Why do Christian parents not desire and propose such employment for their sons? but I should rather ask, Why do they withdraw them from it, and put impediments in

"But my feelings, I am afraid, are carrying me too far; and I am sadly conscious that I am not in a condition to discuss such a subject and its circumstances, calmly, and with moderation. I ought, perhaps, to have avoided touching upon it, if I only and my Diocese could complain of such desertion; but is it not a still more affecting view of the case when we look at almost all other profession overstocked, but the ministry of the Church quite unequal to the calls upon it, both abroad and at home?"

We confess that it is not without some feeling of melancholy that we peruse this passage, -in having proof so distinct and sad, that after eighteen centuries of Gospel privileges and blessings, the warfare of this world can allure its devoted combatants, while, under the banner of the cross, comparatively so few are found to range themselves with equal zeal and fervour.

Tracing to its first and secret cause this marked and melancholy difference, we shall be constrained to acknowledge that it is ascribable to a want of that genuine, simple Christian faith which prompts to every work of love. In such a case, can "the evidence of things not seen" possess its rightful power,-can those holy requisitions which are "hoped for" on the strength of a heavenly promise, exert their legitimate influence? Or is it not the truth, that what moves the heart and directs the energies are the things palpable to human sense, what the eye and hand of flesh can see and

We find no fault with this energy of men of the world, when it is lawfully directed: it is good to be zealously affected even in a human calling, when that is in the line of undoubted duty; but who will not say that the zeal and struggle connected with the pursuits of godliness and the aspirations for eternity should be purer, stronger, more devoted than any thing and every thing that time can urge to? To give, in this case, the preference to the world,-to have heart and life corder, the Chamberlain, the Remembrancer, and other the preference to the world,—to have heart and life city functionaries. After the service the Bishop of and vigour for the pursuits of earth, and coldness and degenerate standard of Christian faith; proves that its way or other, it escaped our eye. The verses in

With an assured belief and confidence that no earthly gain or treasure, in its fleetness and insignificance, can bear comparison with the joy and peace which is heavenly and eternal, such a melancholy dereliction of high and Christian duty would not, we should think, be possible. If men really felt themselves here in a strange land and that their home was far away in a better world, we could hardly anticipate ever, that it was declined because the expressions, censuch an inconsistency. Were that impression rightly to influence them, the soldiers of the cross would not. consequence of the first abolished Montem, which sam is in self-denial, energy of labour, and devotedness of to be applied for his benefit during his years of under- love and zeal, be shamed, as now they often are, by the intenser zeal and heartier vigour of the follower of Mammon. We should not, in that case, perceive him son says, it was a self-imposed tax five months since, at a that was gifted with this word's wealth, the scion of

unnoticed. It is no new complaint that the altar of the Lord is deficient in ministering servants at home and abroad; that the sacred profession is less abundantly supplied than any other, and for the reason perhaps that it is, as to worldly hope and compensation, the poorest .-Here again is the want of faith which, in the force side of the choir. The design is an open quatrefoil, and the effect adds much to the beauty of one of the most tion to God's service. If the contemplation of a brief richly decorated choirs in England. Workmen are now and temporary privation were contrasted, as it should employed in repairing the window on the west side of be, by the pure and boundless joys of beaver there would be no halting here between two opinions,much less the preference so often madly given to the Ma. CHRISTIE AND THE UNIVERSITIES.—We learn claims of temporal interest and the demands of passing that Mr. Christie, the Member for Weymouth, has post-poned indefinately his long-threatened attack on the priv-poor joys and a becoming trust were felt in regard to

gave them at the first,—fitting themselves, by an character in professing to be "faithful to the Church in it, although we have, it is true, even in this new cal department. land, some refreshing instances of this high and disin-

Need we say that it ought not to be so; and need we repeat that in this standing aloof of so many furnished with the means of sustaining themselves in the prosecution of this highest and holiest of vocations, there is a melancholy deficiency of a genuine Christian faith? Nor is it hard to trace the defect to its cause: the reason of it all is in the defective religious training of the young. Children are now,-yes, and perhaps in all past time, -trained up too exclusively for the world: the truth, in all its force and liveliness, does not appear to have been sufficiently instilled into them that they are immortal creatures, and that nothing on earth can compare with heaven, and that no worldly acquisition can compensate for its loss. And in this false training, there is, as we must anticipate, a regard too exclusive to accomplishments and acquirements that fit for distinction and enjoyment upon earth, and but dull and meagre reference to the qualifications of saints and spirits of the just made perfect. But were it otherwise, we should find the anxiety more common to devote one at least of a family to the Lord's service. -to consecrate the first-fruits of God's best gifts to his special cause. And this particularly from the class of the wealthy,—from those who can best afford the cost of the education which fits them for it, and with whom the difficulties of maintenance would be of

least concern. Were there "faith on the earth" proportioned to its exalted objects, we should discern no lack of stevards and ambassadors of Christ. We should have the work of the ministry more effectually performed than now it can be done, -more to till the waste places, more to lift the warning voice,-more to spread the consolations of the Gospel to the weary and heavy-

If famine has, in some degree, suspended its devastions in Ireland from the relief afforded from other quarters, disease, a more fearful visitation, has followed in its train and is sweeping off its thousands. There, in the words of the poet,

Pallentes que habitant morbi, tristis que senectus, Et metus, et malesuada fames, et turpis egestas; and the apprehension here is not an ill-founded one that if, by God's merciful Providence, we should be spared from want, we shall not be exempt from the qually trying dispensation of sickness.

It cannot but be felt that this condition of things xhibits an extraordinary interposition of the Divine hand,-proof abundant and startling that God's judgments are abroad. And in the conviction that we are ourselves in such peculiar danger,—not exempt from the apprehension of famine, and anticipating with too much reason the ravages of disease, -we do think that there should be some public recognition of the Divine hand in this, and, above all, a deprecation of his manifest wrath. This has been deemed a fitting duty in the United Kingdom; but what was a religious obligation there, must be equally so in the colonies and dependencies of the Empire. There should, with all umility we suggest it to the civil authorities, be a Public Fast day appointed in this Province for a general deprecation of God's deserved wrath, and a supplication for the continuance of his unmerited favours. At a time like this, of so wide-spread a scarchy,-at a time when we are looking with anxiety and apprehension lest pestilence come amongst us, who does not feel that it is right and dutiful to appeal to our own only refuge, to make our supplications to that Throne of grace and mercy where alone there is power

A General Meeting of the Society for Promoting CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE was held in London, on the 4th May last, when the income of the Society for the previous year,-exclusive of that derived from the sales of books,—was as follows:—

Subscriptions £14,709 10 11 The following was announced as the issue of Books and Tracts between April, 1846, and April, 1847 :-Bibles 117,894

 New Testaments
 81,390

 Common Prayers
 286,133
 Other Bound Books and Tracts 3,377,187 Total..... 3,862,604 The Society, besides a large gratuitous distribution

of its various publications, continues to make liberal

grants towards the erection or completion of Churches

in the Colonies.

The following,-which, in our last, we promised to insert,-are the explanatory remarks made by our Church contemporary in the United States, in regard to the appearance in his journal of certain verses, noticed by us, which contained unsuitable and erroneous expressions with reference to the Virgin Mary. The publication of the Poetry, it will be seen, was undesigned; and reflects, therefore, no imputation upon the orthodoxy of our able fellow-labourer in the cause of Christ's Holy Catholic Church. If we had seen the explanation before, there would have been no necessity for alluding to the matter at all; but, in some question, it appears, attracted the attention of others besides ourselves. The Editor's observations are appended to the letter of a correspondent :--

"We are obliged to our unknown Correspondent for "We are obliged to our unknown Correspondent for his kind expressions, and still more for his just reproof. The truth is, that the piece referred to was received in the spring of 1846, and on the return of the season this year handed to the printer, without much thought, and under the impression that it had before been set aside to make room for other matter. We now recollect, howsured by our Correspondent, were deemed by us (indefensible of course in their theology) to exceed the fair bounds of poetical licence. Whether the author—who has not for a year past contributed any thing to our columns—would, on reflection, approve the expressions, we cannot say: but we can say, that he is neither a we cannot say; but we can say, that he is neither a Romanist nor a Romanizer, nor, wittingly, an unsound friend of Catholic truth. If, therefore, the expressions are, as we believe them to be, indefensible, they must be taken as indications of an unripe judgment, but not of an unfilial temper."-ED.

We are very thankful for the receipt of Bishop Doane's Sermon, preached in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, on the Sunday before the laying of the corner-stone of the new Church. A neat engraving of St. Mary's Church is attached to the pamphlet. affords us much pleasure to acknowledge also, with thanks, the receipt of Bishop Ives's Address at the laying of the corner-stone of the same Church.

We have received, but have not yet had time to examine, a pamphlet entitled "Characteristic Principles of the Church of England," by Rev. H. C. Cooper,

content to make an offering of these gifts to Him who and worthy purpose. The Standard describes its earnest spiritual warfare here, for the crown of glory —loyal to the Throne—and true to the People." If

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

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

To the Editor of The Church. Str,-The Venerable the Archdeacon of York was expected to pay a visit to Cavan a short time since, and the congregation wished to present him with a congratu-latory address on his late appointment to the Archdea-

latory address on his late appointment to the Archdea-conry of York. Through some untoward events he was prevented from arriving in Cavan, it was therefore deter-mined to present the address to him in Cobourg. I send you a copy of the address, and the Archdeacon's reply, resting assured that you will feel as much pleasure in giving both a place in your paper, as each individual of this very numerous congregation felt at the appoint-

I am, Sir, &c. &c., To the Venerable A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Archdeacon of York, &c. &c. &c. VENERABLE AND DEAR SIR:

VENERABLE AND DEAR SIR:

We beg leave to avail ouselves of your visit to this township, to express our heartfelt pleasure and rejoicing at your late ecclesiastical preferment in the Church.

Knowing you, Venerable Sir, for the last twenty-five years, and having every opportunity of witnessing your laborious and unceasing exertions in that glorious work which you were providentially called to perform, we hail your late appointment to the Archdeaconry of York as portending good to our beloved Church, when, under Divine blessings, your very great talents and piety are called to a subordinate though important share in the government of the Church in this province.

Permit us, Venerable Sir, to assure you, that our continued prayers shall be offered up to that God who is the dispenser of all good, that your valuable life may be long spared for the good of the Church you so long, successfully and unceasingly laboured for.

We are, Venerable and Dear Sir,

Your most devoted servants, F. TUPPER, Churchwarden,
WILLIAM LAWSON, do.,
On behalf of the Congregation.
Cavan, 24th May, 1847.

To the Churchwardens of the Church of England in Cavan, &c.

Your kind address of congratulation, designed to welcome me on another visit to your thriving and interesting township, is accepted with a high degree of gratifica-

The long intercourse which I have had the satisfaction of enjoying with many of the inhabitants of Cavan, naturally causes me to feel a more than ordinary interest in their welfare; while an intimate and uninterrupted friendship with your excellent and zealous Rector, for more than twenty years, very much enhances the comfort and benefit I derive from that intercourse.

and benefit I derive from that intercourse.

The township of Cavan is pre-eminently distinguished for the loyalty, and peaceful, and orderly conduct of its inhabitants; but while they are thus conspicuous for their devotion to our earthly Sovereign, you will, Gentlemen, I feel assured, in conjunction with your indefatigable Rector, use your best influence and exertions in promoting that Godly and Christian life which is implied in our dged allegiance to the King of Kings, and which, as imbers of our beloved Church, we have, under God,

such high and distinguished means of attaining.

That, pursuing our vocation here as faithful soldiers in the Church militant, we may be permitted, through the

stant prayer of Your faithful and humble servant, Rectory, Cobourg, June 10th, 1847.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following Address, signed by the Churchwardens and Vestry of the parish of Portland, and eighty other pew-holders, was presented to the Rev. Mr. Harrison a few days since. We have much satisfaction in giving publicity to it, as it conveys, we believe, the gene timent of all the parishioners, many of whom had not an opportunity of signing it.

PORTLAND, May 21, 1847.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Upon your return, after an absence of some months from the flock which under your pastoral care have been fed and nourished by the Bread of Life: we, your parishioners and others, deeply interested in your health and general welfare, and mindful of the blessings bestowed upon our parish by Almighty God since the period of your first coming among us, and of your efforts of love and duty for the advancement of that cause to which you are dedi-dated, of which the rapid growth and healthy condition of our Church in this parish bear ample evidence, hasten as well to proclaim our heartfelt gratitude to Him "who ordereth all things aright," for his mercies in restoring you with renewed health to your anxious friends, and for the benefit to be derived from your future exertions for their spiritual welfare,—as also to express that sincere and cordial satisfaction with which we hail your return

It is, dear sir, with feelings of affection and self congratulation, only to be equalled by the deep regret which we felt on your departure on the melancholy errand which hurried you from us, that we now welcome you to vineyard which your labours have dressed, Church which, by your efforts guided and assisted by the Spirit and power of God, hath been planted in this parish. Almighty God hath been pleased to restore you to us n comparatively good health. We praise His Holy Name

for the blessing; and pray that it may please His Divine the cause you have in hand."
And may the blessing of God attend you, our worthy pastor, in your labours for our redemption,—in health may it keep you—in sickness may it strengthen you, and

when trouble and the hour of death overtake you, may it prove your comforter.-Amen.

MR. HARRISON'S ANSWER.

My DEAR FRIENDS: MY DEAR FRIENDS:
Accept my best thanks for your very kind Address.
It affords me great comfort to know that months of absence have not in the smallest degree alienated your affections from me.

For nearly eleven years we have lived together in harmony, and from you I have received many, very many, acts of kindness. During my wanderings in search of christian friends, you have ever been upperm thoughts, and your spiritual as well as temporal welfar were always the sincere desire of my heart. As to the success with which my poor labours have

been crowned since I became your pastor, I can only say, that all that has been done must be attributed to the gra-cious assistance of Him without whose aid our best concroted plans must ever prove futile.

As to my future course, that I must leave with Him
"in whose hands are the issues of life and death."

Thanking you once more for your kind address, and praying the Great Head of the Church to shower down

upon you the riches of His grace,—believe me,
Your faithful friend and pastor,

UNITED STATES.

CHURCH CONVENTION IN MARYLAND We cannot refrain from congratulating the diocese of Maryland upon the peaceful progress, and happy termination of its late convention. We came together with

nation of its late convention. We came together with the knowledge that subjects of the greatest interest they were matters of conscience, each class felt bound, if it legislated at all, to legislate without compromise. was feared might be brought up in discussion.

But there seemed to be over the assembly a ruling and

guiding power, which all felt and submitted to. men rose on opposite sides, and differed even to the de-

that called itself the "minority," both in principle and in specific view of the question under consideration, we earnest spiritual warfare here, for the crown of glory and rejoicing there. And we should not find the work of the ministry given almost wholly up, as it is now, to those who with nought else than the scant remuneration meted by a too grudging and selfish world, have, in their high vocation, one hard and well nigh unvarying struggle with poverty and all its attendant distresses. Few indeed of the rich,—few of those who could, almost independently of reward for their labour, prosecute this work,—are found to engage in it, although we have, it is true, even in this new independent.

—loyal to the Throne—and true to the People." If the septiment of the sentiments the reputation to which it aspires, and the sentiments the reputation to which it aspires, and the sentiments which it has avowed, be faithfully kept in view, and honestly maintained, this journal will not be, what honestly maintained, the form mentioning the Rev. Messrs. Gassaway and honestly maintained, the reputation to which it aspires, and the sentiments which it has avowed, be faithfully kept in view, and honestly maintained, this journal will not be, what honestly maintained, this journal will not be, what honestly maintained, this journal will not be, what honestly maintained, the reputation to which it aspires, and the sentiments which which it aspires, and the sentiments of the reputation to which it aspires, and the sentiments of the reputation to which it aspires, and the reputation to which it aspires, and the sentiments of the repu could not but admire the spirit that they were of. Among

which they regarded as essential to unity and truth, viz.:
that the Bishop is, and must act as, the chief-pastor of
his diocese, i. e. the pastor both of pastors und people.—
Just at this crisis, when the door of accommodation seemed that the Bishop is, and must act as, the chief-pastor of his diocese, i. e. the pastor both of pastors und people.—
Just at this crisis, when the door of accommodation seemed to be closed, and men, dispassionate and calm, stood arrayed against each other for a conflict which both deprecated, but which both feared to be inevitable, the Hon.
Judge Chambers stepped between, and, by the weight of his character and force of his wisdom, demanded the attention of either class, while he showed, by clear argutention of either class, while he showed, by clear argument and illustration, how each could retain their consciences and both retain their principles. Every thing afterwards went smoothly on to the accommodation, by which the majority withdrew from pressing the canon, and the minority consented not to raise the question at visitations. It was understood that the Bishop was thereafter to proceed, as he has hitherto done, in making out his appointments, viz: on occasions of visitation to direct the services; and persons be at liberty, in their own

Lyman, leave was given to Christ Church to organize.

Thus has passed off a Convention, which all lovers of truth, peace and unity, who knew aught of the elements truth, peace and unity, who knew aught of the elements in it, looked forward to with anxiety, if not fear. We have adverted above to the instruments, the human instruments, of its favourable termination; but devout Churchmen cannot fail to call to mind the fact, that the Holy Spirit is the watchful Guardian of the Church's deliberations, and that this council of the body was held in the festival season of the Holy Ghost. It will be interesting to them also to know, that the hour preceding the morning assemblage of the Convention was occupied with the administration and reception of the Sacrament of Unity, the Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ.

We cannot but hope that the dawn of an unclouded day has broken upon our diocese, in which, while differences may and must exist, they will not be permitted to disturb the calmness of Christian charity, or impede the progress of the Church's advancement.— Church Times.

THE PONTIFICATE AND AFFAIRS IN ROME. (From the New York Churchman.)

From letters of a friend recently in Rome we learn that the statement lately made in the public prints, relative to Mr. Newman's intended return to England, as the head of a house of the order of the Oratory, is true. It is to be established in one of the large manufacturing towns, with the design of aiding in the work of converting the people of England to popery. The pope is said to have given the measure his sanction. "However," writes our friend, "I believe none who are engaged in the movement anticipate that any serious impression is to be made in this way on the English nation. The candid admission of Mr. — * was that the hopes which were excited in the Roman Church for the conversion of England, will prove a delusion. These hopes, among the Italians who think or care about the matter, are very strong."

The following sketch of the state of things in Rome at

the present time, from the same pen, will be read with

"I have attended the Romish service on many of the great days, as well as on ordinary occasions—I have seen a little of the interior working of the system—have made many acquaintances among the priesthood, but I assure you that what I have seen or learned has not increased my favourable estimation of the system, or my regard for the claims which it sets up. I have seen the Pope very merits of our all-sufficient Redeemer, to obtain a crown of glory in the Church triumphant, is the hearty and confrequently, though I have not been presented upon the have endeavoured to learn his character and policy. I do not think there is ground to expect any material reform in the Roman Church under his administration. He is evidently a man of superior intellect, of a very benevolent disposition, and of untiring zeal in the execution of the functions which devolve upon him. But if he really desires reform, he finds an overwhelming majority of the conclave of Cardinals against him, backed by the power and influence of Austria; so that every more than the same and influence of Austria; so that every more than the same and influence of Austria; so that every more than the same and the remarks. The hon, gentleman opposite had taunted the members on this side of the house, whom he termed the Speaker's friends, with having deserted him in the hour of need. Now, he said, this is false, we did not desert him. But the hon, member for the North Riding must put the hon. Speaker into the undignified position which he carried taunted the members on this side of the house, whom he termed taunted the members on this side of the house, whom he termed taunted the members on this side of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, who he had taunted the members of the house, who he had taunted the members of the house, who he had taunted the members of the house, who had taunted the members of the house, who he had taunted the members of the house, who had taunted the members of the house, and the house of the house, and the house and influence of Austria; so that every movement must Friday night last, not with any desire of clearing up the be made with great caution. At present his efforts are no, for that was clear enough to his own mind, but for the puropenly addressed to bettering the social condition of the people here, and throughout the state of the Church.

Since I arrived here, some Euglish Clergymen have renounced their Church, and been received into this Communion. Mr. — had just done so when I saw him. He had come here professedly for the purpose of examining or continuing his examination of the questions involved, and in less than a month took the fatal step. I saw him several times, and conversed with him on the subject. I think feeling had at least as much as his judg-

ment to do with it.

When Mr. —, late Rector of one of the Churches in
, made his renunciation, I was very strongly nrged
to be present, but declined. It was made privately before Cardinal Acton, in his drawing room. I was surprised to learn how small is the number of students both at the English and Irish Colleges; not twenty in each. They serve to some extent as rallying points for English and Irish interests, but can never make any serious impresion upon England and Ireland. There is a Scotch College, but I know nothing of it.
"A late edict of the Pope on the censorship of the

Press is thought to have been a ruse. Under a show of vigilance he is really permitting much extension of the freedom of the Press. A number of new journals have freedom of the Press. A number of new Journal and lately sprung into existence, and while they profess allegiance to the Pope, utter their opinions with considerable reedom. This could not be the case if he did not sancion it; for not one line can be published that has not been approved by the Censors."

* An English Clergyman, who has recently seceded to Rome.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Monday, 7th June, 1847.

The Council met at the usual hour; and immediately after wards proceeded to the Government House, to present to His Excellency the reply of the Council to his speech, at the open-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. (Condensed from various sources.) Monday, 7th June, 1847. Mr. Colvile had been requested to move the Address of the Hones in answer to his Excellency's Speech. He found in it neither sins of omission nor of commission. There was nothing in talluding to any party question, but it alluded to many topics of the history. THE ADDRESS.

topics of the highest importance to the general interests of the country. He had been acquainted with the character of the Earl of Elgin for many years, and he knew that he we the very few Governors of Jamaica who had given so to both the planters and labourers. The honourable gentlement then went through the address, clause by clause. He sery much approved of the proposal to refer the Post Office to Provincial management, and believed the house would be unaninous in that opinion. As for the Quebec and Halifax railway, whether it would be profitable to the makers he did not know, but he believed it would be highly profitable to us to have it made for us, (hear, and laughter). He was glad to learn that the revenue from the public works was improving, and hoped to learn that the public accounts were more flourishing than he believed they were (much laughter). There could be but one feeling of regret in the house at the famine which had afflicted a portion of her Majesty's dominions, but it was an ill wind which blew nobody good, and this Province was benefiting by the higher price of its articles of export.

Mr. Lyon seconded the motion.

Mr. Baldwin then rose and delivered a speech of more than were to be discussed—subjects upon which the widest difference of opinion existed; and concerning which, as they were policy to the differential duties, he was rejoiced that some few more rays of wisdom had fallen on they were motions. difference of opinion existed; and concerning which, as they were matters of conscience, each class felt bound, if it legislated at all, to legislate without compromise.—
There were also matters of a personal nature, which it was feared might be brought up in discussion.

But there seemed to be over the assembly a ruling and guiding power, which all felt and submitted to. When When confident that you will duly appreciate the responsibility which he dege for deavour, by wise likely and that you will engree of arraying conscience, the one class demanding, for conscience sake, the passage of a canon affirming the The Standard—a journal devoted to the Conservagratification. If a right estimate were made of time's poor joys and a becoming trust were felt in regard to heaven's blessedness, we should find the soldiers of the cross more numerous, ardent, and devoted. We

should find more of the high-born and the wealthy conductors and contributors will be applied to a good also, and mutual forbearance, combined with firmest research to the affections of the people." No one who gular formation of the ministry. The latest trick was the addition to the ministry of Mr. Cameron, a proof that the unfortunate University Bill was gradually sinking. He then referred to the recent appointment to the Speakership of the Legislative Council. Mr. B. likewise referred to the correspondence with Mr. Caron; no such correspondence had ever taken place in England under any circumstances. In 1844, in direct contra-England, under any circumstances. In 1844, in direct contravention of an Act of Parliament, they issued landscrip for Lower Canada, and none for Upper Canada. He did not say that it was not as well deserved in the former as in the latter, but they had no authority for either; but their object was to brit they had no authority for either; but their object was to bribe the former. He then reproached Mr. Macdonald for going into the ministry, well knowing that the University Bill was not to be carried. The great-object was to form an equili-brium, of which Mr. Macdonald was the latest makeweight on might be imposed upon him, for conscientiously resisting what he must believe a wrong.

The Rev. Mr. Pyne, on the other side, showed clearly that the conscience of the "majority" also was involved in the question. They could not yield the principle which they regarded as essential to unity and truth, viz.: the Board of Works and of the Adjutants of Militia. He enoffice the minister who submitted to it. Then there was the sale of the Clergy Reserves—a very important thing in the Upper Province. Mr. Papineau issued a circular, saying, that it was in consequence of a minute of the Imperial Government;
Mr. Draper, in answer to a question, said it was nothing of the
kind. He next read a number of statements, taken from the
public prints, to show that in Upper Canada, notwithstanding

Simeo In all house and o Provi

the services; and persons be at liberty, in their own minds, to place it upon the ground of principle or courtesy as they pleased.

Thus the most exciting subject before the Convention was disposed of, and other minor though important matters were soon finished.

The Hagerstown question was found to be settled; and with the full consent, and express desire of the Rev. Mr. Essex had, on a late occasion, made some very appropriate and facetious remarks on the hon, member for London being a bac boy; he (Mr. B.) perfectly agreed with him, nothing else could be said of his conduct. On the first day of our opening we find him in his seat, not among his old friends, but at the extremity of the house, and stating that, having got the administration into a fix, he felt himself in duty bound obliged to forsake it.—
The Election Bill of the hon, member for Terrebonne had been withdrawn, on the solemn promise of the late Attorney General East to bring one forward at the next Session, but that promise had not been fulfilled. Again, we have been promised the Assessment Bill, the Public Lands Bill, and a Bill for the settlement of the Rebellion Losses, but he would ask if these promises had been fulfilled. It was true, he said, that they had brought in and passed a Small Debts Act; a Municipality Bill for Upper Canada, which accomplished nothing; a Bill for electing Wardens, a proposition of his (Mr. Baldwin's); a School Bill for Upper Canada, which gave no satisfaction; a District Court Bill; a Registry Act; and a Bill for the regulation of Courts of Assize, which, he understood, the Judges soil set years thing in confining to the court of the court Bill; a second set years thing in confining to the court of the court of the court of the court bill in the court of the court bill in the court of the cour lation of Courts of Assize, which, he understood, the Judge said set every thing in confusion; indeed, he had been toldfor the truth he would not vouch—that the Court of Assizes had been compelled to leave one place, with a large quantity of business undisposed of, to commence the assizes in another place; and lastly, a Conveyancing Bill; but he was going to forget, there was one other bill passed; yes, Mr. Speaker, he said, there was one bill of the highest importance, one in which the absolute prosperity of the country was concerned, that was introduced during the long session; it was introduced on the 28th of February, on the ninety-first day of the Session, after being calmy and dispassionately weighed by every member of being calmly and dispassionately weighed by every member use the Cabinet, and it was finally past, and received the Royal Assent; and who, he would ask, was it that introduced that bill? why, Mr. Speaker, it was the hon member for Megantic

—that star round which so many satellites have revolved—and

the title was, a Bill to provide for the proper distribution of the Statutes. What had become of the University Bill? A bill that had been received in the that had been promised in the speech from the throne, in the first session of the present Parliament, and yet had not been first session of the present Parliament, and yet had not been settled. Why, he asked, was there no mention in the speech of the state of the finances? was it because they were in a low state? he hoped not. How was it, he asked, that no mention had been made of the visit of the hon. Inspector General to England? Why was there no mention of those improvements which were needed, many of which had been promised by the hon, gentleman on the treasury benches from the hostings?

hon, gentleman on the treasury benches from the hustings?
But he must conclude, for he had not only exhausted the house,

but himself.

He concluded by moving the amendments to the Address.

The first paragraph of the Address was put and carried.

Mr. Cayley said there was one subject on which he desired pose of trying to draw out something which might be preju-to the ministry. He hoped that it never would happen that such a disgraceful, unprecedented course should be adopted could almost wish that it were blotted from the pages of Journals of the House. The hon members opposite access of not proceeding with the public works. Now, he (Mr. C.) would ask, can we proceed without funds? Who was it but the Harrison Administration that ran the country into the control of the cont struction of the Welland Canal, which has cost the country win, Price and Lafontaine, disclaimed any connection with that job, and laid it on the hon, member for Megantic.) Mr. Cayley continued, Ah! they have a scape-goat in the hon, member for Megantic, who has to bear the weight of the sins of the different administrations with which he has been connected, but if he £300,000 more than the estimates. (Messrs. Aylwin,

continued, Ah! they have a scape-goat in the hon. member Megantic, who has to bear the weight of the sins of the different administrations with which he has been connected; but, if he was not mistaken, there was one gentleman, who was a prominent member of the late administration, that had a share in the husiness. He referred to the late Inspector General, Hincks. He concluded by stating that he should oppose all the amendments proposed by Mr Baldwin.

Mr. Ermatinger spoke at some length to prove that Free should have been better prepared for its advent.

Mr. Gowan said he had taken some notes of the speech of the honourable and learned member for North York. The learned gentleman had alluded to the state of quasitation, in which many of the conservative members stood towards the ministers, and he particularly named his (Mr. Gowan's) hon. friends, the members for Peterboro' and Hastings.

tings.

Mr. Baldwin-I only stated dissatisfaction, not rebellion Mr. Gowan thanked the learned gentleman; --dissatisfation then must be the word. Did the hon. gentleman desir

Mr. Baldwin—No, not particularly. (Loud laughter.)
Mr. Gowan—No, the hon. gentleman did not desire to short
it, for if he did, he could accomplish the object in a very short
time, and without much labour. Let the learned gentleman to allay that dissatisfaction? time, and without much labour. Let the learned gentlemile lead the opposition, and continue to avow the proscriptive policy which directed his official career, and he need not dread that conservative dissatisfaction will lead to ministerial disruption. Let him, on the other hand, retire from public life, and also a more liberal, because a more just policy to prevail, and that a more liberal, because a more just policy to prevail, and that indeed will conservative dissatisfaction—(if any cause solveshould exist) break forth. But conservatives are not so given should exist) break forth. But conservatives are not so given fish, so unpatriotic, as to set up their individual or local of the ances to the injury of their country, and to the agitation of the public mind, by the restoration to power of a party, whose public mind, by the restoration to power of a party, whose reight was characterised by a selfish, narrow-hearted and proscriptive was characterised by a selfish, narrow-hearted and proscriptive again disgrace the country. Since the present Parliament had commenced, 17 elections have taken place.

Mr. Chaweau—More than that.

Mr. Chauveau—(Also laughing)—don't forget London's Mr. Gowan had not forgotten London, and although poslif large and so populous as Quebec, its inhabitants are equally independent in spirit, and equally intelligent in mind-next were the cities of Toronto and Kingston. And what red diet have those cities pronounced? Kingston, with its left twelve thousand inhabitants, smarting under the lash of just ce it had received at the hands of the government; acutely the injuries that had been inflicted upon its what did that city do? The Receiver General was reliable. without opposition and by acclamation.—(Hear, hear-) would next turn to Toronto, which he might term the of the West. His learned friend, the Attorney General on Frid next, as the free and independent Representative of like his friend from Kingston, without a contest and I mation.—(Loud cheers.) Passing from the jndgmet liament as the representative of the people, by a very large jority (hear, hear.) He would now proceed to the Count. Kent; the rich, the fertile, the extensive and populot of Kent. Who were the opposing candidates there?

Mr. Chauveau - More than that.
Mr. Gowan - Where? Will the hon, member name them Mr. Aylwin—No! go on and name them yourself.
Mr. Gowan would name them, he had no objection to detail, and to give all particulars in each case, if gentlement In his place and asked him if he would be good enough to illustrate his argument by certain data from some particular district. The learned gentleman immediately selected the Eastern District for his purpose, and read to the house the names of 29 office-holders in that district. He had since furnished him (Mr. G.) with that paper; and he would now show to the house from the evidence furnished by the learned gentleman himself, that there was not even the "shadow of a shade" of foundation for the extravagant charge which he had advanced.—(Here Mr. G. read each name and office, as had been previously read by Mr. Baldwin, commenting on each as he proceeded, there Mr. G. read each name and office, as had been previously read by Mr. Baldwin, commenting on each as he proceeded, and utterly demolishing the whole, except two, out of the whole list of 29.) The hon. gentleman spoke of great questions, but, in doing so, he really seemed to forget his own history. What were the great questions upon which he quarrelled with the successive Governors of Canada? In England the ministerial divisions uriginate in some great questions, such, for example, divisions originate in some great questions, such, for example, as Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, the Repeal of the " the Test Acts, the Sugar Duties, Municipal Reform, Free But what were the great questions upon which the learned gentleman split off from Sir Francis Head's Government? from Lord Sydenham's? or from Lord Metcalfe's? It was all patronage. It was a quarrel about some petty office! The Governor wished to appoint a Militia Colonel without pay, or prechance a Clerk of the peace, with a salary of some £75 ountry, starts a reform association to overawe the Government, and lends his aid, like an itinerant mountebank, to agitate the Province from Huron to the Ottawa! Where was the great principle at stake? How were the liberties of his country en-What great measure was he prevented from car-Mr. Chauvean-The Secret Societies Bill.

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Mr. Gowan—The Secret Societies Bill! Yes, there was the Secret Societies Bill! He (Mr. G.) wondered the learned member was member was not really ashamed to allude to such a measure It was an Act of Proscription; a bill which the Queen disallowed, and which no heart but a tyrant's could conceive.

[Mr. Gowan entered at very great length into a reply to the several charges advanced by Mr. Baldwin against the Ministers, and

and into a review of their leading measures since their accession to power, and concluded a powerful and effective speech by declaring his opposition to the amendment, and his determination to support Ministers for the many good measures he enumerated, but, above all, for the peace and tranquility they had given to the contract of t to the country.] Mr. Chauveau occupied a good deal of the time of the house

in attempting to prove that the French Canadians were not properly represented in the ministry. He thought that the present was a time when a strong administration was needed in Canada, if it ever was, when there were questions of such vital prortance to be brought under consideration.

Mr. Boulton—It was true he (Mr. B.) had not felt much

fidence in the Administration at the last Session, but it had since been in a manner remodelled, and it now had his most earnest support. But although he gave them his support, he could not approve of all their acts, for instance, he objected to the heaping of offices on that most detestable of all beings, a could not approve of all their acts, for instance, he objected to the heaping of offices on that most detestable of all beings, a Loose Fish." He disapproved of Mr. Roblin's appointment to the multitude of offices to which he had been gazetted. He thought the Speaker was right in the course he pursued. He (Mr. B.) could not see how His Excellency's connection with the Earl of Durham, should be a matter of congratulation, when his report and many others which might have been read. He should vote against the amendments.

The Address to Lady Elgin congratulating her on her arrival in Canada, was brought up, and carried unanimously. The only proceedings of interest, and those merely local, were the bringing in a Bill by Mr. Ermatinger, for the establishment of lock-up houses in certain towns in Canada West, which was opposed by Mr. Hall and Mr. McDonald, of Glengarry, and which he at length obtained leave to bring in; the discussion created roars of laughter; and the motion of Mr. Christie, to enquire of Ministers for some account of the against the amendments. Mr. Merritt proposed an adjournment, which was seconded by Mr. McDonald, of Dundas, and carried.

Tuesday, June 8. Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by Mr. Baldwin, an Address to Excellency, to congratulate him on the arrival of Lady, and other members of His Lordship's family.

Mr. Aylwin opposed the motion, and demanded a precedent for such a piece of adulation. Mr. Prince put it to the gallantry of his French friends around him, whether celebrated as they were for the virtue of gallantry, they would not support this motion. He would have liked it better, however, if the Earl of Durham, who was als the had been mentioned by name; for he hoped, being a scion of the noble house of Durham, he would inherit his virtues. Finally, the original motion was carried; Mr. Prince's amend.

ment, to insert the name of Earl Durham, having been first lost on division. Numbers, 15 to 44. The numbers on the original motion were, 50 to 20.

Wednesday, June 9. THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Viger rose to speak. Price objected. Mr. Merfitt had moved the adjourn-

ment, and should be beard.

Mr. Merritt was anxions to hear any gentleman, particularly who had been a minister, and was responsible for much of

the stated that in 20 years the state of New York would free their canals from tolls, while on this side, the money voted for completing the canals had been lavishly expended, and yet the canals were not finished. He said that unless the present coarse of conduct were altered, Canada was gone, irretrievably ruined. These were facts, he said, that were visible to any one who will take the trouble to go and see for himself. He said that in 1841, the House had granted all the money then demanded for the country is just in the same state as it was in 1841.

He said that leaving out the tolls on the Welland Canal, they did not amount throughout the whole country to more than £20,000. He said that in 1841, the House had imposed 200 her cent on the imports of the country, and yet they had not received a corresponding return. He would next refer to education, he said that in the would next refer to education, he said that in the would next refer to education, he said that in the would next refer to education, he said that in the same state as it was in 1841.

Into satisfy Mr. Aylwin. He wanted an answer from Mr. Draper rose from his seat, and approached the Speaker's chair, and emphatically stated that he would not answer the question as put by Mr. Aylwin. But he would state, that in twelve hours he would accept the office allowed to. cation, he did not mean King's College, but the education of the people, that education which comes home to the people, and when that is given them, they would be satisfied with any other proposition.

every dollar they are taxed to pay another dollar. the taxes were far higher on this side than in the state of New York, and it could not, therefore, he expected that the farmers of this. country would compete with those on the other side, under all these disadvantages. He asked if any measure had been brought forward for education? No. He said that there no bill for the regulation of public lands, and that they eing squandered, the Government had obtained from the have been paid, which has, however, not been done yet; and ontry was now indebted to the Indians in the sum of the said that this land ought to be appropriated the support of District Schools and Libraries, instead of frit n away as was being done at present. He stated that ted the duties on imports thrown off, and the revenue of country raised as it was in the state of New York. wanted to make the Americans pay the tolls on the canals he country, by allowing them to pass down; he wanted also People above to pay their share of the tolls. He said that the canals were finished, and all obstructions removed, country could compete with the Erie Canal. If not, he that his argument failed. With respect to the constitu-n of the cabinet, he would like to know if the commercial d agricultural portion of the country was represented; had ose parts of the community any confidence in them?—he did to think they had. He had said that there were too many gal mont. legal gentlemen in the Ministry. He would support the cabinet that supported the measures he had advocated, he cared not to what

and the moller office, no one presumed to oppose him, and be the moller office, no one presumed to oppose him, and be the moller office, no one presumed to oppose him, and be the moller office, no one presumed to oppose him, and be the moller office, no one presumed to oppose him, and the thinks (Complete and the contract office) and the contract of the moller office, no one presumed to make the contract of the moller office, no one presumed to the contract of the thinks (Complete and the contract office) and the contract of the moller office and the officeders punished. They may be low rate as a macrosceding £500,000 would be required. This amount all the contract office of the previous administration, and the contract office of the previous administration, and the contract office of the previous administration, by £150,000. He did not mean the contract of the present Parliament in the first opposition and the contract of the previous and the previo

from Downing Street, received after his return to Canada, allowing us to omit the payment of the sinking fund for 1847 and 1848. He then turned to the Differential Duties, and the efforts made by Government to establish a system of reciprocity between this colony and the United States. The advantages of making Montreal a free bonding port and thus throwing open the navigation of our lakes and rivers to foreign vessels, were also forcibly arged. The Revenue, although somewhat short of that of last year, was fully equal to that of any previous year, and greatly above the average. He (Mr. Cayley) was satisfied that if the people were but true to themselves they had nothing to fear. Above all he deprecated the system of borrowing money at a sacrifice. With respect to the Eastern Townships, it had been stated by the hon. Member for Drummond (Mr. Watts) that the inhabitants of that section of the Province had been neglected—that they had not received proper attention, been neglected-that they had not received proper attention, and need not expect it from the present Government. He would only say, that owing to the want of funds, the Administration had not been able to carry on the public works on the extended scale they could have desired—but so far from showing a preference for Upper Canada, as had been alleged by the a-year, and because his Excellency dared to commit so flagrant an act, the hon. gentleman retires from the councils of his countries.

nanagement of the Seignory Lauzon.

Mr. Cayley stated that he could not himself give the information required, but he had no doubt but that the Hon Commisner of Crown Lands who was then absent, would give him

all the information he wanted.

Mr. Drummond delivered bimself of an attack on Ministers, because, as he said, there was never any one on the Treasury benches to answer questions relative to the affairs of Lower Canada. The Hon member made some very unfeeling remarks on the natural infirmities of the Hon. member for Ottawa, which it is neither necessary nor profitable to report.

Mr. Cayley replied, and during his few observations Mr.

Paninean came into the House, and made some explanations; but the racket outside from thunder, rain, and passing vehicles so completely prevented us from hearing, that we cannot even state the substance of the Hon. member's remarks. We gathered that the Seignory Lauzon is held as a compensation for the defalcations of Mr. Receiver General Caldwell, and that it is a very valuable property, and that, therefore, the honwhich he was quite right. Several members spoke on the sub-ject, and the debate, which lasted for more than an hour, ended y Mr. Christie's moving for, and obtaining, a Committee of e members to enquire into the management of this Seignory.

The House was again occupied for several hours last night, Mr. Viger spoke at length in French.

Mr. Merritt stated that it was not his intention to go over the ground which had been already ably discussed, but to take a different view of the debate, one which had not yet been touched upon. He asked why there was no mention of the Hon. Inspector General's mission to England? Why was there no allusion to the state of the Finances? Was it because there are the state of the Finances? Was it because the state of the Finances? Was it because the state of the state of the Finances? predilections, and stated that his first vote in that House had been against that honourable member, knowing him to be imbandings in North America, would be behind hand altogether.

Al, the House had granted all the money then demanded for completion of the Welland Canal, and why, he asked, was not completed? Could not 10 miles of excavation be done a well as one, if given to equally able contractors? He said that all of the theorem is a simple to the things of the said that the had been told that the hon, gentleman had accepted the that all of the canal should have been put under contract at the same time, instead of giving a mile to a contractor one year, and so on; in 1847 the country is just in the same state as it was in 1841.

He said thus the country is just in the same state as it was in 1841.

He said thus the country is just in the same state as it was in 1841.

The House adjourned about 8 o'clock, after some remarks from Mr. Boulton, Col Prince, and Mr. McConnell. Given them, they would be satisfied with any other He said that on the other side of the line, the tiom had been paid to the education of the people, printing of a provided of the side of the line, the line, the line had been paid to the education of the people, printing of a provided printing of

between the two great divisions of the Methodists in The terms of the coalition, it is stated, are satisfac-The main features of the scheme, as we are able to gather

1. Chapel and other property in Canada to be under the con-

3. The proceedings of the Canadian Conference—with the

4. The existing Book of Discipline—for the most part,—to The Chairmen of Districts to be appointed by the President in conjunction with an advisory Committee; which associated Committee will be chosen by the several District Meet-

6. The English Conference to appoint a General Superintendent of Missions.
7. The Parent Society in England to make an annual grant

of One Thousand Pounds for Missionary purposes. RASCALS ABROAD .- We have, certainly, fellows prowling net that supported the measures he had advocated, he cared not to what party they belonged. One of these measures was, Annual Parliaments to meet in the month of January; another

theman long distinguished by official station, by great talent, by great talent, by great wealth, and by great family influences; a gentleman, too, and how expended. He should compel the Government to public accounts, showing by what means the revenue was raised, and how expended. He should compel the Government to publish these statements, and circulate them throughout the length and how expended. He should compel the finances of the country. By this means their president. What was the in his place, one of the statellest, as well with the finances of the country. By this means are of the firms as upporters of the Ministers. (Cheers and laughter). He would now go the County of Since. What was the individual people of this great county say? They sent back his and such being the resemble length, giving explicit statements of his going to appear before them, in consequence of the acceptance of another office, no revolution of the finished stone. We hope the reward may be the satisfactory arrangements which under the circumstances, no a plot of ground in the rear of Gilmor & Coulson's, on Wellington as their president. Where they were being prepared, which had evidently been elipsed at the corners and edges with a hammer, and computed, in this city, by any public procession on uccasion of the country. By this means out the state length and breadth of the land, so that all might become acquisite them throughout the length and breadth of the land, so that all might become acquisited them throughout the length and breadth of the land, so that all might become acquisited them throughout the length and how expended. He should compel the Government to on-street, where they were being prepared, which had evidently been elipped at the corners and edges with a hammer, and completely spoilt, by some malicious fellow in the night. One stone was stained with ink, in a manner that would require the considerable labour to restore it. A bottle had apparently been that the procession on uccasion of the country. By this means the r Merchant, for whom the buildings are to be erected, for the discovery of the parties who have more recently committed further depredations by throwing down and damaging a large portion of the finished stone. We hope the reward may be called for and the offenders punished. They may be low rascals, jealous at not having a job: or fashionable rowdies who

disposition, combined with unimpeachable integrity, constitute a claim to a mark of approbation, then indeed Mr. Walsh's claims are high. We trust that our merchants and others will bestir themselves in the matter, and present Mr. Walsh with a well-filled purse, or some other substantial mark of their eseem.—British Canadian.

As the enrollment of the Militia of Canada will take place in the present month of June, under the authority of Act 9th Vic., Cap. 29, and each Battallion will be formed into Compa-

poard, and more or less in a state of sickness, and only a few of see the ships, for I will not go the length to say that you will see us with them, although I am quite well and hoping for the best. There are five of my crew laid up, and I am doubtful it is fever. We are almost without medical aid with the exception of what Dr. Douglas is able to give us, which I believe is all that is in his power; for he, poor man is almost reasonable. all that is in his power; for he, poor man, is almost worn out amongst the sick on shore and on board the vessels.

Surely it is in the power of the authorities to devise some doubt, will keep a person from starving, but is it enough to keep the body in health to prevent disease? No single individual can help us, however willing; the relief wanted is too great for any single person to undertake; it wants the strength of Government and the united wisdom of all the wise heads that can be got to devise an immediate plan of relief. Gentlemen, this is a true statement of things here. I believe there are many of the ships here worse off than myself, and very few better; our number of deaths is now nineteen.

Your obedient servant, ALEXANDER MITCHELL

THE EMIGRANTS AND QUARANTINE .- Every steamer from Kingston brings literally hundreds of Emigrants of various classes. Eleven hundred and fifty-four arrived on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant.

While on this subject we cannot avoid again alluding to the pressing necessity of our Corporation bestirring themselves. From the 1st to the 1tth of June last year two patients with fever were admitted into the General Hospital: during the same period of this present month nineteen cases have been admitted, thirteen since last Monday. If the Corporation really intend to preserve the city from the contagion of Typhus and Smallpox, why do not they set about the work vigorously and immediately? We believe a meeting of the Board of Health took place yesterday, but up to that time NOTHING had been done, no health officer appointed, no quarantine ground laid down. It is quite impossible to prevent emigrants who have means from taking lodgings in the city. Some of the really intend to preserve the city from the contagion of Typhus cases now in Hospital were two or three days thus in lodgings before being brought to the Hospital.

It seems strange the Board should have commenced by restricting the powers of the Ho-pital Trustees, instead of commencing by providing a proper hospital with suitable accommodations.

Now that Mr. Gurnett is a member of the Board, we shall expect to see more efficient measures speedily put in force. - 1b.

PERILOUS SITUATION .- We are informed that on Friday evening last, the Rev. M. Harris, Miss Harris, and Mrs. Thom, in crossing the Rideau Ferry on their way from Brockville to Perth, were placed in a somewhat perilous situation. It appears that the seow in which they were crossing, with the carriage and two horses, after having pushed out from the shore, began to sink, owing, we understand, to its own bad construction and the misterousness of the weather; and it was alone by the timely THE METHODIST SOCIETY.—The Christian Guardian gives and praise worthy arrival of two of Mrs. Campbell's daughters who came in a boat to their rescue, that the parties were saved from the dangerous situation in which they were placed. The horses were saved from drowning by the barness being cut from from a document entitled "The arrangement of differences with the English Conference," are the following:—

carriage and some other articles, sunk some distance below the Ferry: but it was expected that they would be found and got out. We regret to say that no small blame rests upon those who have charge of the Ferry for not being provided with a more safe 2. The President and a Co-Delegate to be appointed from the English Conference. The President and Co-Delegate for the ensuing year, are, Rev. R. Alder, D. D., and Rev. M. Richey, A.M.

ACCIDENT .- A melancholy accident occurred on the canal 3. The proceedings of the Canadian Conference—with the exception of certain appointments requiring it to be otherwise—shall not acquire force and validity until sanctioned by the English Conference.

4. The proceedings of the Canadian Conference—with the exception of certain appointments requiring it to be otherwise of the name of Wm. J. Hamilton—a school-master, was waiting the arrival of the steamboat, on the above evening, in order to take his passage in her, on his way to the town of Hamilton. -when, for some cause or other, the steamer passed up without his knowledge. He followed ber then on foot, accompanied by Mr. Hunter, watchmaker, of this place, and overtook her at the next lock above town. In jumping from the lock to the deck of the steamer, he fell into the canal, and notwithstanding that every effort, we believe, was made to save him, he was drowned. His body was found next morning. He has left a widow and five children, we hear, whom he was just going to bring up with him to Hamilton, where a situation awaited him.

This is one of several similar accidents that have occurred this place, from the circumstance of jumping in or out of the steamboats at the locks.

An inquest was held before Dr. Finlayson and a respectable jury, on the body, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts mentioned above.— Cornwall Observer.

died at sea 1,097; the number of deaths were 900; shipboard and in the hospital, up to the same date, were 900; the number of sick in the hospital up to June 4th was 1,150; and on board the ships at the station at the same date, 1,200. There were also eleven vessels which had not been boarded up to the evening of June 5th, and the estimated number of sick at on board them was 350. Total number at present sick at on board them was 350. Total number at present sick at Grosse Isle, 2,700. We are not alarmists in this matter, but these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. The sickness of these figures show a fearful state of things. seamen and mates of vessels on board the emigrant ships, is very extensive and fatal, and the number of deaths on board the steamers between Grosse Islc and Montreal is even greater than we supposed. The greatest care must be used to avert the spread of the pestilence which is now at our doors. We understand the Government has decided to increase the accommodation at the emigrant sheds, by the erection of a new one capable of accommodation at the emigrant sheds, by the erection of a new one capable.

	Badgley.	Gugy.
Durham	105	66
	193	55
	81	57
	54	96
Stanbridge	87	178
	620	452
	452	
	168 majority.	

A the condition of the Mittin of Canab will have present units of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of the Mittin of Canab will have present the mittin of th

We could not help wishing heartily that the Empire may them have had their sick landed; all the sheds and hospitals on shore are full of sick already; there are at least 12,000 passengers on board the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive these people on shore, (there being no appearance at the present time of making a beginning with the appearance at the present time of making a beginning with the appearance at the present time of making a beginning with the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive these people on shore, (there being no appearance at the present time of making a beginning with the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive these people on shore, (there being no appearance at the present time of making a beginning with the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive these people on shore, (there being no appearance at the present time of making a beginning with the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive these people on shore, (there being no appearance at the present time of making a beginning with the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive these people on shore, (there being no appearance at the present time of making a beginning with the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive these people on shore, (there being no appearance at the present time of making a beginning with the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive these people on shore, (there being no appearance at the present time of making a beginning with the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive the sheds and hospitals on the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive the sheds and hospitals on the ships, and if we are to remain until accommodation is made to receive the sheds and hospitals on the ships are the ships and the ships are the ships and the ships are the ships and the ships are the ships a

day that Mr. Heaven, the proprietor of the extensive saw and grist mills at St. Michael d'Yamaska, met his death by a most terrible catastrophe. As he was engaged in superintending some of the machinery, by some mischance his coat skirts got entangled, and before he could be disengaged, both his legs were shockingly lacerated, and his head much bruised. Mr. Surely it is in the power of the authorities to devise some way of relieving so many human beings from misery, for fassing of relieving so many human beings from misery, for fassing to appear along with fever, and it will do entangled, and before he could be disengaged, both his legs mine will soon begin to appear along with fever, and it will do entangled, and before he could be disengaged, both his legs were shockingly lacerated, and his head much bruised. Mr. Heaven lived five hours after the receipt of these fatal injuries, allowed from the ship and the water to subsist on, which, no but was quite insensible till a few moments before his death, when he attempted to articulate a few words, but not sufficiently distinct to be understood. Mr. Heaven was a gentleman held

The Hon. Mr. Draper left town yesterday on his way to We understand that the next Official Gazette will contain Mr. Draper's appointment to the Bench, vice Judge Hagerman,—Montreal Courier, June 14.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, June 17th.

The Cambria arrived at Boston at half-past six this morning. Flour in Liverpool, 42s. per barrel.

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKETS, June 17.—Wheat, per 60 lbs., prime, 7s. a 7s. 4d.; do. do. second, 6s. 6d.; Oats, per 34 lbs., 1s. 9d. a 1. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; Barley, per 48 lbs., 2s. a 2s. 6d.; Peas, per bushel, 3s. a 3s. 3d.; Flour, superfine, per bbl., 40s.; do. fine, 32s. 6d a 36s. 3d; Beef, per lb., 2\frac{1}{2}d. a 4d.; do. per 100 lbs., 17s. 6d. a 22s. 6d.; Bacon, per 10 lbs., 33s. 9d. a 45s.; Potatoes, per bushel, 2s. 9d. a 4s.; Butter, fresh, per lb., \frac{1}{2}d. a 7d.; do. salt, \frac{1}{2}d. a 6d.; Lard, per lb., \frac{5}{2}d. a 7d.; Eggs., per dozen, 4\frac{1}{2}d. d 5d.; Turkeys, each, 2s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.; Fowls, per pair, 1s. 6d. a 1s. 8d.; Straw, per 10n. 25s. 6d a 30s; Hay, per top, 35s. a 45s.; Fire-wood, per cord, 10s. a 12s. 6d.; Bread, per 4 fb. loaf, 7\frac{1}{2}d. a 8d.

EXCHANGE. London. New York. Bank. Private. Bank. Priv Toronto 10 9

BETLEY & KAY,

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

They would direct special attention to their Millinery and Bonnet Room: in it will be found a large assortment of new Sewn White Chip, Silk, Fancy, Rice Straw, Dunstable, &c., Bonnets; Feathers, French Flowers, &c. Also the newest Shapes and Materials in Visites, Mautles, Cardinals, Polkas, &c. The great success which has already attended this Depart-ment, has induced them to spare no exertions to make it the King Street, 14th June, 1847.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SERVICE & PORTER

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto and Vicinity that they have opened those Premises No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, (a few doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carefully selected Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, omprising the newest designs in Dress Muslins and Delaines, Towels. also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashions in

Plain and Fancy Straws.
S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest remunerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made.

North Side of King Street, Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

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

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

N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

T. BILTON,

The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on

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

RETIREMENT OF A PUBLIC SERVANT.—We sincerely regret to learn that Mr. Walsh, of the Post Office establishment of this city, is, on account of ill health, about to retire from the situation which he has so long and so creditably filled. We situation which he has so long and so creditably filled. We trust that the example recently given by the merchants of Montreal, on the retirement of an obliging and courteous Post Office clerk, will not be lost sight of in this instance. If strict office clerk, will not be lost sight of in this instance. If strict office clerk, will not be lost sight of in this instance. If strict office, and kind and most obliging and courteous Post Office clerk, will not be lost sight of in this instance. If strict office, and kind and most obliging and courteous Post Office clerk, will not be lost sight of in this instance. If strict office, and kind and most obliging and courteous Post Office clerk, will not be lost sight of in this instance. If strict of the duties of his office, and kind and most obliging and courteous Post Office clerk, will not be lost sight of in this instance. If strict of the duties of his office, and kind and most obliging and courteous Post Office clerk, will not be lost sight of in this instance. If strict of the duties of his office, and kind and most obliging of the Post Office establishment of the Attorney-Ge-microscopic and the Att ORGAN FOR SALE.

All Letters to be post-paid.
HAGER & VOGT, Preston, near Guelph, C.W,

W. MORRISON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER.

and Mail Rootes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Map-and drawn by eminent Surveye

Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart, Plate 2—Loudon, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3 The Huron Tract.

Impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of this Paper.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

WOOL.

TENHE highest market wice will be paid in Cash for WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an pportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for NOTICE

S 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 BARRIER,

Mrs. rustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be 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 articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, Peornary 14, 1845.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Boy's PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, CORN-WALL, a Teacher competent to instruct in the usual Branches of a good common English Education. He must be Branches of a good common English Education. He must be a Member of the Church of England. Apply, (if by letter post-paid,) to Rev'd. Henry Patton, Rector of Cornwall.

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY YORK STREET.

R. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will Re-open His School, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner OF YORK STREET AND BOULTON STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of unfemitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

MR. Lescombe has removed into a spacious brick house in

Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for Four Private Boarders. Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

We contain a devance of the same of the age.

On the 29th Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Solicitor, and sister of Mrs. Mewburn, of Darby House, Stameowels. 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 entrusn

Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

their children to her care, as she has had much experience id the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, an. in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen Bay Street, (between King Street and

TO TEACHERS.

THE MISSES SKIRVING will, upon the 1st day of July next, close the BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL which they have been conducting in the City of Toronto for the last eight years, and are prepared to freat with any person of suitable qualifications destroits of succeeding them.

The Branches taught have been those of the usual English.

The Dranches taught have been those of the usual English Education, coupled with MUSIC, DRAWING, AND FRENCH.—
The Pupils attending the School during the last four years have been of ages between five and seventeen, and the number during the same period has varied between the limits of forty and

Proposals may be made and further particulars learned either personally or by letter, (post-paid) addressed to THE MISSES SKIRVING; at their residence, 27 Bay-Street. 516-3

GOVERNESS. A LADY accusformed to Tuition is desirous of engaging in

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

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partnership lately existing between the undersigned, as Merchant Tailors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. For information respecting the adjustment of the affairs of the late Co-partnership, reference may be made to Thos. Burgess. THOMAS BURGESS, MARK BURGESS.

Dated 3rd March, 1847.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above the Subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who so kimily patronised the late firm, and begs leave to inform them, as well as the public generally, that he intends carrying on the business in the OLD STAND, No. 9, King Street East, and that he has just OPENED OUT a large and very choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings &c., &c., and solicits a continuance of their favours. All orders received will be attended to with the utmost punctuality and despatch.

THOMAS BURGESS.

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EDUCATION.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston, GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cobourg. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

m who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbot District.

CITUATED within half a mile of the Town of Vittoria, and within three miles of Port Byerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 2543 acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, cedar and chestnut rails; 140 acres fenced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being elovered and The Home, Sincoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.—
Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Enmost kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE,

> J. POTTS. Vittoria, Talbot District, April 12, 1847.

BAZAAR, IT IS INTENDED by the Ladies of the Congregation of St. George's Church, St. Catharine's, to hold a BAZAAN arly in September next, (of the precise day due notice with hereafter be given) for the purpose of raising funds to purchase an organ. Tables will be under the management of the following Ladies, by whom contributions will be thankfully

Mrs. Elias Adams, Mrs. H. Mittleberger, Mrs. James Benson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Mack, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Rykert, Mrs. Mereditl Mrs. Richard Clarke, Mrs. Chace, Mrs. Meredith. Mrs James Boyd, Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Clement. Mrs. A. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Slate, Mrs. Atkinson,

It is requested that all contribuions be sent in by the end of August, or not later than the 4th September; and that the price be affixed to each article by the several contributors.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE person, as Nurse and Nursery Governess. Apply at the Office of the British Ca-adian, or at the Church Depository. June 11th, 1847.

MARRIED. On Saturday, the 12th inst., in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, by the Ven. Archdescon Bethune, D.D., the Rev. John Augustus Mulock, Minister of Carlton Place, Bathurst District, to Martin Catharine, daughter of the late William Robins, Esq.,

At River Trent, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. P. G. Bartlett,

Oxford, Rector of Newport, to Anne Jane, youngest daughter of the Ven. Robert Willis, D.D., Archdeacon of Nova Scutia, and Rector of St. Paul's.

DIED.

At Runimede, near Toronto, on the 17th inst., Elizabeth, wife of J. Scarlett, Esq., aged 51 years.

At Stratford, Huron District, on the 9th inst., aged 37, William Jackson, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel 4th Battalion Huron Militia, universally regretted. The late Mr. Jackson was a native of near Kirkby, Lonsdale, Westmoreland, England; was some time resident in Berbice,—and settled in the neighbourhood of Stratford in 1835. He was kind and generous hearted. His remains were borne to the Episcopal burying-ground by the officers of the 4th Battalion.

Early on the morning of the 10th inst., Marie Adelaide Chasboillez, widow of the late Lt.-Col. Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, in the 66th year of her age.

At Lunenburg, N. S., on Monday, the 17th ult., Andrew W. Cochran, second son of the Rev. Mr. Cochran, in the 17th At Runimede, near Toronto, on the 17th inst., Elizabeth,

W. Cochran, second son of the Rev. Mr. Cochran, in the 17th On the 29th April, at Green Terrace, Islington, London, ford, near the Falla

LETTERS received to Thursday, June 18:

F. B. Baker, Esq.; I. V. Tupper, Esq.; Mr. Thos. Ryall, No. 22, add. sub. and rem., (No. 20 has come to hand, but was overlooked,); Rev. S. S. Wood, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. P. G. Bartlett, add. sub.

To Correspondents .- E. N. S. in our next.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT. (From the Evergreen.) PART I. THE REVIVAL.

"How did it happen, brother John, that you established the Episcopal meeting here? I am sure I little thought, when I left home, seven years ago, that I should come back to find such a change. And still less did I think, above all things, that you, brother we reluctantly continued to attend. Things went on John Leland, would have left the church of your fa- in this manner for several days. The congregation thers, and have joined those Episcopals, or Catholics, were in a state of uneasiness and mental agitation .-(for it is much the same thing, I suppose,) such as we The minds of many had been drawn away, for the began to hear of, before I left home, over in Green- time, from their accustomed habits of thought and lock died, that you would have settled some one here, of the preachers proposed an expedient, which was, to who would have kept the Church united and prosper- be sure, attended with strange and marked results .ous, -some man of evangelical views, and a friend of The plan was a secret between the preachers and the revivals. Priest Wheelock did appear to be a good, leader of the choir, until it took effect. The Reverend pious man; but it seemed to me that he was a little too old-fashioned in his notions, and that he did not 'Terrors of the last judgment.' At a certain point keep up with the progress of the age. Do tell me all in the sermon, previously indicated to the leader of about this."

The above long, and somewhat garrulous string of inquiries, was addressed by a respectable maiden lady to her eldest brother. She had left her native place, in new England, some years before, and had resided, been brought up in the religious faith of the (so-called) "orthodox' portion of their posterity; -that is to say, she was a decided and zealous Congregationalist .-She was not wanting in a reasonable measure of intelligence and New England shrewdness. But some ecclesiastical matters she evidently did not very well understand. The brother, interrogated as above, had formerly been a "deacon," in the congregational acceptation of that term; but he had found a "more excellent way," and at the period when this conversasation occurred, he was the Senior Warden of an Epislowed to speak for himself.

"I will reply to some of your last remarks first," 'Church of my fathers.'

us. It was about two years before we were able to time, we were deceived, and began to think we had agree upon his successor. The heads of many of the been mistaken in our opinion of our minister and his people seemed to have been turned, by a new-fangled measures. sort of preaching, which they had occasionally heard ministers, who were always pestering him to exchange mission into the Church. anybody in his place but Mr. Smallage, He, of all the neighbouring ministers, had most frequently ex-Smallage was called and settled, very much in opposition to the wishes of some of us; but his friends, by perseverance and management, at last succeeded in obtaining a majority of votes in his favour."

"And I now remember," said Miss Leland, interrupting her brother, "that you wrote to me at the time, giving an account of his installation, and of the sermon which Parson Merryweather, of Tisdale, trial, by the Methodist Society, and soon after this preached on the occasion, from so strange a text."

"Why, what was that, Hannah?"

than one. Father Merryweather was not without his nation, above one half were far from giving satisfactory apprehensions, probably, as to the result of Mr. Smallage's installation over us. We soon found that instrumentality of the protracted meeting, they reprehe had a new system of theology, and that he was for introducing measures hitherto unknown to us. To some his novelties of faith and practice were not un- life; that they had entertained this desire for some expected or unwelcome; but the more serious and intelligent of the congregation liked neither.

"He soon began to preach upon the necessity of having a 'revival,' as he termed it; and by importunity and flattery, in public and private, he at length gained sufficient countenance to try his grand scheme. For one, I opposed the project to the last; for I could not be persuaded that such mere human machinery as he proposed to use, was as likely to produce a permanently beneficial effect, or meet the approbation of the Almighty, as His own appointed means of grace.-But remonstrance was in vain. Hints were thrown out from the pulpit, about those who hindered the work of the Lord. Prayer-meetings were held with it had been considered the duty and office of the minister to conduct prayers on all occasions, if present. Deacon Gresley and myself had sometimes, to be sure, in the illness or absence of Mr. Wheelock, performed Deferred Extracts of Colonial Intelligence. this duty. But now, the young, the ignorant, and the conceited, were called upon to 'take up their cross.' With many, it seemed to be anything but that. It

was declared that the Divine Spirit had commenced the work. To me it seemed that a spirit of vanity, ostentation and acrimony, was at work. But soon the 'protracted meeting' began in earnest. Two or three famous 'revival preachers' were invited to attend and famous 'revival preachers' were invited to attend and secretary of the Great Western Rail Road from Hamilton, said the Engineers. The great points to be arrived at are, first, the certainty of establishing the terminas of the Great Western. famous 'revival preachers' were invited to attend and the certainty of establishing the terminus of the Great Western Rail-road at the proposed site of the Bridge, and, secondly, against the territories of sin and darkness, as the pro- within what time the Rail-road would be completed. ject was styled, went on vigorously. Instead, how- survey from Hamilton to the Niagara River having been just ever, of seeking in their sermons to convince and persuade, by sober arguments drawn from reason and Scripture, they addressed to the audience little else than a series of the most exciting and passionate ap- three years. In order to accelerate the erection of the Bridge peals. Instead of endeavouring to reach the hearts it was urged upon the consideration of the gentlemen connected of the impenitent, through the motives presented in

the last few months; and that no addition had been made to the number of communicants for more than two years. But during the most of that time we had been destitute of a minister, or had been but irregularly supplied. There were candidates enough, (for Congregational ministers multiply faster than vacancies or new parishes for them to fill,) but our people could not agree in their choice. In this unsettled state of things, additions could not be expected; those for the completion of the Railway; thereby securing for the stockholders who subscribe for the stock the certainty of number of young persons had been added to the communion; and at the time when Mr. Smallage 'got up This will render the payment of the instalments easy, and the revival,' (as he himself expressed it,) there were under the Canada charter five per cent, alone is to be called for not a great many persons, belonging strictly to the at monthly payments, and one per cent. at the time of subscribparish, who had not already made a profession of ing for the stock.—Niagara Chronicle. religion. His principal expectations of success were in reference to a class of population which had been nesday hangs a few lines, which for spleen are perhaps unparal-

"But to resume the history of the 'revival.' The stangeness of the matter and manner of our new minstangeness of the matter and matter a ister had hitherto defeated the object of his preaching, enacted, on a larger scale, they still failed, for a time, of the Examiner, that the Right Rev. Bishop Strachan owns in producing the desired result. And when abuse "balf the steamboats on Lake Ontario," is an unmitigated and invective were poured out in torrents, still they falsehood, without the shadow of truth, -nay more! His Lordand invective were poured out in torrents, still they did not succeed. Under the preaching of their previous minister, the people had been used to being drawn with the cords of love; and the young people anything to do with the floating palaces of our neighbours.

especially, as they grew up, seemed generally to exhibit piety, as the proper result of his careful instructions. But now neither young or old were much impressed. In vain were the terrors of eternal wrath and misery held up before the impenitent, as their inevitable doom, if they did not immediately 'come forward' to certain 'seats,' and 'submit to the Lord.'

"Many of us were displeased and disgusted; but we felt that something needed to be done for the advancement of religion among us. Under this feeling I was in hopes, when good old Priest Whee- views of religious truth. In this state of things, one gentleman just alluded to, preached a sermon on the of the choir, he gave the singers a preconcerted signal when they suddenly rose up, and broke forth with singing the 'Judgment Hymn.' The effect was indeed remarkable. Alarm was depicted on almost every countenance. Scarcely was the singing ended, in the mean time, in the family of another brother, in when the preachers put forth the most urgent entrea-Ohio. A true descendant of the Puritans, she had ties to have all who felt the least solicitude for the salvation of their souls to come forward and take the 'anxious seats,' declaring, at the same time, that the Spirit of the Lord had entered the house, and was waiting to bless and save them. About one hundred persons complied with the request, including several professors of religion, and a number of persons not belonging to the congregation, and who had not attended the protracted meeting before that day. They were all required to kneel; they were prayed for; and the preachers, entirely changing their tone, addressed to them soothing language. They were assured that copal parish, which had been organized about three God would undoubtedly give them evidence of pardon, the charge," and but for their exertions, the fire would have years before in his native town. He was nothing loth and acceptance at His hands, then and there, if they to enlighten his sister in regard to the points upon earnestly desired and sought it; that if they could which she desired information. But he shall be al- but feel that evidence, they were safe. After continuing in this strain awhile, they were asked if they did not feel this evidence; if their minds were not said he, "before I tell you how it happened that an relieved, -and the like. Some at once replied in the Episcopal Church was organized in this town; and affirmative. They were accordingly declared to be then you will better understand my motives in 'leav- converted! From the force of sympathy, a satisfacing the Church of my fathers,' as you express it; tory answer soon became quite general; and the rethough it appears to me that I have returned to the sult was, that eighty-seven persons were announced as new converts. The congregation were assured that "You will recollect," continued he, "that our old the Divine Spirit had produced these effects, and all minister, Mr. Wheelock, died about the time you left were called upon to thank God for his mercy. For a

"The next day was appointed for examining the before Mr. Wheelock's death, from some neighbouring converts, preparatory to propounding them for 'ad-All who desired to enter pulpits, either from the charitable desire of enlighten- into a 'covenant relation' with the Lord, were invited ing us, or because they were glad to get rid of the to attend. The hour came; but much to our surprise, task of providing fresh food for their flocks every week. and the obvious chagrin of the preachers, especially However, I think their flocks were always the gainers our own, scarcely a third part of the converts of the by these exchanges. But they did us much more preceding day presented themselves. Upon inquiry, harm than good, (though God has, I believe, over- it appeared that a considerable number, learning the ruled it for ultimate good,) for some of our people, af- trick which had been played between the preachers ter Mr. Wheelock's death, would not hear of settling and the leader of the singers, and being disgusted with such management, came to the conclusion that their minds had been unduly excited, and that they changed with Mr. Wheelock, and also seemed to take had been deceived into the belief that the transition an undue interest in our affairs. Well, at length, Mr. from tempestuous to calm feelings, which they experienced the preceding day, was conversion to God .-Some of these persons, I regret to say, and among them the leader of the choir, afterwards became avowed infidels. Another portion of the converts of similar supposed conversion a few months before, at a Camp-meeting. They had already been 'received on occurrence united with them. I do not now recollect any of them, who have given any evidence of improve-

"Ab, yes! Well, so it proved, in more senses "As for those who presented themselves for examianswers. Instead of ascribing their conversion to the sented that they had merely been led, in common with many others, to signify their desire to lead a Christian time; and they disavowed being able to designate any particular time as the period of their conversion .-This was highly displeasing to the preachers, who were thus robbed of their glory. A controversy ensued upon doctrinal points. The ministers themselves disagreed, and disagreement spread through the whole

"To draw the account of this unpleasant affair to a conclusion : - the result was, that but about ten or twelve persons signified their desire of admission to the Church. On the other hand, so great was the reaction, and so wide-spread the dissatisfaction with the late proceedings, that the Mr. Smallage was dismissed, and an irreconcilable difference sprung up in frequency, and in different places. In former times, the congregation, which ended in the utter prostration and dissolution of the 'Church and Society.' "

GREAT SUSPENSION BRIDGE NEAR THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

May 20th, 1847. Yesterday an interesting meeting of the Commission for disthe Gospel of God's mercy, their great aim was to alarm and terrify. Instead of exhorting and encouraging the professors of religion they fell to abusing them.

"It is true that many of our members were remiss; that piety had apparently declined, especially during great advantages to be derived from the continuous line of communication from Michigan and the Western States to New York and Boston, depended on the erection of the Bridge.

The Chief Engineer offered the most satisfactory explanations of the practicability and entire safety of the proposed structure. demonstrating its capability of sustaining five bundred tons. The books for distributing the stock will be opened, on the American side of the river on the 1st, and the Canada side on the first Monday, of June, affording an opportunity for the best investment that has occurred, while it is understood that the contracts for the Bridge will be entered into corresponding with the terminus of the Rail-road being at the Bridge. This Bridge can be erected in eighteen or twenty months -- say two years.

BISHOP STRACHAN'S RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENCY

drawn into town by the establishment of certain manu-leled in Canadian journalism.

Characteristic as it is of the Christian Editor, it is needless for us to take up the article as a whole, as, apart from its falsity, the animus of the writer is so palpable as to engender the most

and now when the same and still stranger things were

We shall therefore confine ourselves to the mere assertion
(which we make on the highest authority) that the statement

down for next Wednesday, and see what other falsehood thou lake, and is already favourably known to the public. - Ibid. canst coin, to injure those who will not recognize your episco-

pal dignity.
We could say much in justification of the parties attacked; but we prefer to deny, and that as flatly as denial can be given, the charges made by the Examiner.—Colonist.

terday morning, about half hast eight o'clock, the large store-house of John H. Greer & Co., formerly occupied as a Bonded warehouse, was observed to be on fire. The different fire Comnies, Civil and Military, together with the Hook & Ladder Company, were soon on the spot; but notwithstading every exertion made by them, the fire was not subdued until it had entirely consumed both of Mr. Greer's storehouses, together with most of the adjoining sheds. Luckily for the firm, the South and East wharves remain unburnt; and will enable them to carry on their buisness with little intermission, as the flour, &c., may be transhipped, without being warehoused, from the Lake Schooners into the Barges. Seven or eight thousand barrels of flour, pork, and ashes, will be the amount of produce learning the state of the sevent warehouse the sevent w lost, the greater part of which we learn, is covered by Insu-

It is not known how the fire originated; some conjecturing that it must have been occasioned by a spark from the Steamer Princess Royal, which was at that time lying at the wharf; others, that as the fire was first seen to issue from the inside of the building, it must have commenced there, by something in iting within. It is quite possible that a spark from the Pricess Royal might have entered a window of the warehous which we have heard was open, and thus set fire to the dry ma

terial inside the building.

The fire is the most disastrous that has occurred in Kingston since the great fire of 1840. Fortunate was it that the wind blew, at the time, from the East, instead of from the West, and that a heavy shower of rain fell; for had the wind been from the West, the large Warehouse belonging to Mr. Garratt, now occupied by McPherson & Crane, would undoubtedly have been consumed, and with it all the wooden buildings in its neighbour-

Mr. John Carruthers very generously gave out from his store several dozens of new water pails, for the use of those engaged

working, which were very serviceable.

The greatest praise is due to the different fire Companies. Of the military, we cannot speak in sufficient terms of praise. What a contrast between them and the lazy, horizing fellows who too often attend a fire with their hands in their pockets deed to have seen both officers and men, one would have ima agined that they were the principal sufferers by the fire. And when almost all others had retired, fatigued, they "returned to again obtained the mastery. When all did so well, it may be invidious to particularize, but we cannot help giving publicity to the remarks which met our ears at every corner, touching the highly praise-worthy exertions of Captain Vesey, of the 46th Regiment. Sir Richard Armstrong was on the ground, and Col. Garratt almost continously, from morning until late at

night, both evincing the greatest solicitude: and a portion of the men and officers during the whole of the night, When we retired from the fire at 11 o'clock last night, we left the Victoria Fire Company with Captain Gunn at their bead, a portion of the military with one of their Engines, and the Great western Fire Company, with their Engine, all working hard; and we understand they continued to work all night. Too much praise cannot be awarded to such conduct.

Having seen the great power of the Victoria Engine in sav-

ing the sheds filled with flour on the East and North sides of the wharf, we cannot allow the present occasion to pass without again urging on the City Council the neessity of their procaring another such Engine. They must not say they have no money—they MUST OBTAIN MONEY. It is really disgraceful to the city to see the other Fire Companies wasting their energies in attempting to put out fires with their engines and rotten hose, now in use, and we trust that another stting of the Council will not take place without their guaranteeing to pay the remaining debt on the Victoria Company's Engine, and sending to New York for another similar to it. We cannot nagine that the voice of one of their constituents, raised in intelect above a hog, will be against such measures being taken by them. Whilst on the subject of Fires, we would also press upon the attention of the Council the necessity of adopting measures for securing greater order on such occasions; of compelling those who will not work to stand back, and not interupt those who are willing to do so, and of preventing drunken

llows from interfering with those who are sober. Connected with this fire we may remark, that considering the risks to which Forwarders are liable, from fire and shipwreck, coupled with the fact that insurance can be effected to a mo derate extent only on the amount of property sometimes in their hands, we are not surprised, nor ought the public, that It may be urged in reply, that such buildings as the Kingston Wooden Warehouses, ought not to be used in this business; but the circumstances of the trade and country will not afford Some of the Forwarders, under these circumstances, as yesterday had, it appeared, been the subjects of a well as for their own profit, have joined to the basiness of Forwarders, that of Warehousemen-a step which all in the trade ought to have taken, being their only effectual means of protection .- Argus, 1st June.

From the Chronicle & Gazette, 2nd June. A fire broke out on Monday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, on the wharf of J. H. Greer, Esq., of this city, the "Why, what was that, Hannau?
"Don't you remember? It was 'Death in the ment in life and character; some of them I know to stores on which were literally crammed with flour, to the extent of 20,000 barrels, besides other produce; it is supposed by the materially worse. that the fire was occasioned by sparks from one of the Mail steamers which was getting up her steam close by, and in the very eye of the wind, and as the fire took place in the roof and as the shingles were perfectly dry, it is believed that they were ignighted by a spark or sparks from the chimney. The city firemen assembled with the greatest alacrity, and never on any necession was more efficient service rendered. The military also turned out with their respective engines, and, as they always have done, rendered most efficient service. Although a large amount of property must be damaged or destroyed. Yet a vast quantity has been saved by the exertions which have been made or its protection, and which will be little injured. A fire with more frightful aspect we have seldom seen, as will be readily believed by those who know the extent of the premises, and when they are told that the entire building, with the sheds, were all on fire, and are now a blackened heap of ruins. We have unerstood that an insurance of upwards of £6,000 has been effec-

ted in four different offices. The alarm bell was again rung at two o'clock, the fire having proken out afresh; it rained heavily, which prevented any apprehension for the surrounding buildings. The fire was again

The fire bell again rung at 5 o'clock, and again the fire has been subdued by the fire engines; many of the men appear quite We visited the melancholy scene of disaster next morning Large heaps of flour are still burning, and present a mass of fire which it is in vain to attempt to extinguish, and will remain

burning for several days.

The feeling of commiscration towards Mr. Greer by all classes is universally felt through the town. He is justly considered one of our most enterprising citizens, and has done a great deal for the general prosperity of Kingston; disastrous, however, as are the circumstances, and particularly so at this season of the year, when every shed is filled with flour and other produce, there is still something consolatory; the damage, it is believed may not exceed £8,000 to 10,000 at the utmost, and as the insurance is above £6,000, we have little doubt that by the well known energetic and enterprising character of Mr. Greer, a few weeks will see his splendid stores rebuilt and covered, we have no doubt by either iron or tin. Nor do we believe there s one individual in the city who would not do all in his power to give him a helping hand. We never remember to have seen at any fire a more hearty assistance given by the respectable portion of the community than was evinced yesterday.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION .- We have seen a statement in th Examiner of yesterday, relative to the collision which unfortunately took place yesterday morning between the steamers Admiral and William the Fourth. We have since seen an eye witness to the occurrence, who gives a very different version of

he facts, which we understand to be seemingly these; The Admiral in passing the Queen's wharf, outward bound, went on fearlessly, keeping her own side of the channel until she met the William the Fourth, who, in place of keeping her own side of the channel, ran across the Admiral's bow. The Admiral then stopped, and unless she had at once put her helm a-starboard would have been stem on the William the Fourth and sunk her. As it was, they met shoulder to shoulder; and had it not been for the strength of the Admiral the latter would have been shattered even more than the William .- Herald.

EMIGRATION .- The City of Toronto brought up a large number of emigrant passengers on Sunday. The purser's books shewed entries for 400 adults; 250 indigent, forwarded at the expense of the Government, and 150, in good circumstances, who defrayed their own expenses. The former are from the south and west of Ireland; the latter partly from the west of England and the north of Ireland. The whole number Cobourg. Port Hope, and Whitby, but the bulk of them came on to Toronto. The City had 25 cabin passengers, and about 30 tons of freight. The amount of travelling on the lake appears to be greater this season, so far, than at the corresponding

The accounts from Montreal are, that there are large numbers of Emigrants on their way up. The steamer John Muon brought up from Quebec, on Friday morning, a number of English emigrants, to all appearance, the most respectable that have as yet come forward. Their destination is Upper Canada. The emigrants, on their arrival in Toronto, are sent out to different parts of the country, east, north and west of Toronto, and to Hamilton,—the majority to the last mentioned place.— The emigrants who arrived on Sunday appeared to be in good

STEAMER .- The steamer Chief Justice Robinson has been put in commission for the season, between Toronto, Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston. She makes her first trip to-morrow. The arrangement is, that she shall leave the ports on the Niagara frontier each morning, and return from Toronto each afternoon, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Kingston, and the morning boat from Hamilton. There will thus be a com- their favours plete and convenient connection between the steamers plying on the different routes on Lake Ontario; and the public will on the different routes on Lake Ontario; and the public will be further benefited, by having two daily steamers between Toronto and the ports on the Niagara River—morning and afternoon, both ways. The Chief Justice Policy ternoon, both ways. The Chief Justice Robinson is command-

No v good, kind, charitable, spotless Examiner, set thyself ed by Captain James Dick, who has had long experience on the Mississquoi.—The nomination of a member to serve in this sent parliament for the county of Mississquoi, took place on Tuesday last at Dunham Flats. Dr. Chamberlin, returning

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE FIRE IN KINGSTON.--Yes
Col. Gugy was proposed by Mr. Morgan, and seconded by Particulars of the Late Fire in Kingston.--Yes
Mr. Horsee Chandler, and the Hon. Attorney General East was proposed by Mr. Baker seconded by Mr. Wallbridge.

There was a great deal of speechifying on the part of the candidates and their friends, and at the close of the proceedings the returning officer named the places and appointed the day

The Herald of yesterday, which contains a long report of the speeches, states that the show of bands was in Mr. Badgley's avour, and we have heard that it is probable he will be returned, though not by so large a majority as the late Attorney General Col. Gugy's friends are equally sanguine.

We must notice that everything went off very quietly, and

that there was an absence of anything like personality or that coarse language which sometimes marks election contests.

The Hon. Mr. Badgley, we believe, came into town the day after the nomination, and has since returned to Mississquoi— Montreal Courier.

Fire. -On Thursday evening last, about half-past five o'lock, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. J. B. En-lish, and situated between King Street and the Court House Square. The building in which the fire originated was connected with a wagon-maker's shop occupied by Capt. Levis, a Bakery and Barn belonging to Mr. Lee, and some other buildings all of wood, which were consumed in a very short time.—Mr. English's loss must have been considerable, as we understand be made with the constant of the c stand he was only partially insured, and Capt., Levis was not insured at all. The fire companies were early on the spot and ndered what assistance they could, but as usual there was not a sufficient supply of water, so that their exertions were of little avail. The Hook and Ladder Company performed their duties in a way which enables us to indulge in a hope that they will yet be serviceable to the city. In fact we never saw them work so well, or to such advantage. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Hamilton Spect., 5th inst.

Provisions.-The dearness of provisions is now very severely felt by all classes. Vegetables are scarce, flour rising, potatoes scarcely eatable, and animal food, perhaps with the exception of eggs and butter, are something like double the price ever known before. The supply of fish is not yet abundant, and its price, excepting of the very coarsest kinds, is such as to make t an article of luxury. There has been a small supply of shad from below Quebec, not at all remarkable either for quality or freshness. The black bass is now in fine condition, and in fair

SANATORY PRECAUTIONS .- We are glad to see that a motion to be made in the Town Council which, we trust, will receive the support of all parties, for the construction of a Board of Health in this city, with power to adopt sanatory regulations. The number of stagnant pools, their contents ever putrifying under an almost vertical sun, especially at the south end of the town, is most dangerous. The whole of the swamp which lies between Bonaventure Street and the Lachine road is a reservoir of pestilence, and in every direction there are puddles contributing to the stock of malaria with great intensity. It would be exceedingly easy to drain the surface of this tract, and, in fact the owners ought to be compelled to do so .- Ibid.

ACCIDENT .- It is our painful duty to record the death of our fellow townsman, J. M. Deuschel, by one of those distressing accidents which afford a melancholy proof of the strong necessity for care in the use of fire arms. Mr. Deuschel had one up the Ottawa for the purpose of transacting some business, and while at the Bonchere Point on his return, went out to shoot at a mark with a pistol, in company with Mr. David Brown of that place. It appears Mr. Brown had snapped the pistol, which hung fire, and that upon his turning round to ask for another cap, it went off, lodging the contents in Deuschel's neck The unfortunate man retained perfect consciousness antil his expiry, which took place about two hours after. highly respectable young man, cut off in the prime of life, leaves an aged and sorrowing mother and a number of friends to deplore his loss. The unhappy, though innocent, instru-ment of this unfortunate accident has since been in a most dis tressed state of mind .- Butown Gazette.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Sixlinesand under .2s. "d. firstinsertion, and 7 d. each subsequent insertion. Tenlines and under .3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent invertion. The asual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable! "ne. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Proof Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Brits Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it wifound a profitable medium for all advertisements which are de to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

THOWAS WHEELER. WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto,

R ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. epaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass

** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public.

that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most ashionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns

Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

N.B.- Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE.

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES:

Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS: AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

R. CUTHBERT, BOOKBINDER, ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c.,

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants geneknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand, 65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street,

Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York, AVE constantly on hand, from their Hubson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on

New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON. Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d.

THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies imme-y. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been

ed, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at the Publisher's. HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. March 17, 1847 Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Vellington ... Amaranth

Western ... Broke. ... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken b 6 ... 200

Do. do. ... E. half 11 ... 10 ... 100 ... E. half 11 ... 19 ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 Niagara Cayuga 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South do. Cornwall E. half 14 . fidland Fredericksburgh Part N. half 20 . 13 .. 3 .. (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 11, " " 17 3 & 4, " " 35

18, 22, 24 & 34 ictoria Hungerford.... W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 E. half E. half 1 town.... North Crosby. E. half South half 1

9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Do. do.
Victoria Sidney
Prince Edward Sophiasburgh ... 1 10, 12 Part 62 Stamford

City of the Falls

5 on Clifton Street
2 & 5, N. E. side
St. Mary Street t bounded by Di-N. half 19

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

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

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the prin England and Canada, are offered District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Bathurst 7 11 & 12 7, 11 W. half 11 W. half 23

11, W. side of Com'r. Road. Western Sombra Woolwich Block No. 3, on the Gran River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of FRANCIS M. HILL,

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus

save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their Friends. Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information

upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Compan's Office at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

> LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " 15, 7th " 416-t W. half 10, 4th " " Mono, W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 " W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. 200 W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 " Western District.

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

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. 62, CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP Toronto, Nov., 1846.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. 432-tf

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &C. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. D. E. BOULTON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PURLIC.

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. J. W. BRENT,

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

> T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

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Land and House Agent, &c.

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

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

GEORGE W. MORGAN. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.



THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobourg (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P.

precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 121 noon, precisely.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight

Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight. The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any properly lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with any other vessel. Royal Mail Office,

Toronto, April 22, 1847. THE STRANGE ECLIPSE WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather permitting) Toronto, March 22, 1847.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) Toronto, March 22, 1847.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings factories, &c. DIRECTORS.

John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, Charles Thompson, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843.

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

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

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG—ROBERT HENRY, Esc.

November, 1844.

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