TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1846.

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THE DEATH OF LATIMER. (From the Legend of Latimer, by the Rev. W. Wind.)

Bright shone the sun, but many a heart was sad, When on fair Oxford rose the fatal day: Some wander'd through the streets in mourning clad, Some gather'd into groups along the way, Talking in under-tones of dread dismay. Arm'd soldiers passed incessant to and fro, Lest public vengeance wait on public woe.

The attendant bailiffs forth their prisoner led, Clad in a humble frock of Bristol frieze All worn, with cap and kerchief on his head, And a long shroud that swept below his knees.
It stirr'd men's hearts, as when some strange disease Chills through the blood, and makes the marrow quake, To see that old man tottering to the stake!

A crowd went with him, weeping as they went; But he look'd cheerfully on all around; Before him he descried with much content Ridley, who had the start upon the ground. They were two pilgrims on one journey bound; Like John and Peter hastening to the tomb, Which he first enter'd who did latest come.

A moment Ridley's countenance was sad; For he had passed the famed Bocardo gate, And, with fond hopes and expectation glad, Look'd up in vain for Cranmer at the grate; But when he saw our Latimer, elate,
"Oh! ye he there!" he cried; who answered, "Yea; As fast as my old limbs will bear away."

Beside the stake with cheerful look serene be of good heart," he counsell'd, "for I ween, God will the fury of the flame assuage, Or give us strength to bear its utmost rage."
Then he knett calmly down and kiss'd the stake,
And, side by side, to Heaven their prayers they make.

Then one a heartless sermon did proclaim, And to his aid that holy sentence brought, "If I yield up my body to the flame And have no charity, the deed is naught;" Wherein the impatient multitude he taught, The wretched heretics they borned to-day. Were cut off from all hope and cast away.

The sermon ended, to the weeping crowd, The brother-martyrs would have made reply:
Then, leave denied them, Ridley cried aloud,
"Our cause I do commit to the Most High,
Who shall judge all with an indifferent eye."
But Latimore "Well, there is nothing hid but shall be known."

His gown and tippet Ridley laid aside,
And gave them to his kinsman and his friend;
Some small Some small dear tokens granted ere he died; E'en for the shreds the multitude contend. His poorer brother made a speedy end; He seem'd his very raiment to outlive, And nothing gave, and nothing had to give.

But when at last he stood up in his shroud, He look'd no more the man that he had been; No longer weak, with age and suffering bow'd, But firm, erect, and of most comely mien, As hale a father as were lightly seen. His nerves were braced, life shot through every vein, And for a moment he was young again!

Then the smith bound them with an iron chain, ogether link'd, and fastened to one stake. But ere they felt the fiery touch of pain, Old Latimer to his companion spake: Play the man, Ridley, and a good comfort take: We shall set up, I trust, a light to-day, That never, by God's grace, shall pass away."

on as he ceased, the smoke began to roll; e flames he welcomed with a dear embrace, "Father of Heaven," he cried, "receive my soul!" Then once or twice he stroked his burning face, And with small pain, or none, he died apace.
The fire laid speedy hold of the dry tree,
And at And at a touch his spirit was set free.

Lifeless he hung suspended in the flame, Nor knew of Ridley's agonizing throes; What appaid nguish tortured his slow wasting frame! ong and piercing cries to heaven arose, Ere on that fiery couch he found repose! And he lay smouldering at his brother's feet.

What now remains but a spare white-ash heap, There where due watch their guardian angels keep, nd circling spirits in their glory burn. Till a Voice say, "Pure souls, awake! return!" en shall those ashes glow with holier fire, And in celestial flame to heaven aspire.

Hold fast, my country, to that purer faith, Which martyrs' blood bath hallowed in thy clime, So on thy brow shall Truth and Glory's wreath oom to the end! till through the vault sublime Sound the Archangel's trumpet, and old Time wn the pillars which the world sustain,

# A SERMON,

IN THE LIMITS OF THAT DIOCESE.

BY THE RIGHT REV. G. J. MOUNTAIN, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

brought away the hallowed things out of mine house, and also have given them unto the Levite and unto the stran-

and the widow. And these, my brethren, are standing we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great during the standard of the standard duties, obligatory every where and in all ages upon the matter if we shall reap your carnal things?

gious teaching and religious ordinances. There is a habitation. Church and a Ministry bearing a commission to act for God upon earth. Man is so constituted as to require these outward helps and these stated mementos of his duty. Public institutions of religion are therefore planted and perpetuated in every land; periodical assemblies are established for expounding, enforcing and applying the revelation which God has made of his will, and for bringing the creature before his God, in all the social sympathies of his nature, for humble confession, for earnest supplication, for fervent praise and thanksgiving, for open profession of belief and recognition of his dependence upon that God, the comconveyance of spiritual privileges.

The blessings are incalculable which flow to human society from all these appointments, besides their efficacy, as instruments, for the salvation of individual souls. And God who, in his all-diffusive love and compassion, gives all and has done all for us, as has and to keep oneself unspotted from the world. been just set before you, requires in return that we provide for maintaining the honour of his name among men, and that we uphold the Church and the Ministry and all the institutions of religion which are framed for that object. It is not that God can need anything at our hands, or that it is possible for us, by the utmost accumulation of our services or offerings, to render advantage to him or establish a claim of meritorious performance. If I be hungry, he says himself, tell thee, for the whole world is mine and all that therein

support of public worship, and for the extension of the Gospel abroad, a portion of what he has bestowed.

This, then, is a leading duty among mankind, and one which ought to be efficiently provided for, in all the regulations of human society, and comprehended in all the systematic arrangements of private life. It is a claim which men should leave room for in their cheerfully respond. God has enforced it alike by positive institution and by solemn and reiterated charge. Let us refer to one or two examples only in the Old Testament. Take heed to thyself that thou forsake not the Levile, as long as thou livest upon the PREACHED IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF QUEBEC, the first fruits of all thine increase,—and observe the earth. Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with ON SUNDAY THE 25TH OCTOBER, 1846, IN AID promise of blessing attached to a compliance with this OF THE FUNDS OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF injunction,—So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC, AND FOR THE BENE- and thy presses shall burst out with new wine. So FIT OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY again, among many other examples, it is thus written in the prophet Malachi: Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you "Then thou shalt say before the Lord thy God, I have out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to

Ber, to the fatherless and to the widow,—according to all thy commandments which thou hast commanded me: I have not have not been as the maxim laid down by the Lord, that the labourer is worthy of his hire, and other parts of the New Testa-This is part of a solemn and public protestation ment, as, in particular, from the writings of St. Paul, which the Israelites were required to make, in order in which we find it repeatedly insisted upon; and to ensure their compliance with the demands of their even where, from some peculiar motives of local expereligion, in the prescribed appropriations to be made diency, he felt it right to forego his own claim, he is out of their worldly substance. A large reservation careful to say that this was not because he had not was made by the law of God given to that privileged power. He applies to the case of Christian Ministers People, for the maintenance of religion and for the ob-Jects of charity, in the popular sense of that word.— the ox that treadeth out the corn, and maintains it to They paid, besides a great variety of occasional offer- have been written for their sakes; he states it to be the ings a kind of double tithe—and upon the recurrence ordinance of God that they which preach the Gospel of every third year, the whole of the second tithe was should live of the Gospel, illustrating this principle by set apart for the special benefit of the ministers of the the practice which prevails in military service or in sanctuary, together with the stranger, the fatherless the labours of the field; and he asks the question, If

the Gospel,—it is surely not intended that the spirit beneficence towards our distressed fellow-creatures. the expansive genius of the new covenant should be a constituent of our holy religion! So essential and God gives us all that we have. What have we that the land,) that it is not to be wondered at, if this single repose in the hours of darkness,—the materials for hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, noticed, but devoted to their high and holy vocation, the substances out of which are produced implements dwelleth the Love of God in him? Where, in the ship and privation, to fatigue and exposure, with no substances out of which are produced implements dwelleth the Love of God in him? Where, in the ship and privation, to fatigue and exposure, with no substances out of which are produced implements all their endless, and still multiplying, variety,—the warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not are spared. We, then, through the medium of the

which we possess to turn them to account, to ascerment, we see that upon this single point there is line
than the possess to turn them to account, to ascertain their capabilities for our purposes, to calculate upon line, and precept upon precept. The charge \* Dr. Bray's Associates.

to a holy God, and the anticipation of a judgment to vest, from the vintage, from the gathering of the olive, poor living labourers in the vineyard, with the tangible come, and the overwhelming sense, at the same time, as well as in the formal division of the tithe. See hope that after their work is done, -its close having of our actual unfitness to face it, and our utter inabili- what denunciations, what withering denunciations, are been hastened, as may well happen, by their toils,— THERE an inheritance is reserved for him, -the seal doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil, learn preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in ME. of his title to it being the blood of the incarnate Son to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, JUDGE of God, -which is fitted to fill the hopes and answer THE FATHERLESS, PLEAD FOR THE WIDOW. See how the yearnings of the spiritual part,—an inheritance in- it is a characteristic of those who serve the Lord and corruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Look believe in his Name, that they deliver the poor and the how high the heaven is in comparison of the earth: so fatherless, and cause the widow's heart to sing for joy. great is his mercy also toward them that fear him.— See how the Father of Heaven,—and we are charged Look how wide also the east is from the west: so far to be merciful, even as he is merciful, -graciously throws over the widow and the fatherless the guardian Now, in connection with these manifestations of the wings of his own eternal love. The Lord raiseth them love of God, and in order to make them available for that are bowed down: the Lord loveth the righteous: man, in his relation to God, as well as to affird vent the Lord preserveth the strangers: he relieveth THE ties which now divide the world: and neither will there is a provision made by divine wisdom, of reli-

My brethren, the two distinct branches of duty, in the Diocese this day. In the first point of view, you who hold them ever assume a position from which Diocese which asks you, in the name of Christ, their stand fairly on this ground, and boldly front all for us who are here. While, in England itself, they have built upwards of a thousand new Churches in something more perhaps than the last dozen years,and while for all other religious objects at home they

what hand has bestowed them upon man? The fac- so, faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. the whole compass of that word is more undeniably ulties which enable us to benefit by them, the power If here again we have recourse to the Old Testawhich enable us to benefit by them, the power If here again we have recourse to the Old Testa-

their effects, to adapt and combine them for practical found in the book of Deuteronomy, I command thee, of Church history, that the Clergy, thus linked in with medy for existing evils, the extirpation of existing and saith the Judge Himself, of them that shall come forth use, where did they originate, and from what supreme saying, Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy bro- human society, are safer stewards than men severed wide-spread wickedness. It prescribes a contest to upon the hearing of his voice! "They that have energy of mind have they been communicated to us ther, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land, is echoed by rule from domestic ties, whose affections are liable the many as well as to the few; but it is not a comest and set working among us? Are not all these things from all parts of the law and the prophets, and often to be concentrated upon the interests of their own with temporal power, but with spiritual temptation,— that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnafrom Gon? Can we do any thing, can we use any with a special indication of the widow and the father- order and the maintenance of its power over mankind. its theatre is not the arena of politics but the recesses tion." (John v. 29.) thing, can we touch any thing, can we see any thing less, in conjunction with the stranger,—and this last If, then, the widow and the fatherless ought never to of the human heart. And yet few experienced obwhich does not immediately refer us to God? Can call, I will incidentally observe, which so constantly plead in vain, the widows and fatherless children of servers, either of the streams of human events, or manwe move, speak, look, eat, or employ our hands or our presents itself in our own community, is one which we our Clergy when left, as it will often happen, to face kind as they exist around them, will probably doubt us now, nor protect us from being condemned hereafheads except by a power imparted from God? And must not grudgingly answer,—it is one which is spe- the difficulties of poverty and to struggle, perhaps all that it is there only that a really efficacious reform can ter; may we not still rely, some would further ask, is this all that he has done? In a region which we eified also in Christ's own enumeration of charitable in vain, for the decent preservation even of their undo not see, and with reference to objects with which objects, but the widow and the fatherless are here to pretending place in life, these widows and fatherless generally done, then it is of comparatively little imwe are not corporeally in contact, do we profess no our immediate purpose. See, then, what reservations children are specially and signally entitled to our pity, portance what is effected elsewhere. interest or recognize no expectations? Have we not are made again and again in their favour, by the sta- our consideration, and our care. And shall we think = immortal souls, and the consciousness of responsibility tutes of the Mosaic system of religion, from the har- it nothing to solace and encourage the hearts of the DISCLOSURES OF THE JUDGMENT-DAY. ty, through the weakness and corruption of our nature, every where levelled against those who oppress, ill- and they are gone to their reward in Christ, the loved be wherein all secrets shall be disclosed, all actions to prepare for it? And what has he done here?— use, defraud, or neglect them. See what solemn into prepare for it? And what has he done here?—
use, defraud, or neglect them. See what solves who are to survive them, will have a care
light has broken upon us from heaven: good tidings junctions are given to protect them and to have a care
helpers in the day of need? Or shall we regard it as of great joy are proclaimed to us: a stupendous exer- for their interests, as among the foremost of those good no privilege if God, who works by means, permits us, God." This is the time of darkness, and therefore of cise of divine love has provided a ransom for the sin- works which are to be the evidences of repentance and in such a case, to become the instruments of making disputes and quarrels; but then the wisdom and jusner; pardon and peace are assured to him: a reno- the fruits of renewed obedience to God, as for example, good his own blessed promise to those who faithfully tice of Divine Providence shall be made manifest to vating principle is infused into him from above, and Wush you, make you clean, put away the evil of your serve him, Leave thy FATHERLESS CHILDREN: I will all, "for every one shall receive according to his work."

> CHRISTIANITY OBNOXIOUS TO DEMOCRACY. (From Alison's History of Europe.)

Those two subjects of the general corrupt tendencies of the human heart, and of the universal want of world, will be nothing but men's shame and reproach foresight among the majority of men, constitute the in the next. With what horror will they then behold fundamental points of difference between the two parfor the acknowledgment of them on the part of man, father of the Father. for the acknowledgment of them on the part of man, father of the Father. for the acknowledgment of them on the part of man, father of the Father. for the acknowledgment of them on the part of man, father of the father of th constantly basing their arguments upon one or other In this instance, also, we cannot suppose that the of these grounds. Sanguine visions of the future, ex-Gospel of grace will overlook the claims of those who alted conceptions of the capacity and virtue of human are so tenderly and carefully regarded by the law; and nature, warm anticipations of the ultimate destinies we find, accordingly, in the blessed example of Jesus of the species, ever have and ever will constitute the Christ, that in the case, among others, of one afflicted strength of the popular party and will in every age widow in particular, when the Lord saw her he had not fail to enlist on their side not only the selfish and compassion upon her; he said unto her, Weep not; and he miraculously relieved her affliction. And he utters an awful woe against those hypocrites who and sometimes an overwhelming portion of the philplunder the widow. After his death and return to anthropic, the enthusiastic, and the benevolet in all plunder the widow. After his death and return to heaven, the origin of the order of Deacons among the classes. A constant recurrence, on the other hand, for that makes the smartest and most cutting repar-Clergy is found in the arrangements made by the to human iniquity, a loud denunciation of the extent Church for the relief of widows. Distressed widows to which it pervades all ranks and classes, a sedulous by hands authorised to that end, as visible seals and are, by the rules of the infant Christian communities, inculcating of the principle, that virtue can be attained tokens of the covenant, and standing means for the to which reference is made by St. Paul, established as only by exertion and religious influence, and that the pensioners upon the charity of the faithful; and it is direction of affairs can be intrusted only to those declared by St. James, among his statements of the whose habits of foresight, moral and mental qualificanecessary evidences of Christian faith, that pure religion, and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, basis on which the principles of the opposite party o visit the FATHERLESS AND WIDOWS in their affliction, must be rested. As oblivion of the past, and anticipation only of the future, constitute the strength of the one party, so actual experience and historical authe appropriation of our worldly means and the exer- thority furnish the strength of the other. Hence the cise of our labours of love, which I have now set before one alleges that history is an old almanack, the other, you, namely, the maintenance of our religion, and the that it is the great basis on which all political knowyou, namely, the maintenance of our religion, and the relief of the widow and the fatherless, are combined in ledge must be reared. But the latter principles will ledge must be reared. But the latter principles will ledge must be reared. What different apprehensions of sin will they have clearly that, if the minister of Christ has duties tothe appeal which is made in our Churches throughout never be placed on a proper foundation, nor will those then from what they have now, while they are beset will observe that it is The Church Society of the they cannot by possibility be forced, until they take rious performance. If I be hungry, he says himself, with reference to the sacrifices of the law, I will not the obloquy to which it will expose them; but if they life, I should have taken more care to prevent this mithee, for the whole world is mine and all that therein
Thinkest thou that I will eat bull's flesh or drinh
The servants of the sanctuary, who rest from their
The servants of the sanctuary, who rest from their
The servants of the sanctuary is consistent will expose them; but it they all life, I should have taken more care to prevent this misery than I have done! But oh, the folly of intemoperance, the mischief of applition the the thee, for the whole word is mine and at that the remour of it is. Thinkest thou that I will eat bull's flesh or drink the servants of the sanctuary, who rest from their labours. The appeal, therefore, in every way, is contained by the blood of goats? But, as the expression and the will spread indignation from one side of the country to the other, and be a fruitful topic of declamation for the will spread indignation from one side of the country to the other, and be a fruitful topic of declamation for the will spread indignation from one side of the country to the other, and be a fruitful topic of declamation for the will spread indignation from one side of the country to the other, and be a fruitful topic of declamation for the will spread indignation from their labours. the blood of goats? But, as the expression and the evidence of our gratitude, and in order to the cultivative evidence of our gratitude, and in order to the c tion in our minds of an habitual sense of our need, a familiar feeling that the institutions of religion are things of prominent and primary necessity to man, the Lord of all demands back from us, as it were, for the we deliver the message of God, not only that we ought we deliver the message of God, not only that we ought who are offended at his godly admonitions, who thwart we deliver the message of God, not only that we ought liberally to answer the present appeal, but that every liberally to answer the present appeal, but that every lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiples of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting of the Christian religion in lesting on the missiple of the Christian religion in lesting of the Christian religion liberally to answer the present appeal, but that every member of the Church in the whole Diocese, who is member of the Church in the whole Diocese, who is general evipes the most deadly hostility to its tenets. member of the Church in the whole Diocese, who is nearly raised above the condition of actual poverty, ought, in general evince the most deadly hostility to its tenets, and that its principles form the corper-stone of the Society, and, more than this, a zealous advocate for it opposite body, who endeavour to maintain the ascenand an active helper of its cause. Look at what is dency of property and education. During the first now done by Churchmen in England and other parts fervour of the Reformation, indeed, the stubborn supcalculations, and one to which they should always of the Empire, and what those in England are doing porters of religious freedom formed a temporary alliance with political enthusiasts, and the puritans of Cromwell stood side by side with the republicans and fifth-monarchy men; but that was a temporary union, many of them, and noble structures too, both erected arising from mutual necessity, which did not long surand endowed by the pious munificence of individuals; vive the circumstances which gave it birth. Religious freedom, in truth, was the object for which the Proare also making exertions and sacrifices proportionable testants fought in the sixteenth century; civil liberty to this, there is not a corner of the globe in which they was regarded only so far as it might prove conducive are not endeavouring to plant and cherish the Gospel to spiritual independence. It was in the eighteenth of God; and in this Diocese of Lower Canada alone, century that the real democratic spirit was first fully the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in developed, and then it was at once rested on the dog-Foreign Parts maintains at this day no less than fifty- ma of human perfectibility: its advocates loudly prothree Missionaries, to keep alive the lamp of truth in claimed the native innocence of man, and inculcated the needy portions of the land, besides provisions to a total separation from all the restraints of religion; some who are disabled. Look at what has been done and before the close of the contest, the contending in England for a single institution formed in this Dio- parties had universally hoisted their true colours; and cese,—the College at Lennoxville,—liberal grants in liberty, philosophy, indulgence, were inscribed on the money from the Society just mentioned and the sister banners of the one side, and religion, self-denial, duty. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for setting on those of the other. If we consider, however, the it on foot; an annual allowance of £300 from the principles of the Christian religion, such a result must former, to assist students with small means in their appear at first sight not a little surprising. More preparation for the ministry; a gift of £6000 sterling than any religion that ever existed, the religion of the rom a living individual, which has been appropriated gospel provides for the poor, and enjoins duties on for endowment; grants of books for the library from the great among mankind. Alone of all other faiths, each of the two great English Universities, as well as it from the outset proclaims the universal equality of from a particular Association, charged with executing mankind in the sight of heaven; it preaches in an esthe bequest for such purposes of a Clergyman of the pecial manner the gospel to the poor; it denounces last century. Here is what is done from home by the greater risks of ultimate punishment to the rich than Church for one institution in one Colony. Shall we indigent, and incessantly inculcates the duty of charity say, then, that England does too much? Far other- to the unfortunate as the first of Christian graces, and wise than this. Whatever commendation may be due which will alone cover a multitude of sins. How to many of her sons, who are alive to the calls of the then has it happened, that a faith of this description, Church of God, she has yet much to do before it can inculcating doctrines so emineutly favourable to the be said of her people collectively, that, according to poorer ranks, and so subversive of all distinction in the measure of their wealth and resources, they have the different classes of men, at least in moral responapplied them in full to the glory of the Giver. But sibility, has not been universally seized upon as the professed worshippers of God,—the maintenance of But if this, my brethren, be a manifest and imperational matter if we shall reap your current states and imperational matter if we shall reap your current states and imperational matter if we shall reap your current states and imperational matter if we shall reap your current states and imperational matter if we shall reap your current states and imperational matter if we shall reap your current states and imperational matter if we shall reap your current states and imperations and in all ages upon the giver. But if this, my brethren, be a manifest and imperation worshippers of God,—the maintenance of the popular party throughout the certainly she has helped us here in a manner at once teligion and the relief of distress—and if the propertion at the relief of distress—and if the propertion at the doctrine of the doctrine tion of our substance to be devoted to these objects is not small not be substance to be devoted to these objects is not small not be judged almost all) it has pleased God to set over you one tiffed by faith only, therefore we shall not be judged almost all) it has pleased God to set over you one we should set apart a sensible portion of the worldly exertions. And there is field enough. Our local we should set apart a sensible portion of the worldly exertions. And there is field enough. But this is one of the very whose heart is in his work, then I most earnestly incomplete the contribution of the worldly whose heart is in his work, then I most earnestly incomplete the contribution of the very whose heart is in his work, then I most earnestly incomplete the contribution of the very whose heart is in his work, then I most earnestly incomplete the contribution of the very whose heart is in his work, then I most earnestly incomplete the contribution of the very whose heart is in his work, then I most earnestly incomplete the contribution of the very whose heart is in his work, then I most earnestly incomplete the contribution of the very whose heart is in his work. the C. Substance of the work and there is field enough. Our local substance of the work and w received from home, we see scattered here and there of heaven, it as loudly proclaims their universal tenshould produce a less effect than the letter, or that the spiral produce a less effect than the letter, or that the letter and t people of our own, uneducated children, unfinished tenance to the idea, that alterations in the form of go- faith! Is it to say we believe when we care not to - Remember him who has the spiritual rule over seen to contract itself in any and, above all, in this departs to contract itself in any and, above all, in this deto contract itself in any and, above all, in this deso constantly called into action from the condition of Churches,—we have scarcely a Church in its whole
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to contract itself in any and, above all, in this deso constantly called into action from the condition of Churches,—we have scarcely a Church in its whole
to contract itself in any and, above all, in this deso constantly called into action from the condition of Churches,—we have scarcely a Church in its whole
to contract itself in any and the condition of the conditi human society, (since the poor shall never cease out of extent provided for by any standing endowment; the of the least effect in remedying human evils, unless unchristian life? Or to believe and tremble, is this God." His faith, tested by its accordance with the poor remnant of our Clergy Reserves which is left to accompanied, or preceded by, a corresponding change enough? Or is it not "faith which worketh by word of God, and the teaching of the Church, do you be not received? The common elements of branch of charity has, in familiar parlance, in a manus would not properly supply one-twentieth of our in the active dispositions of men; and that the love?" (Gal. v. 6.) A conviction so firm of things follow, considering the end of his conversation, Jesus earth, air, fire and water, the common agencies of nature, wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the mer, usurped the word to itself. For where is our wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the mer, usurped the word to itself. For where is our wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the mer, usurped the word to itself. For where is our wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men, and that the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men, and that the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men, and that the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants; the Bishopric is only provided for during the men wants are men wants. ture, with all their hourly uses to man—the light of the same thing as charity,—the love of the same thing as charity,—the love of the same thing as charity,—the love of same thing as charity the sun—the fruits of the earth, the articles of ani—the fruits of the fruits of the earth, the articles of ani—which is the same thing as charity,—the love of life of its present occupant; and the College is put to good works.

Sedulously avoiding the mention of external things, from so loving Him, as to do his will; this is the faith which justifies; faith fruitful in good works. mal and vegetable food which cover our tables,—the ing itself practically in love to man,—where is this lutely necessary establishment of ill-requited Profesvarieties of clothing with which we envelope our bodies the sors. And, taken as a body, what an ill-requited principle, if we are not charitable in the relief of the sors. And, taken as a body, what an ill-requited principle, if we are not charitable in the relief of the sors. And, taken as a body, what an ill-requited principle, if we are not charitable in the relief of the sors. And, taken as a body, what an ill-requited principle, if we are not charitable in the relief of the sors. And, taken as a body, what an ill-requited principle, if we are not charitable in the relief of the sors. And, taken as a body, what an ill-requited principle, if we are not charitable in the relief of the sors. And, taken as a body, what an ill-requited principle, if we are not charitable in the relief of the sors. dies, the covering in which we wrap ourselves for our repose:

Or, in the words of Scripture, Whoso Clergy! Men, in many instances, little known or the equal responsibility of the governors and the so far as thus he feels, he does not believe in his Re- king up of a daily cross and in the crucifixion of all the equal responsibility of the governors and the so far as thus he feels, he does not believe in his Re- king up of a daily cross and in the crucifixion of all the construction of the buildings which we inhabit—

the sold the hours of darkness,—the materials for half this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, noticed, but devoted to their high and holy vocation, and submitting, for the cause of their Master, to hard
governed; and imposes upon both, under equal sauc
and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how and submitting, for the cause of their Master, to hard
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and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how and submitting, for the cause of their Master, to hard
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(By Bishop Stillingfleet.)

How full of terror will the proceedings of that day

and none will wonder at the sentence, when they have hope with reason in God's mercy, then may you trust the most subtle hypocrisy, the most artificial fraud, all the sins of their lives set in order before them, when they seemed in this life, next to the committing Happy men! if their consciences were like their tablebooks, that they could blot out and put in what they pleased themselves; then all the black catalogue of their sins would be presently expunged, and they would have nothing to be seen there but 'the character of what, at least, seemed to be good. For though men be never so vicious, they neither care that others should think so of them, nor they of themselves: of not answer; and that is their case in all their retorts of conscience upon them. They know there is no drolling with so sour a piece as that within hem is, tees; which are uneasy to bear, but impossible to answer. Therefore they study their own quiet, by seeking to keep that silent; and since they never hope to make conscience dumb, they would have it sleep as much as may be: and although the starts itsometimes makes show that the most sleepy sinners curse their own folly in being so easily tempted, and with temptations to it? "Oh!" will a forsaken sinner then say, "had I ever believed, as I ought to have done, that this would have been the fruit of a sinful more to try whether I could withstand the witchcrafts for him, who show him no outward tokens of respect, them with their several circumstances and aggrava- with desiring to become "lords over God's heritage," or lessen the displeasure of God against thee for them.

JUDGMENT OF OUR WORKS. (By the Rev. Charles Girdlestone, M.A.)

tions, the duty of integrity in conduct and charity in who requires us to be "zealous of good works;" (Tit. only true following of Christ consists. Learn, thereof art and labour, our household utensils, our furniture the love of God in nim? where, in the ship and privation, to fatigue and exposure, with no absence of active benevolence, is our faith? If a prospect, after their own decease, of securing to the miseries of machinety it talks us that a remedy who will indee the world in righteonsness. No man best and truest friend. Seek his advice and guidance ture, the stores of creation which minister to us the brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, wives and children who share their obscurity, even the brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, wives and children who share their obscurity, even the believing these models of the stores of creation which minister to us the brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, who will judge the world in righteousness. No man best and truest friend. Seek his advice and guidance who will judge the world in righteousness. No man best and truest friend. Seek his advice and guidance who will judge the world in righteousness. No man best and truest friend. Seek his advice and guidance who will judge the world in righteousness. No man best and truest friend. Seek his advice and guidance who will judge the world in righteousness. comforts, the conveniencies, the elegancies of life, in all the events of your life. Reverence him for his believing these certain truths, could venture to sin in all the events of your life. Reverence him for his believing these certain truths, could venture to sin in all the events of your life. Reverence him for his poor comforts which they can give them while they wilfully. No man can sin on the strength of this resame time, that that remedy does not consist in sub- wilfully. No man can sin on the strength of this re- Master's sake, and try, at least, to love him for his helps for navigation, the facilities for commerce, the adversarial multiplying, variety,—the warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not stituting the government of the many for the government of the few, but in the adoption by all, whether in faith. In that day, when our sentence must be proteady expedients supplied for communication and interconstruction and inte the the second state of th they all come? what wisdom has contrived them and what he will and word of God that agreeable, we know, to the will and word of God that agreeable, we know, to the will and word of God that rect. practical exemplification of his principle,—even it should be left open to them to marry; nothing in that any soul of man can be saved. It is only by as though he could forgive them in his own individual as they would others should be left open to them to marry; nothing in that any soul of man can be saved. It is only by as though he could forgive them in his own individual can be saved. It is only by as though he could forgive them in his own source for them. it is that the religion of the Gospel is so generally ob- faith in our Redeemer, that we who know his Gospel, capacity, but as a proof of your own sorrow for them. noxious to the democratic party all over the world; can be justified in his sight. But what saith the and that so you may receive his ghostly advice, and for it at once strikes at the root of their dreams of Scripture touching the proof of faith? "Shew me counsels, and the comfortable assurance of absolution buman perfectibility, and announces, as the only re- thy faith by thy works." (James ii. 18.) What from God. Receive his warnings with thankfulness,

sin on with less fear of the consequences, with more ground to hope that we shall sin with impunity?-Certainly God is most merciful. Certainly all men do greatly need his mercy. Certainly, since all have sinned, none can, without God's forgiveness, attain unto everlasting life. But though God does in his mercy forgive sins, though He freely forgive sinners, for the sake of Jesus Christ, it is no less certain that in order to be forgiven, we must first repent; our hearts must first be changed, so as to love that which before we hated, to loathe what we before desired.

Are you sinners such as this, are you sinners who have hearkened to the command of Christ, "Go; and that it will be your shelter in the day when "He shall the most dissembled malice shall be laid open to public view. For then "God will bring to view the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts." Then all the intrigues of lust of heavenly treasure, fond of heavenly joys. You must now have learnt to do good with all zeal, evcu as you used to do evil with all greedness. Lean not, therefore, ye whose deeds are evil, lean not on the hope of God's mercy. Trust not in the tidings of his grace, ye who are still bent upon disobeying his will. In your repentance that mercy is unlimited .-For your help unto holiness, that grace is irresistible, except, only by yourselves. But if ye yourselves resist it, then it will most assuredly increase your condemnation. Then the more large is the love of God, it will be more hard for them to escape who "neglect so great salvation." (Heb. ii. 3.) The more abundant his grace, the more bounteous that mercy which He reveals for our encouragement in obeying, so much the more sore will be the punishment, of those, who presume on it to continue in their sins.

> THE PASTOR AND HIS FLOCK. (From " Sermons on the Duties of Daily Life," by the Rev. F. E. Paget, M.A.)

It is expected of us that we show a willing respect and submission to the Ministers of the Church. "Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the Word of God: whose faith folhave some troublesome dreams; yet, if it doth not low." "Obey them that have the rule over you, subthoroughly awake in this world, it will do it with a mit your elves: for they watch for your souls as they vengeance in another. Then there will be no music that must give account." So again, "We beseech and dancing which can cure the biting of this tarantu- you, brethren, to know them which labour among you, la within; no opium of stupidity or atheism will be and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you; and able to give one minute's rest. How will men then to esteem them very highly for their work's sake."-These and similar passages of Scripture which might be multiplied to a considerable extent, show us very wards the flock committed to his trust, the flock has likewise its duties towards its minister. And this is a truth which is sadly forgotten, or kept out of sight at the present day.

If a clergyman neglects his flock, it is (as it ought to be) a scandal and a reproach, and the rumour of it me but my own conscience. Oh that I could as easily have numbers on their side, and the world is strong see an end of my misery, as I do that I have deserved and powerfur to silence the voice of unpalatable truth. that their should be none!" Thus shall the book of But another reason may be found in those natural feelconscience be opened in that day in the heart of every ings of delicacy which have prevented the Clergy from impenitent sinner, wherein, like Ezekiel's roll, he finds speaking of their own claims, and so those claims have written within and without, "lamentation, and mourn- been in a great measure forgotten. It is always paining, and woe." Yet this will not be the only terror ful to humble-minded persons to speak of themselves in the proceedings of that day, that all the sins that or to magnify their office, and still more so, under cirever wicked men committed will be set in order before cumstances in which they feel they may be charged tions, although the remembrance of them cannot be and to have dominion over the people's faith, even without extreme horror and amazement; but that while in their hearts they know that they have no dethey must undergo a strict and severe examination of sire beyond St. Paul's—"We preach not ourselves, but all their actions by a most powerful, holy, and just Christ Jesus the Lord, and ourselves your servants for Judge. And if it be so troublesome a thing to them Jesus' sake." However, brethren, our office is to dein this world to go down into themselves, or to call to clare unto you the whole counsel of God, the entire remembrance their own wicked actions, which they circle of your duties. And therefore it is an error have loved and delighted in; what will it be when that we have shrunk from claiming for ourselves that they must all be brought forth before the judgment- submission and obedience from you, which is assuredly seat of Christ who hates and abhors them? If men our due as the Priests of God, however unworthy in can so hardly endure to have the deformity of their ourselves. Forgive us this wrong. It is one of the vices represented to them, though very imperfectly, most melancholy circumstances in the present crippled here; how will they bear the dissecting and laying state of the Church, that many of our parishes are so them open in the view of the whole world; -when the large that many members of the flock can hardly know smallest fibres and the most subtle threads in our their clergyman by face, and therefore no such interhearts shall be curiously examined, and the influence course passes between them as, in theory at least, the they have had upon our actions fully discovered; - | Church intended. Let those among us who have the when sins that have been despised for their littleness, privilege of ministerial advice and instruction prize it, or unregarded for their frequency, or laughed at as no and profit by it, for most assuredly they will be judged sins at all, shall appear to have had a greater venom hereafter for the use they have made of it. If it in them than men would imagine? What shall they should be your misfortune to have one set over you think then, of their great and presumptuous sins, who is careless, or ignorant, or unfaithful, the affliction whereby they have not only offered violence to God is a heavy one; but take heed what you do; for you and his laws, but to the dictates of their own con- will but add sin to sin, if, instead of patiently submitsciences in committing them? Never think that ting to the trial, and making the most of the means length of time will abate the severity of the inquiry, within your reach, and humbling yourselves under the chastisement, you make your pastor's errors the excuse for your own neglect of weighty duties, and betake yourselves to irregular sources of instruction, and give way to a schismatical spirit. The way to meet such a misfortune is with prayer, and humiliation. If, on

prove a cast-away.

# THE CHURCH.

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prove our position without entering into subordinate and the empire. particulars, or minuter details. But as Colonies, like the Sovereign and the Army and the Navy, pertain to The Episcopal Recorder quotes with much exultaalways been so regarded by the authorities in the low that they are chargeable with the inconsistencies, the truth, -it cannot stifle the truth itself.

of England on all secular or adventitious patronage, as be in early years, is frequently corrected by the very the Church of Christ in the Empire, the Banner, un- weight and solemnity of the office, and an increased able to offer argument, appears to comfort himself with concern for the peace and unity of God's heritage

"The Church of England was established by Henry VIII., and more completely by Edward VI. and Elizabeth.

The Puseyites say that the Romish Church was only a that if men like the persons above named should be constally released to their oversight. usurpation on the English, and we are led back to the Apostolic age. It happens unfortunately for this theory that in the age of our Saviour and his apostles, and long after the canon of Scripture was closed, the people of England were mere barbarians, clothed in skins, and howing down under their Drawling and priest to idely a grades and aspects of Discort creation above. England were mere barbarians, clothed in skins, and bowing down under their Druidical priests to idols, the work of their own hands. The Bible being silent about the hope that prelates in the Anglican Church of a the Church of England; these perverters of the truth turn to Diocesan Bishops as the foundation of all true Churches, although history shows that they have done more to mare tion of tenets or principles of the Church, but to

act, the act of her Bishops and Clergy, in the sixteenth parties out of the Church, what, according to the Recentury; and the Reformation was sanctioned respec- corder's reasoning, would it argue? Why, that Distively, and in different stages of its progress, by Henry sent would then find so much that is congenial to VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth. And here the itself in the Anglican Church, or rather in its heads, distinction will at once be understood between Re- that it were useless any longer to adopt distinctive forming the Church, and sanctioning the Reformed names; inasmuch as all, in spirit and in reality, would Church as the Church of the realm: the first was a be Dissenters alike. Such a result the Recorder spiritual work, and could only be the lawful work of itself would hardly view with complacency. the Church herself: the latter was the act of the Monarch; and while for such a procedure we have the strongest arguments from the reason and propriety of

If "the Bible should be silent about the Church of England"; that is, if she should not be named there in express terms, we are not to wonder at the omission. if what the Banner says be true, -that it was planted "long after the Canon of Scripture was closed" We could hardly expect any express mention of a particular Church in the New Testament, if that Church should not have been planted or established until after the volume of the New Testament was completed! But supposing this to be true in regard to the English Church, in what does that militate against its soundness or purity? Is no Church to be held as a scriptural Church, but one that was planted by Apostles, or of which some record is made in the New Testament? The thousand-and-one sects that have sprung up since the sixteenth century,—not excluding his following comparison of the Journals of the Conventions

But it must not be thought that we accept the statement of the Banner as a fact; for he is not, we fear, guiltless of a bad but very common habit of indulging in great license of speech without the trouble of much forethought or examination. He might,—and that without any particular discredit to his understanding or information,—find it not a little difficult to define the time when the Canon of Scripture actual.

Mith the Convention,

Persons confirmed on 71 occasions,

Collected for Diocesan Missionaries employed,

Collected for Diocesan Missions,

Churches consecrated,

Whole number of Churches in the plocess, to define the time when the Canon of Scripture actu- Whole ally was settled: it is certain that it could not have been finally brought into order and arranged, until after the death of St. John, for the Revelation was O let Israel bless the Lord, praise Him, and magnify written at a late period of his life, and that is included in the canon of the New Testament. The death of St. John took place at, or very near the close of the first century; and this fact it is which furnishes us ground not only for disputing, but for wholly overturning the statement of the Banner. That Christianity was propagated in Britain before the close of the first century, is not probable merely, but certain: St. Paul, some time before his first imprisonment, spoke of his purpose of visiting Spain; in doing this he must pass through Gaul; and in such journeyings he would be brought into contiguity with the neighbouring islands of Britain. We have a right to presume upon his having accomplished this purpose, so long ago expressed, as soon as his release from his imprisonment at Rome would allow him: having done so much in the East, his heart was set upon propagating the Gospel in the West; and that this was a pious wish which had not been suffered to grow dormant or become extinct, we have other and satisfactory testimony. Clement of Rome, a contemporary of the Apostles, and spoken of by St. Paul himself, says in his Epistle proached, with a purer and warmer simplicity of faith. addressed to the Corinthians, that to "teach the whole world righteousness," St. Paul "travelled even to the thus brightly upon our altars; for then we may hope utmost bounds of the West": Eusebius, speaking of and believe that they will not, for our sins and negli-

and increase his sorrows; and above all things, pray closing of the Canon of Scripture, it takes nothing away cifully vouchsafe the grace of perseverance to those for him; pray for him fervently and unceasingly, that from the credit of those Churches that they are not who are thus labouring inaccordance with His revealed he who thus preaches unto others, may not himself expressly mentioned in the New Testament. The will, and therefore bless the means used, to the inhistorical part of this sacred volume terminates with crease of His Glory, and the good of his Church. the account of St. Paul's first imprisonment at Rome:
any incidental reference to Churches subsequently
planted, in the Epistles of that or any other Apostle,
is generally made for the rebuke of some error or the
correction of some abuse. The absence, therefore,

Trease of His Glory, and the good of his Church.

The Diocese of Nova Scotia has been the first to make any provision for raining the little ones of the doctrine and discipline of the church in regard to a matter of so much interest which future events might prove to be unfounded. We wait, therefore, to see

Church: and it may be reasonably anticipated that whether the rumour will be confirmed or not.

Law Courts of Upper Canada.—It is rumoured that in the building. The door was opened by a woman-servant, and McMahon and Foster entered the house and knocked her down with a bludgeon. Mr. Rorke being in the house at the time, and hearing the noise, gave the alarm from the window; and whether the rumour will be confirmed or not.

Church: and it may be reasonably anticipated that whether the rumour will be confirmed or not. TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1846. correction of some abuse. The absence, therefore, the other four Dioceses into which the Church in correction of some abuse. The absence, therefore, of any such reference in the Apostolical Epistles to Churches in Gaul, or Spain, or Britain, either proves that they were very recently converted and set in the two ruffians rushing out and running in different directions, where the provided disappeared in the other to this Diocese, that they were very recently converted and set in the other tour Dioceses into which the other to Cobourg, returned to Toronto on Saturday evening, and she is now laid up for the winter. The want of her "figure head," will suffice to give an insight into its condition. It being deemed to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in that they were very recently converted and set in order, or that they were free from the abuses and corruptions which rendered a special notice necessary.

It must be stated, in justice to this Diocese, that the which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident or of storm. It was removed for safety before the setting in of the winter gales. The whole of the royal mail line on the lake,

The Banner of this city is either unable to see, or must have been gleaned from Ossian's poems and dren, those evils to which they are peculiarly liable for the winter, weather permitting. She came into port on Saturday evening, and left vesterday morning, for Niagara, unwilling to acknowledge the distinction between the not from any authentic history. We are willing to from the present unscriptural system of education; but Saturday evening, and left yesterday morning, for Niagara, Lewiston and Queension. Established Church of the Empire, and a religion or denomination established, under a peculiarity of circumstances and as to certain secular privileges, in a portion of her Maiesty's dominions. The distinction Established Church of the Empire, and a religion or give the Banner credit for having read Goldsmith's beyond this, we must confess, that we have hitherto portion of her Majesty's dominions. The distinction lius Caesar's invasion of their island. But as St. the income of our Society is four times greater than to the generality of people must be obvious enough. Paul's visit to Britain would take place more than 100 that of the Nova Scotia Church Society. There are certain privileges and honours, and in some years after this invasion by Cæsar, and as the Ro- and there will be difficulties in the way; for nothing, points a pre-eminence pertaining to the Church of mans in the interval kept up a constant intercourse which is good, is accomplished easily or suddenly.— England as the Church of the Empire, which are not with that island, extending their conquests and intro- But difficulties must not deter us from performing titled to certain temporal advantages within its limits. ducing the arts and nabus of civinzed me, we may infer that the Britons exhibited a much more refined rather spur us on to earnest and well combined exer-The sovereign of the empire, for instance, is required condition when the Apostle's teaching was commento be of the Church of the Empire; and the sovereign ccd amongst them. That there were then, and long must be crowned according to the rites and ceremonies after, barbarous people in the island; that many not to a kingdom, or principality, or vice-royalty within and Churches established there long before the close of the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Churches established there long before the close of the Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Churches established there long before the close of the Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Newtonian to the first century are loss to the Newtonian to the first century are loss to the Newtonian to the first century are loss to the Newtonian to the Chaplains to the Army and Navy are of the Church ished in after years,—that by and by the whole island of the Empire, the Church of England. If there be was overspread by the truth of the Gospel,—that the an occasional deviation from this established principle Church therein was governed, as all other Churches in the Army,—we believe there is none in the Navy, were, by Bishops, Priests, and Deacons,—that the —it is the result of a peculiarity of circumstances; it Church of England in the 16th century was reformed, forms, what it is always recognized to be, an exception and not changed,—and that the ancient Christianity to a general rule. These are facts which sufficiently of Britain is now the national religion of the realm

the Empire, and not to a nation or kingdom within it, tion an article from the Church and State Gazette, the the Church of the Colonies,—unless the principle of writer of which expresses an apprehension that we are a National faith is to be confined to the British Isles likely soon to have a Bishop in England "of the Carus and not to extend to their dependencies, which nobody Wilson and Noelite school."—There may be men of will believe,—the Church of the Colonies, we repeat, the school to which the names just quoted belong, must be the Church of the Empire. And that it has every way worthy of the mitre; but it does not fol-Mother Country, is very evident from the instructions extravagancies, and undutifulness to the Church, to the Governors of the Colonies, extracts from which, which will attach to one or other of the gentlemen proving the point at issue, we have more than once placed before our readers. We are not aware that placed before our readers. We are not aware that men,—whatever peculiarity of opinion they may on some this portion of their instructions has latterly been withdrawn; but even if they have, that does not touch the first principles of the Church, especially when their principle or the facts of the case: it only shews that exalted station demands more than ever the example there may be reasons of expediency for suppressing of faithfulness, dutifulness and consistency. The Upon another point, the independence of the Church changes; and a laxity of sentiment, indulged it may very position of responsibility, too, often induces great

the fair proportions of Christianity, and to deprive it of its spirituality, than all other causes whatever."

tion of tenets or principles of the Church; but, to its spirituality, than all other causes whatever." please all parties, these must shift and be varied .-The Church of England was reformed by her own And supposing that they did succeed in pleasing all

confided to their oversight.

The following article from the Gospel Messenger the case, we are not without Scriptural authority and the case, we are not without Scriptural authority and fused. They say there are spots in the sun; rather there are dark objects, occasionally, if not always observable, which, careering past it in the bounds of space, partially obscure that glorious orb: and certainly no human institution, however near perfection in itself, is free from the spots and stains with which infirm or unworthy individuals may now and then deform and mar it. So with the Church. The storms that may ever and anon convulse it; the tares and plants of ungodliness and sin which may appear upon its surface, are not the offspring of the Church itself, but extraneous things which man's weakness or wickedness induces. But we must not withhold any longer the article referred to:-

"The Diocese of New York has been greatly afflicted within the last two years; but we have affecting cause to own, -will not be obliged to the Banner for this in 1844 and in 1846, (the latter of which we have lately received,) presents results as gratifying as they are sur-prising: and furnishes evidence that God has not wholly withdrawn his blessing from our sister Diocese:-

New Churches admitted into union ? 1254 \$2192,51† \$1832,95\* 165 cese, number of Clergymett in 189 222

Most emphatically do these FACTS call upon us to utfer

And as it is in the Diocese of New York, so will it be found in the Anglican Church all the world over. Sadly low in spiritual things as many are, and always no doubt will be, there has, with the late enquiry into and presentation of the real principles of the Church, been a wonderful revival of practical piety and godly living. Nor is it, as we have often shewn, a piety which exhibits itself in words alone: it has been tested in the large and abundant fruits of a self-denying holiness, and in a beautiful and unostentatious charity which awakens the unfeigned wonder of many a cold and calculating religionist of the day.

Never, too, were Churches, in the United Kingdom and its Colonies, better fitted than now: never, in they originate in papers avowedly hostile to the Whig Governthe memory at least of many past generations, were the worshippers more devout and humble; never were the ordinances waited upon, or the Sacraments ap-

Long be it so! long may the "candlestick" burn

And because he who thus watches over you is a sinner one ocean to another, imitating the motion and course tion by all, who are convinced of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam-ship Great British and the convergence of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam-ship Great British and the convergence of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam-ship Great British and the convergence of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam-ship Great British and the convergence of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the du be; take heed that you do not add to his anxieties, Britain, and Churches established there before the to "train up a child in the way he should go," will mer- get her off the strand.

ruptions which rendered a special notice necessary. ties occurred, received considerable attention, and the are now in winter quarters. As for the rhapsody about "the people of England least annual Report of its Church Society invited, in very earnest terms, all, both Clergy and Laity, to unite heartily in establishing Parochial Schools, and to co
The America has made her last trip for the season from down under their Druidical priests to idols, and that long after the canon of Scripture was closed"—it operate in averting, as far as possible, from our chillong after the canon of Scripture was closed",—it operate in averting, as far as possible, from our chiland Lewiston each alternate day, and will continue, perhaps, tions. We cannot realise too soon that in all things

vout acknowledgements to Almighty God, the resolutions lately adopted by the Committee. One of these has for its object the supplying of a portion of the salary of a Schoolmaster for at least one School in each Mission, to onducted upon religious principles in connexion with the Church of which we are members, and under the immediate direction of the settled Missionary. The importance can hardly be over-rated of connecting Christian instruction with the more general subjects of education, and the duty incumbent upon members of our scriptural communion, to aim at imbuing the minds of our youth

with the principles of the Gospel, and of the Church as a channel of the Gospel, cannot be too earnestly impressed.

"Schools.—The Society have been hitherto held back from any appropriation, except that of occasional grants of books, in aid of Sunday or other Schools, by the fear would warrant. It has, however, appeared to the Committee, and they cannot doubt that they will be sustained in the belief, that it was their duty to make an effort to occupy in some measure the field of usefulness here opened before them, in full faith that the Lord would dispose the hearts of those, to whom He has given the means, o contribute more bountifully to the funds of the Society for the support of objects of such unquestionable useful-"In this belief they have made a commencement, by

acceding to the repeated remonstrance and request of the Rev. Dr. Shreve, and granting a salary of £20 to a School-

School, and other religious instruction given in accordance with the principles of the Church and under the direction of the Missionary.

The prisoner remains remanded to while the magistrates are in the mean inquiry. It may be noted as a cur when Mr. Gurnett and the officers we

" Secondly .- That the School house be erected on ground, the title of which, with the buildings and appurtenances, is duly secured to the Bishop of the Diocese or the Church Corporation of the parish. thirdly.— That a sum equal to twice the amount, at least, of that granted by the Committee, be raised on the spot towards the salary of the Schoolmaster, by way of subscription. by way of subscriptions, tuition money, or other-

"These conditions will, they hope, commend themselves as containing merely necessary precautions in order to ensure the connexion of the schools that may be assisted with the Church of which we are members; and the Committee will rejoice in being permitted, so far as their funds will authorize them, to contribute to the estabishment of at least one school, to be conducted on such principles, in every mission in the Province.

"The Committee think it right to state, that the sum granted in this particular instance must not be considered as a precedent for the amount of similar grants in future They trust, however, to be enabled to grant, in all cases where the above conditions shall have been complied with, such aid as may materially contribute to the support and comfort of a desirable order of Schoolmasters connexion with the Church."

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionar Stations throughout the Diocese, for the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:-

Previously announced, in No. 86, amount ... 265 8 5
Township of London per Rev. C. C. Brough 3 0 0
Beechville ......£0 6 9½
Woodstock Barrie .....£0 13 5 per Church Warden...... 0 11 2½

T. W. BIRCHALL, 11 Dec., 1846. The Treasurer has also received a donation of 5s. to the same fund from Miss Knowlson,
Also the sum of 7s' 1d. from the Church Warden of Barrie, collected for the Missionary Fund.

93 Collections...... £281 2 0

Arrival of the Caledonia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. BY TELEGRAPH TO ROCHESTER. (From the British Colonist Extra, Dec. 9th, 1846.)

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday forning, at 7 o'clock, fifteen days and sixteen hours from Liverool, whence she sailed on 19th November.

Free United States flour was selling in London at 32s to 33s p harrel. In the Liverpool market, the same sold at 31s 6d @ 33s w barrel. Corn, 52s @ 54s p quarter. The duty on wheat is 4s a quarter.

The grain markets, both in England and on the Continent,

down. The money market remains about the same as at last advices. The Bank of England rate of interest is three per Bullion is being transported from the Kingdom. Cotton is ad p lb lower. Sales small. Free trade is progressing

throughout Europe.
Rumours of ministerial dissensions prevail in England, but

The accounts which the Caledonia took out to England, were considered favourable in a commercial point of view, for they brought numerous orders contingent on the opening of the American ports, under the new Tariff.

sian Charge d'Affaires to the States of North Ameica, Baron Gerott, has arrived at Berlin, to receive in person instructions from his government, in relation to a treaty of commerce in navigation, to be concluded between the Zollverein

like yourselves, full of infirmities and ignorances, and of the Sun of righteousness." Much more could be importance of providing a Christian education for their tain, has visited and reported, with Mr. Alexander Brellmer, of weaknesses; since he is set in the midst of so many and great dangers, and has the hardest and most perilous office to discharge which is assigned to man, statement of the Banner.

Much more could be importance of providing a christian education for their same effect; but what has been cited, is abundantly sufficient to overthrow the reckless statement of the Banner.

Now accommanded us we may hambly trust the He who has commanded us the last open and it will then be referred to providing a christian education for their same and reported, with Mr. Alexander Bremark, or children. It is undoubtedly but a small beginning which has been made in our sister Diocese, and yet it is a beginning for which she cannot be too thankful, as may be used for beaching her, by keeping her stem to the sea we may hambly trust the He who has commanded us an interport of the same effect; but what has been cited, children. It is undoubtedly but a small beginning which has been made in our sister Diocese, and yet it is a beginning for which she cannot be too thankful, as may be used for beaching her, by keeping her stem to the sea we may hambly trust the He who has commanded us an interport of the same effect; but what has been cited, children. It is undoubtedly but a small beginning the commander of the same effect; but what has been cited, children. It is undoubtedly but a small beginning to the commander of the same effect; but what has been cited, children. It is undoubtedly but a small beginning to the commander of the same effect; but what has been cited, children. It is undoubtedly but a small beginning to the commander of the same effect; but what has been cited, children. It is undoubtedly but a small beginning to the commander of the same effect; but what has been cited, children. It is undoubtedly but a small beginning to the commander of the same effect; but what has been cited, children. It is undoubtedly but a small beginning to the commander of the same effect; but what has been cited, children. It is undoubtedly but a s bear with him and forgive him where the need shall Now, assuming that Christianity was planted in we may humbly trust that He, who has commanded us until the next storm, and it will then be perfectly practicable to

### Colonial.

possessed by the denomination or denominations enducing the arts and habits of civilized life, we may what we know to be a positive duty; they should of Mr. Brown, we doubt not but that Port Credit will soon blood of his fellow man.—Argus. in contemplation, and, from the well-known energy and activity to screen the mindnight robber, who goes armed to shed the Buchanan opponents of those institutions were the rebels! present a far more flourishing appearance than it has hitherto exhibited.—Streetsville Review.

cross had ceased. Most certainly therefore must we ulars, which are as follows. Since Mr. Gurnett's return from expect to find difficulties in labouring to carry out a system of religious education, which is based on the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Markham, his exertions and those of the District Magistrates to detect the culprit have been untiring, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one stephen to the company when the company when the compa "This Committee are persuaded that the members of the Society throughout the Province will hail, with dehimself, besides exhibiting a large number of bank bills.

such outlay, the investigation was carried further, in the course of which he proved to be the identical Stephen Turney who was convicted in 1842 of robbing Lord Tullamore of jewellry, and sentenced to eight nears configured in the position. such outlay, the investigation was carried further, in the course was convicted in 1842 of robbing Lord Tunamore of Jewenty, &c., and sentenced to eight years confinement in the penitentiary. At intervals, subsequently, various features presented themselves, such as to induce the magistrates to issue a warrant ficial and encouraging results to this District, but that the whole properties therein, and have watered to prospects, from time to time; feeling perfectly convinced that its completion would not only be attended with the most beneficial and encouraging results to this District, but that the whole Trotter and Townsend this duty was deputed; they started night at a quarter to seven o'clock. He was then stripped and Railroad about to be commenced, and under circumstances, the

cuffs, but being observed by one of the officers in charge, they immediately had them examined, and officer Townsend, sitting on the same seat with the prisoner, placed his arm through his.

While in this registion. Townsends in the deals in acting the same seat with the prisoner, placed his arm through his.

inquiry. It may be noted as a curious circumstance, that when Mr. Gurnett and the officers were proceeding to Markham, to conduct the first inquiry, Turney met them, on his way to the city, at Gates' Tavern; and on their return from Markham, Turney met them again at the same place, returning to the village. He was from home during the whole time Mr. Gurnett and the magistrates were conducting the examination at Markham; and, strange to say, he was neither missed nor thought of by his neighbours.

\*\* Since the foregoing was in type, we learn that the prisoner will be brought up for examination this day, when it is thought that additional evidence will be brought forward.

The prisoner Turney, who has been in custody since his apprehension at Markham, under suspicion of being concerned in the murder, the particulars of which we gave in our last, underwent on Tuesday last a lengthened examination before Mr. Alderman Gurnett, Messrs. Beatty, Bethunc, Denison Wakefield, and Scobie, magistrates. The inquiry being strict-ly private, we cannot say whether any fresh evidence was duced-it however ended in the prisoner's being remanded. Herald, of Thursday.

BODY TAKEN FROM POTTER'S FIELD. - A good deal of excitement exists in some circles by the discovery that the body of a woman had been disinterred a few nights since at the Potof a woman had been disinterred a few nights since at the Pot-ter's Field, under extraordinary circumstances. We made en-quiry of the husband of the deceased, and he informed us that on the 25th of November the body was buried. He visited the spot on the following day, and found it undisturbed; but, on a second visit, the appearance of the grave gave rise to strong suspicions that all was not right. He went to the person in suspicions that all was not right. He went to the person in charge of the grave-yard, and from his looks and evasive answers, was strengthened in his belief. He then stated his determination to examine the grave, and called upon Mr. Harvard, the head of the Methodist Church, and informing him of the circumstance, asked his advice. A meeting of the Trustees as convened, and it was determined that the grave should be opened, which was accordingly done, in the presence of many persons, when it was found that the coffin had been bored about the middle, and the corpse removed, leaving some of the deadclothes. Suspicion was entertained that the employed in digging the graves were aware of the circumstance if not participators in the act. An investigation of the parties took place, and a good deal of contradictory evidence was elicited. One of the parties stated that when he found the shroud he put it into an adjoining grave, and upon searching there it could not be found, but was afterwards got in his house. Indeed, there can be little doubt but the parties are not trustmoving them, and that they contemplate erecting a building in the grave yard, sufficient to accommodate parties dispos watch the graves of deceased friends, which we believe to be no

The deceased died of a Paralytic stroke—she received one before about two years ago—but had been quite well a very short time before her death. Her husband has conducted himself all through this trying scene with becoming respect and christian fortitude.—Toronto Herald.

INQUEST .- An inquest was holden on Friday last, the 4th inst., in the township of York, by George Duggan, Esq., on the body of John Bright. It appeared on evidence that he dropped down suddenly dead, from the lower part of a hay-stack. The height from which he fell was only three feet. Verdict accord-

CORONER'S INQUEST .- On the 3rd instant an inquest was holden before George Duggan, Esquire, Coroner for the Home District, (in the Township of York,) on the body of Joseph French, who was found the same day in a complete state of nudity, in a field near John Dews', on the east side of Yonge Street. The deceased's clothes were scattered about the field, some short distance from him. It appeared from the evidence, the deceased had been missing three or four days, and that he was in the habit of drinking to excess, but that he had not been drunk for some few days before he was missing. The probabi-lity is, that the unfortunate deceased had wandered about, in a state of Delirium Tremens, and in one of the paroxysms of the fit, denuded himself, tore his clothes, and afterwards perished of cold. Verdict-Found Dead .- Ibid.

Effects of Intemperance.—An inquest was holden on Saturday last the 5th inst., at Samuel Crosier's Inn, in the 3d Concession in the Township of Toronto, before Geo. Duggan, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mary Brown, about 35 years of age, who was found dead about 9 o'clock on Friday mornin st, on a side line between lots 5 and 6 and the 3rd and 4th Concession, in the said Township. The deceased was a married woman, her husband living, and the mother of four young children; her husband is a labouring man, and he, as also the deceased of most intemperate habits;—the deceased called on Thursday evening about dusk at Crosier's Inn, about a mile und a quarter from where she lived, and asked for a quart of the labours of the Apostles, says, that some "passed gences, be removed. We have, indeed, abundant over the ocean to those which are called the British cause to thank God for the past, and not less ground tive to the Montpensier marriage. Continues to afford a vent for angry pretensions on both sides of the Straits of Dover.

The misunderstanding between England and France, relative to the Montpensier marriage. Continues to afford a vent for angry pretensions on both sides of the Straits of Dover. whiskey, and wanted to borrow a bottle. She tendered money

Several ships the supply.

The request of the ship Great Briship Great B

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Friday evening an attempt was made to rob the Commercial Bank of this city. Next morning an ivestigation into the circumstances took place. By this investigation, it appears that two persons, McMahon and Foster-the latter a servant of the Cashier of the Bank, the other a servant of Mr. Abraham Foster, Grocer-went, about 7 o'clock, to the private door of the Bank, one of them having a letter in his hand addressed to Mr. Rorke, a clerk who resides sight prove to be unfounded. We wait, therefore, to see whether the rumour will be confirmed or not.

Lake Steamers.—The Princess Royal baving proceeded to Cobourg returned to Torouto on Saturday evening, and she ruffian, Foster, was pursued by Mr. Sellers and eventually se-

whist praising those who assisted in apprehending the thieves, we cannot pass over the very improper conduct of the Police in reference to the above case. When the prisoners were brought up for examination on Saturday morning, it appeared that one of them, McMahon, had been allowed to change a portion of the dress he had worn on the previous evening, so that he might not be recognized, on examination, by the vit-The Eclipse still plies daily between Toronto and Hamilton, and will continue her trips, we understand, as long as the state of the weather permits.—British Colonist.

PORT CREDIT.—Mr. James Brown, of Toronto, has purchased, we understand, the interest of the Indians in this important harbour, and improvements of an important nature are already in progress. The harbour is being deepened so as to allow vessels to come up to the storehouses; new buildings are in contemplation, and, from the well-known energy and activity

a portion of the dress he had worn on the previous evening, so that the cause of the rebellion was the malign hostory that he might not be recognized, on examination, by the vitnesses!! There must thus be on the part of a portion of the Baldwin-Rolfe party with respect to responsible government. The Rectories and the University question were merely the pretext. The how against the Church, as an establishment, was cunningly enough made use of as a trap to catch fools, as not a few of Mr. Buchanan's proselytes found to their cost. To take any other view of it and the Church and the Church and the College questions, then that the might not be recognized, on examination, by the vitnesses!! There must thus be on the part of a portion of the Cause of the rebellion was the malign hostory in the defeat of the Baldwin-Rolfe party with respect to responsible government. The Rectories and the University question were merely the pretext. The how against the Church, as an establishment, was cunningly enough made use of as a trap to catch fools, as not a few of Mr. Buchanan's proselytes found to their cost. To take any other view of it and the Church are the Church and the Church are the Church and the Church are t

must be crowned according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England: provision is made for that august solemnity in no other way and by no other form. The Army and the Navy pertain to the Empire, and the sovereign of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and propose of each individual Christian; for still through the Red See lies the road to the research of the stockholders had been on Friday last. This meeting of the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the benefit of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and propose of considering and adopting the agreement eled "for the the stockholders had been on Friday last. This meeting of the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the benefit of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and proposed to the company, and the corresponding to the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the benefit of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and proposed for the constant of the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the benefit of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and proposed for nativity and adopting the agreement led "for the purpose of considering for nativity and adopting the agreement led "for the purpose of considering for nativity and adopting the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the benefit of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and proposed for nativity and adopting the agreement led "for the purpose of considering for nativity and adopting the agreement led "for the purpose of considering for nativity and adopting the agreement led "for the curch and the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the case in regard to whatev enough to morally convict the apprehended party.

Gilkison, Esq., acted as secretary. The agreement having been read, the same was ratified and comfirmed by the unanimous voice of the meeting. A vote of thanks was then given to Sir Allan, for the satisfactory manner in which he conducted

ments are made—surveying parties will be placed upon the route,—and every preparation made for letting out the con-It proving, on inquiry, that Turney had no valid means for tracts of the road without any unnecessary delay.

Province would participate in the benefits which naturally flow rotter and Townsend this duty was deputed; they started from such undertakings. It is therefore with no small degree of pride and gratification that we now see the Great Western is clothing carefully examined before his being placed in his line of railroad will become one of the best paying lines on the acceding to the repeated remonstrance and request of the Rev. Dr. Shreve, and granting a salary of £20 to a School-master in the mission of Chester, upon certain conditions.

"The Committee deem it of importance to state these conditions distinctly, and to impress it upon all who may apply for similar aid that these conditions must be rigidly complied with:

"The Charak Cherak Charak "First.—That the Church Catechism be taught in the School, and other religious instruction given in School, and other religious instruction given in the prisoner remains remanded for further examination; while the magistrates are in the meantime following out the compared and kept down by those in principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept observed, that such undertakings create and infuse a spirit of principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept on the compared and structure in the magistrates are in the magistrates are in the meantime following out the compared and structure in the compared and kept down by those in principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept on the compared and kept down by those in principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept on the compared and kept down by those in principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept on the compared and kept down by those in the compared and kept down by those constructed, - and in this point of view, we hail the establish ment of the Great Western Rail Road, as a means of calling forth the energies of the people of Canada, towards developing the great resources with which this country is so highly fa-

voured .- Hamilton Gazette. REBELLION CLAIMS .- Persons having claims awarded to hem by the late commissioners in this District, will receive the amount of such award on Saturday the 2nd day of January next, at the office of H. C. Baker, Esq., Bank of Montreal. It will be necessary to observe certain forms, for the particulars of which we refer to an advertisement in another column.-

LICENSING PUBLIC HOUSES .- The following resolutions ere passed at our late Quarter Sessions :-

"Whereas various complaints have been made as well again the unnecessary number as of the inferior description of the houses licensed as Public Inns, and it seems highly probable that much of the disorder and crime so much to be deplored proceeds directly or indirectly from this evil:-

"Resolved,-That the Magistrates throughout the District be respectfully requested in holding their Special Sessions to make the most careful inquiries and to exercise the utmost caution in granting certificates of qualification to Innkeepers; and further, this court respectfully urge upon their brother Juthe absolute necessity of having a personal knowledge of every thing they certify—not only because the law presumes such to be the case, but because there is no other effectual means of preventing improper applicants being admitted." "Resolved,-That the Magistrates of the District be respect-

fully requested to transmit to the clerk of the peace before the 20th of December next a list of such persons as have received certificates, as well as a list of those who have been refused and lastly, that the clerk of the peace do forward to each of the Magistrates a copy of these resolutions."-Hamilton Gazette.

THE RIDEAU CANAL .- On Friday last the weather moderated, and the forwarders made a great effort to extricate their boats and barges, shut up in the Rideau canal by the frost.—
The Prince Albert, by dint of great exertion, broke the way to ers, with a dozen or more barges in tow, worked equally well other parts of the route; so that by their united and combined exertions a little fleet of boats and barges were safely towed into Kingston harbor, in the course of Saturday and Sunday. The large quantity of flour yet in store for the Montreal market (one house alone has 15,000 barrels), renders the arrival of these vessels quite a God-send; for as the river will remain open some time longer, great hopes are entertained that the whole, with cargoes, will yet reach Montreal. The weather has again become cold, and such craft still in the canal as cannot take advantage of the openings made, must remain froze up all winter. The Whig is fated to be wrong in its, pregnestications, for this morning the steamers Ontario, By-town, Hunter, and another, with a small fleet of barges, broke their way through the ice betwen this and Kingston Mills, and arrived safe in harbor. We think we may now safely predict that this will be the last arrival.—British Whig.

DEFECT IN THE MILITIA ACT .- We had occasion a day or two since to look over carefully the Militia Act passed in the last session of Parliament, and we believe we have discovered an omission, which, if we are correct in our supposition, will render it necessary to introduce a new clause in the Act, as soon as possible in the next session. The Act provides in the 8th clause for the enrolment of Militiamen; each man liable to serve is to enrol himself in one of the first twenty days in the month of June, stating his age, residence, &c., and the Captain of the company is to give ten days notice of the time and place at which he intends to make such enrolment. All this is very well, but the Act provides no penalty for those who refuse or negleet thus to enrol themselves. In England the Militia are ballotted for, a certain quota being taken from each parish, and the men thus chosen by ballot, and being notified of the place where their regiment is to muster, are liable to be seized and punished as deserters. We do not find any such provision in the Canadian Militia Law, and it is clear to us that no man can be compelled to enrol or be punished for his refusal under this The Act provides plenty of punishment for those who

refuse to comply with its provisions after enrolment, but unless we are much deceived, nothing can compel enrolment; there can be no muster, enrolment, or attestation of Militiamen, until this defect in the Act is remedied .- Montreal Courier. H. M. S. MOHAWK .- This Government steam-vessel, under

e command of Lieut. Tyson, returned to port on Friday evening, having affected the service she was sent to perform, that of relieving the crew of a schooner, ashore on the reef off Pigeon Island. The vessel proved to be the Brock, Captain J. Pearson, bound to Oswego from Kingston, which had been dried to be the Brock of Walls and the Brock of ven on shore in the snow-storm of Wednesday. Having lost her boats in the gale, the crew were badly off, until relieved by the Mohawk, who brought off two passengers, the captain, and part of the crew, leaving four men on Pigeon Island to stand y the vessel, and try to save her should the weather moderate. Capt. Pearson came away for the purpose of obtaining effective help to save his vessel. The alacrity displayed by Commander along with the effortless ease of a swallow skimming the war to be a swallow skimming the swallow skimming the war to be a swallow skimming the war to be a swallow skimming the swallow skimming the swallow skimming the swallow skimming the war to be a swallow skimming the swallow skimming the swallow ski Fowell in despatching the Mohawk on this occasion, is highly commendable. British Whig.

was discovered, about 2 or 3 yards from the pond, probably sitting down to recover her exhaustion—and died from the united effects of cold and intoxication.—Abridged from the Road made and repaired at the public expense; and as both trusts were under one set of Commissioners, it was deemed but equitable that the balance now remaining in hand, without any specified object, should be applied to making the road over Bererly Swamp—the disgrace and abomination of our District. It has meeting however the Commission of the Road this meeting, however, the Commissioners of the Lower Rose failed to meet those from the upper District. The latter corresponding to the Government alone, with what success remains to be seen; but it is the corresponding to the correspo a wish exists to lessen a public evil of the most overwhelming description, or if there is any desire among those in power mitigate the most afflicting of our social grievancesa moment will be lost in appropriating this money to the making of a Road over this hideous gulph, which separates the richest growing District of the West, from the most popular consuming and conveying Districts in the East, and trebles my almost renders insufferable, the labours of the farmer and is some vehicles had nearly disappeared, stones were carted thitled for that purpose, and before they filled up the chasm, or the stones made their appearance on the surface, thirty waggon look were thrown into it.—Galt Reporter.

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blood of his fellow man.—Argus.

Great Western Railroad.—Pursuant to notice a meeting of the stockholders of the above company took place at the Railroad Office, in this town on Friday last. This meeting of the stockholders had been called "for the purpose of considering and adopting the agreement entered into between Sir A N. Macnab, on behalf of the company, and the corresponding committee of the company in London." John Wetenhall, Esq., late Warden of the District, was called to the chair, and T. The such and proposed the probable of the consideration of squestion purely relating to political economy, and the probable of the probable of the consideration of squestion purely relating to political economy, and the probable question purely relating to political economy, and the probable results of a particular commercial movement. Nothing could have more damaged Mr. Buchanan's commercial argument. present affairs than identifying it with past, or say existing differences on denominational questions; and though the position and experience of the writer, as a merchant of good stand ing, would under other circumstances, have impressed a dar weight on his published opinions, we cannot help thinking that weight on his published opinions, we cannot help thinking his having associated an over-zealous leaning towards his own sectional denomination, has greatly cumbered the influence of his commercial vaticinations. Whatever may be the feelings—for after all it is no more than a matter of feeling—of Mrs. Buchanan and those who follow with him, the community at large art not likely to esteem his attempted defence of Canada, against the ruinous consequences he deprecates, a whit the better, because in the same breath with which he attacks free-trade, he reviles the Bishow, each with which he attacks free-

trade, he reviles the Bishop, and spits at the Church.

In the utmost recesses of our heart we have no deeper feeling than the desire to witness this province going onward, as more and more emphatically Colonial, and dependent on the see look Country. But it is with sorrow we confess that when we look at the baneful consequences which sooner or later must result from the irresistible pressure of the new movement which recognizes foreign produce on the same footing with Colonial cell.

In his declaration, taken before Mr. Holden at Markham, Turncy alleged having had about four or five dollars in his possession when he left for Toronto, and that he received nine more dollars in the city; but in giving an account of his disbursements for purchases, he narrated payments to at least six times the amount of what he alleged to have been possessed of. In accounting for his time on the evening of the murder in the village of Markham, he explains all but "the half hour," between the summer of the numerous towns along the line, and which will form no inconsiderable item in the business of the company.

The statistics which have already been published, most fully justify the belief that the commercial importance of this line of rail road will in a few years be unequalled on the continent. The posses a most strenuous objection. The loyalty which the peor posses are most strenuous objection. The loyalty which the peor posse a most strenuous objection. The loyalty which the peor posse as most strenuous objection. The loyalty which the peor posses as a most strenuous objection. The loyalty which the peor posses are natural highway from the Mississippi to the Atlantic,—forming a link in the chain of communication between the boundless West and the maritime cities of New York her great shipping outlet for exports—we can see the boundless West and the maritime cities of New York her great shipping outlet for exports—we can see the boundless West and the maritime cities of New York her great shipping outlet for exports—we can see the boundless West and the maritime cities of New York her great shipping outlet for exports—we can see the boundless West and the maritime cities of New York her great shipping outlet for exports—we can see the boundless of the travel and traffic between these points, it being the ple of these Colonies have manifested on all occasions—the tachment they feel to the land of their birth or of their origin-meglected and undervalued as the one has been, and in man

principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept nada truly British. The torrent of Free Trade, turbid violent as it no doubt will be, cannot at one fell swoop level all our ancient landmarks, nor wash away altogether our national distinction. listinctiveness. But as the constant dropping of water will in time, wear away the hardest marble, so by degrees do we feat in time, wear away the hardest marble, so by degrees do will the British principle be worn out by the continuous process of amalgamation with a neighbouring government, with whom our necessities, not our choice, have compelled us to enter into close and friendly relations. Thus, in the progress of events, we shall buy from and sell to our Yankee neighbours—our people with the control of the co ple will more frequently visit and tarry among their people mutual interest and a common feeling will gradually grow up between us—until at last it will be difficult, if not impossible, to define the line of degree and to define the line of demarcation where British rights begin and Yankee privileges terminate. The process of amalgamation once begun, annexation is not unlikely, in due course to follow and without the interchange of a single word of contention without any distinctly visible cause of discontent—and without the interchange of a single word of contention without any distinctly visible cause of discontent—and without the cause of the content of the cause of t the display of any hostile demonstration—these Provinces may be expected to assume another position in the scale of nations. That such a result will happen is equally our conviction and our fear. It can hardly be in the lifetime of the present generation—it may not be for a century to come—God send it may not be for a centur never be-but come when it will, it is yet quite a problem whether or no the United States will then be a Republic.—To-

REWARD! - Whereas a Dwelling house, occupied by Mrs. York, and owned by Messrs. Levi Myrick and R. B. Garrison, situated on the Plank Road, about eight miles east from London, in South Dorchester, and insured with the British America Assurance Company, was wickedly and maliciously set on fire and destroyed, on the morning of Thursday the 3rd instant. This is to give notice that a Reward of Fifty Pounds will be used by the said by the said to the said the said to the said paid by the said Company upon the apprehension and convic tion of the offender, to any person or persons who shall give information that shall lead to such apprehension and conviction to W. W. Street, agent to the British America Assurance

SILVER ORE IN THE E. D .- A correspondent of the Corn wall Observer informs that journal, that a Mr. B. Baker, who owns a farm in the Eastern District, has discovered a vein of Silver ore on his property, which is said to be of a very superior description, the ore yielding no less than sixty-five per cent of pure silver. It contains also a spiriture of the contains also as a contain a contain a contain a contains a contain pure silver. It contains also a mixture of lead. NEW-BRUNSWICK APPOINTMENTS .- The Hon. Chief Jus-

tice Norton came passenger by the steamer, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheering on landing.

We understand the Hon. James Simms Attorney General has been appointed Assistant Judge, in the room of the late Hon. Judge Lilly, and E. M. Archibald, Esq., Attorney General. We believe these appointments will give general satisfaction.

The above extract is taken from the Morning Courier, of St. John's Newfoundland. The long and eminent services of Mr. Simms (for about 20 years, we believe) as Attorney General College of the Courier o fully entitled him to this promotion. It always affords us pleasure when we see in our Colonial Governments that old and aithful servants of the Crown meet the just reward of their nerits .- Toronto Patriot.

# United States.

THE ATLANTIC .- The appalling wreck of the new steamer Atlantic, in the sheltered water of Long Island Sound, has been the sad prevailing topic of conversation and public interest for the last two or three days. The news was perfectly astounding as she was the finest steamer ing as she was the finest steamer recently set afloat, and built expressly for the rough weather of winter-passages. Hersplendour of structure and ornament had made her, for a month of two past, an object of great curiosity; and what with her remarkable speed, her sumptuous accommodations, her noble shape and admirable management, travellers took unusual pains to choose her alternate day for their journey to and fro. She was more known and admired, probably, than any one of these "Ay" ing hotels" of the American waters.

We have, ourselves, a particularly strong impression of her majestic beauty in motion. We chanced to be a passenger in the rival boat, the Oregon, on a lovely evening last autumn, when the two steamers ran out together from the Battery piet, and kept passing and repassing, or running wheal to wheel, as and kept passing and repassing, or running wheel to wheel, as long as the daylight lasted. Both boats were crowded with sengers. We had friends on the deck of the Atlantic, with whom we could speak most of the time, and the firemen of the two boats amused themselves with joking across from one engine room to the other, tossing over bits of coal, laughing at any slackening of way, and, in fact, but for the swift foam receding between us at the rate of the sufficient party. ceding between us at the rate of twenty odd miles an seeming as much in company, and as quietly at rest, as if talk ing across the two galleries of a hotel. We noticed, we remember, the un-tremulous steadiness of the Atlantic. A spray veiled the flying circle of her powerful wheel; but, eye was removed from the busy beauty of that, the vast frame

of G Fo Bush G

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION .- Beatty's Powder Mills, near Baltimore, U. S. exploded on the morning of the 23rd ult., with most calamitous effect. Five men were blown to atoms. It is said that there were not less than 2 tons of powder in the mills. rounding country for a considerable distance, including even the city of Baltimore, was violently shaken, as if by an earthquake. A Philadelphia paper gives the following descrip-

"On repairing to the scene of disaster, the three large buildings (70 yards apart), belonging to the mill, were scattered over were five men in the building at the time of the explosion, and they were blown into hundreds of fragments—legs, arms, heads, masses of flesh and bones were scattered in every direction, and the men in the land they were blown into hundreds of fragments—legs, arms, heads, masses of flesh and bones were scattered in every direction, and the case. more than a hundred yards from the mill. The houses for a mile and a half in the country were more or less damaged; doors were force. were forced open, windows broken and prostrated by its effects.

No idea can be formed as to the cause of the explosion, as all

Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in the witnesses were instantly killed. One of the workmen left superior style. the mill a few minutes before the accident, and the hands were at that time at work at their regular business. The names of the five persons who lost their lives by this disaster are Jas. Bash, Francis Woodward, William Brandon, a German named Knoop, and a coloured man named Nelson Wigner."

TAMPICO, on the coast of Mexico, has been captured by the aval forces under Commodores Conner and Perry. It was keen without the continues to taken without resistance, the Mexican garrison having been previously withdrawn and directed to repair to the interior.

This is in accordance with Santa Anna's policy, of abandoning all the dist.

all the distant and weak points and concentrating his lorces in the heart of the country.

The accounts from Washington assure us that a new plan of operations will be adopted as soon as General Scott reaches the scene of action. What the new plan is, does not yet clearly appear. One letter says that the march in the direction of Monterey will be abandoned, and the route by Tampico substituted; while another letter avers, that the whole army will fall back on the line of the Rio Grande, and the United States be back on the line of the Rio Grande, and the United States be content with their two conquests of California and New Mexico. Other rumours are affoat, such as a meditated attack on the Content with their two conquests of California and New Mexico. Other rumours are affoat, such as a meditated attack on the Content rumours are affoat, such as a meditated attack on the Con the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, but they are not traceable to

The intelligence of another political overturn at the city of Mexico seems to rest on no sufficient foundation, as well as the report that General Almonte is to be sent to England. Internal distributions of the control of t nal disputes at such a moment seem inconceivable; but the Spanish character is a riddle. The story of Santa Anna having as ing seized a conducta of two millions of dollars, bound to England d, and of being obliged to surrender it, has not yet assumed a sufficiently definite shape to enable us to make the necessary comments on such a transaction. - Albion.

WASHINGTON .- THE CASTLE OF VERA CRUZ TO BE ATTACKED.

(From the Philadelphia Enquirer.) The Washington Fountain learns from the "best authority that all idea of a peace with the Mexicans upon the present plan of operations has been utterly abandoned by the government—that it back to Castle of that it has been determined to take at all hazards the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and to occupy it and the port of Vera until our subborn enemy shall be reduced to submission—that Tampico, Mazatlan, Alvarado, Tabasco, Campeachy, and every other Maria other Mexican port at which trade can be carried on, is to be seized and held by our forces—that Gen. Taylor has been entrusted with full trusted with full power and positive orders to harass and destroy the enemy in the enemy in every possible way, and so soon as the new rein forcement. forcements, which are to be increased immediately to the utmost Point allowed by law, shall reach the scene of operations, to the rules of civilized warfare, is be given hereafter to the enemy until he sues for peace, and shall make restitution for the entire expenses of the war; and finally, Gen. Scott is to be sent to the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) to direct the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion) the seat of

IMPORTANT RUMOUR FROM VERA CRUZ .- A postscript to a letter dated Point Isabel, Nov. 11th, 6 P.M., received in this a letter dated Point Isabel, Nov. 11th, 6 p.m., received in this city last evening, from an officer in the army, states that a report had just reached the Point, via Monterey, that Vera Cruz had been taken by the American squadron, after a hard-fought action. The loss on both sides was stated to have been very great. Proposed 27th

## Commercial.

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New York, Dec. 5.—Flour demand limited. Michigan has been sales in Grain; p. 5.25c., and Genessee at 5,31c. @ 5,37½c. Very few Buyers generally were waiting for the arrival of the Steamer at Boston. erally were waiting for the arrival of the Steamer at

MONTREAL. Prices are on the decline. The Navigation has closed, ORT OF MONTREAL.—Statement of Number of Vessels from Sea,

Medical Referee—Dr. Robt. Gunn.

Barrie—S. Sanford, Esq.

Very Vessels. Tonnage. ... 202 51,295 ... 221 55,968 4,673

More this year .. 19 Trinity House, Montreal, Nov. 24, 1846. CHURCH SOCIETY.



W. H. RIPLEY.

The following appointments for Parochial Meetings in the above Districts have been made, to which the attention of the Clergy and Laity generally is particularly requested: Cavan, (St. John's) Tuesday, " 19 " ... 11 A.M. do (St. Paris) Tuesday, " 19 " ... 3 P. M. 20 " ... 10 л. м. Wednesday " 20

do (St. Paul's) Wednesday "
Perrytown, Wednesday "
Grafton, Thursday " Thursday " 21 " ... 3 P. M.
Thursday " 21 " ... 11 A. M.
Frida. 7 P. Friday The Annual Meeting will be held in St. John's Church, ort Home Port Hope, on Thursday, January 28, at 7 P. M. Port Hope, Dec. 8, 1846. J. SHORTT, Secretary.

GORE AND WELLINGTON BRANCH. The next Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee, will be held in the Sunday School Room, Hamilton, on Tuesday of held in the Sunday School Room, held in day the 22nd Dec., at 12 o'clock. As the arrangements for the Parochial Annual Meetings, and likewise for the District Annual Meeting will then be made, it is particularly desirable that there should be a full attendance of the Members of the Hamilton, 8th Dec., 1846.

GOVERNESS WANTED. TO INSTRUCT THREE LITTLE GIRLS, the eldest of Guelph. For further particulars apply to Mr. W. H. PARKER, Bushy Farm, Guelph

Young Ladies' Seminary. RS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the business thereof is now it satisfies ness thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuttion, and other particulars made known on application to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLFN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House,

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. 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. ALSO, A SELECTION OF

SUPERIOR VESTINGS,

R. CUTHBERT, BOOK-BINDER,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c., R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants gene-

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, all the distant and weak points and concentrating his forces in

CAPITAL, £500,000, STERLING.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. DIRECTORS: T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, Chairman.

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ulation of premiums The peculiar benefit secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department.

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CHARLES C. SMALL, Esq., Clerk of the Crown.
Standing Counsel - The Hon. J. E. SMALL.
Medical Examiner—HENRY SULLIVAN, Esq., M.R.C.S.L. Agent—E. Goldsmith, Esq.
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AGENTS.

Niagara—C. L. Hall, Esq., Solcitor.

Medical Examiner for Queenston and Niagara—Dr. Lowe.

Lowe. Messrs. Boulton & Cockburn. Cobourg—Messis, Boulton & Cockbu Medical Examiner—Dr. Austin, Port Hope—William Millard, Esq. Medical Examiner—Dr. HICKMAN. Peterboro'—W. H. WRIGHTON, Esq. Medical Examiner—Dr. Hav.
Bytown—R. Harvey, Jr., Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Examiner—Dr. Morson. Grafton-John Steele, Esq. Whitby-PETER M. NICOL, Esq. Barrie-S. SANFORD, Esq. Medical Referee-Dr. Pass. Orillia – A. Paterson, Esq. Medical Referee—Dr. Ardagh. Amherstburgh—Jas. Kevill, Esq. Medical Referee-Dr. REYNOLDS Morpeth-Jas. Nation, Esq. Medical Referee—Dr. Rolls. Newmarket—Wm. Roe, Esq. Streetsville-B. SWITZER, Esq. Meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Medical Referee—Dr. DIXIE.

Toronto, will be held on Goderich-Daniel Lizars, Esq. Medical Referee-WEDNESDAY the 16th St. Thomas—E. ERMATINGER, Esq. instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M., Medical Referee at the Society's House, Simcoe-D. Campbell, Esq. in the City of Toronto Medical Referee—Dr. Coverton.

Chippawa—Jas. Macklem, Esq. Medical Referee—Dr. Macklem. By order of the Lord St. Catherines—George Rykert, Esq. Medical Referee—Dr. Carson.

United States Branch. Office-74 Wall Street, New York. Hon. J. Leander Starr,
General Agent,
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MEDICAL STUDENT.

RESPECTABLE YOUTH will be received as an A Articled Pupil, with every advantage for studying the Profession; and to be treated as one of the Family .- A Pre-Apply to C. Jones, L.M.P., Surgeon, &c., at the late residence of Dr. Clarke, Market Square, Guelph.

PRIVATE TUITION.

GENTLEMAN competent to assist Students preparing for Matriculation at the University, or for the First Examination by the Benchers, would be happy to meet with nployment. Good references can be given.

EDUCATION. MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she de-

number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for education, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a preseminently healthy place, and few if Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School. TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer. Thorold, August, 1846.

A N ENGLISH LADY, long accustomed to Tuitron, will be happy to engage in a family as Resident Governess.

Apply to the Office of this Paper.

respectability. She must be fully competent to Teach

Music and Singing: one who speaks French would be preferred.

Tayonto No. 20, 1846 484-tf. Address, (Post-paid) Box 124, Post Office, Hamilton. [488-4] Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

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PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS, HALF-BOUND. THE DIARY for 1846, published by the Subscriber

having met with a favourable reception, he is induced to print a much larger number of copies for 1847, and is thereby enabled to reduce the price from 7s. 6d. to Five Shillings. It is printed on fine Letter Paper, and contains a separate space for every day in the year, for Memoranda, &c., with the days of the week and month printed at the head of the respec-The Calendar and a variety of other useful information is

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

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Volume 1st contains the Public Acts. Volume 1st contains the Public Acts.

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Either of which volumes may be had separate. The price at which they have hitherto been sold has been £5 for the two Volumes, and as a very limited number of copies were printed, they will soon become scarce. HENRY ROWSELL,

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. Just Published: ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1847.

MONTAINING a great variety of useful information, and Handsome Steel Engraving The London Terminus of the Brighton & Dover Railroad.

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THE MAPLE LEAF; OR, CANADIAN ANNUAL.

THE Subscriber begs have to announce, that he has made arrangements for publishing an Annual Volume, with the above title, suitable for Christmas Gifts and New Year's Presents.

The first (for 1847) is now far advanced, and will be ready for delivery about the middle of December.

THE ENGRAVINGS. Ten in namber, are by the most eminent Loudon Artists. For the contributions to the LITERARY DEPARTMENT. the Publisher is indebted to Canada alone. It will be of the quarto size, and handsomely Bound. Price,-One Pound Five Shillings. HENRY ROWSELL,

Toronto, Nov. 25, 1846. JUST PUBLISHED, The Churchman's Almanac FOR 1847.

PRICE FOURPENCE, CONTAINING FIFTY-TWO PAGES of its usual variety of Ecclesiastical and general information, among which is included the list of Post Offices, Post Masters, Rates of Postage, &c. &c. For sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; at the Booksellers' in the various parts of the Province; and at the Publisher's, HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

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November 27, 1846.

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INDIAN OFFICE, Toronto, 18th Novamber, 1846. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on and after the Twentieth day of December next, the undermentioned LOTS OF LAND, in the Township of Tyendinaga, will be

Lot 33. 9th Concession

34, 9th 35, 9th

38, 9th

488.4

T. G. ANDERSON,

INDIAN OFFICE,

Toronto, 18th November, 1846.

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Application and payments must be made at this Office, and letters on the subject post-paid. Value Value SITUATION. without ments. ..... 100 do 24, 5th 25, 5th 26, 5th ...... 100 do 25 0 10 0 33, 5th 35, 5th 37, 5th 4 and 5 100 do 39, 5th 100 do Lot 18, 5th Concession, North Range, ..... 100 Acres 10 100 do N.E. side 21, 5th 22, 5th 100 do 22 10 100 do 100 do 100 do 20 0 100 do 100 do Lot 10. 6th Concession 100 Acres 12 10 100 do 17, 6th 100 do 21, 6th 22, 6th 100 do 12 10 . 100 do 27, 6th 12 10 12 10 100 do 13 and 14 100 do 7 10 15 0 3 and 4 N.E. side 39, 6th 100 do 15 0 10 0 Lot 10, 6th Concession 10 0 10 0 100 do 15. 6th 100 do 11 and 12 17, 6th N. W. side Young-street ... 100 do 6 and 7 S.E. side Gore A. N. W. side Queen-street ... 22, 6th . 100 do 24. 6th 100 do 30, 6th 100 do 5 and 6 27 10 25 0 100 do and W. side King-street 33, 6th . 100 do 25 0 N.W. side Queen-street . 40. 6th 100 do 25 0 25 0 100 do 20 0 15 0 100 do 100 do S.E. side Queen street ... 20 0 . 100 do 15 0 20 0 22, 7th 100 do .. 100 20 0 . 100 do 7 and 8 and E. side King-street ..... 100 8 and 9 S.E. side Queen-street and W. side King-street 37, 7th 38, 7th 100 do ..... 100 do 12 10 100 do N. W. side Young-street . 100 do

8 and 9 }

..... 100 do

..... 100

..... 100

..... 100 do

South Range, ...... 100 Acres

3. 8th

14, 8th

16, 8th

40. 8th Lot 7, 8th Concession

38, 8th

14, 9th

22, 9th

. 100 do

and King-streets
N. side of Brock-street 1. 2 and 3 15 0 12 and 13 T. G. ANDERSON, INDIAN LANDS.

on N. side Brock-street

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4 and N.W. Brock-street

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Gore B. At the corner of Brock?

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15 0

12 10

15 0

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Lot 18, 9th Concession, 196 Acres,..... 5s. Od. per Acres 140 do ...... 5s. 0d. 20, 190 do ...... 5s. 0d. 200 do ...... 5s. Od. 200 do ...... 5s. Od. 200 do ...... 5s. Od. 190 do ...... 5s. Od. 120 do ...... 5s. Od. 190 do ..... 5s. Od. 80 do ..... TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder in three equal annual instal-

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King Street, Toronto. THOMAS BROWN respectfully announces that he has commenced the above Business, and humbly solicits the patronage of the Gentry, Law Professors, and Public generally

of Toronto and the vicinity; T. B. carried on the Bookbinding Business in the North of England for 30 years, and had the support of many of the No bility, Law Gentiemen, and respectable inhabitants of that part; and having a Prime and extensive collection of Orna-

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undermentioned VILLAGE LOTS, in Shannonville, Township of Typendinaga, Victoria District, Canada West, will be open for Sala on and affort he West, will be open for Sala on and affort he West, will be open for Sala on and affort he West, will also keep a well-selected stock of the most popular He will also keep a well-selected stock of the most popular Works, in every branch of Literature,—Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, and School Books in great variety; Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books always on hand, or ruled and made to order. Writing Paper, Pass Books, Pens, Ink, and every article in the Stationery line.

Country dealers and Schools supplied at the lowest prices .-A large supply of Wesleyan Hymn Books daily expected from the London Book Room, and several copies of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, dieret from Messrs. Tegg, of London. Toronto, Nov. 5th, 1846.

BANK NOTICE. THE Business of the BRANCH BANK of MONTREAL will be transacted in their New Banking House, corner f Yonge and Front Streets, on and after Thursday, the 5th

W. WILSON, Cashier. Branch Bank, Montreal, Toronto, Oct., 26. 1846.

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

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, and Public generally, that he has now received his Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which be is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that annot fail to give satisfaction.

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SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

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

WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c No. 6, King Street East, Toronto. R ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Scals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry nearly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

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

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

July 14, 1846.

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BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework...... 1 10 0

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

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

Mrs. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrusn 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 Adelaide Street) March, 1845. EDUCATION.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches 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. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

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CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, YORK STREET.

MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of unremitting 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. Wanted, FOR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified, CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary

will be paid. Apply to PETER DAVY, Esq., or DR. STEWART BIRTHS.

At "The Refuge," Sorel, on the 17th ult., Mrs. Antrobus of a daughter.
At Ashfield, in the County of Huron, on Saturday, Nov.
21st., the lady of Robert Proudfoot, Esq., of a daughter. MARRIED. At St. John's Church, Prescott, on the 3rd instant, by the

At St. John's Church, Prescott, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. E. J. Boswell, the Rev. Henry Patton, Rector of Cornwall, to Georgina, daughter of the late George Dodson, Esq., of Lichfield, Staffordshire, England.

On the 1st December, by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Rector London, C. W., Frederick W. Diggle, Esq., Lieutenant 82nd Regt., son of Lieut. Diggle, K.H., late 52nd Regt., and equerry to Her Majesty, to Miss Jane Holman, daughter of Mr. George

Holman, of London, C. W. At Niagara Falls, on the 28th of November, D'Arcy, eldest son of James Boulton, Esq., of Niagara, to Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of the late George F. Corbet, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Lieut. General George Glasgow, R. A. At Waterford, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. S. Griffin,

Mr. D. J. A. Merritt, of that place, to Miss Sarah Maria, daughter of Mr. Samuel Dolson, of St. Catherines, In this city, on Sunday, the 6th instant, Margaret Wardlaw. relict of the late John Skirving, Esquire, Forres, Morayshire,

On Friday, the 4th instant, Mrs. Charles Jones, reliet of the NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL,
TORONTO.

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 leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-selected stock of

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins,

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

with

LETTERS received to Thursday, November 19:

nanner, and on moderate terms.

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.
Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

A. D. Ferrier, Esq.; D. Burn, Esq. (the parcel was sent on the 3rd inst.); Lemuel Pope, Esq., rem.; Robert Long, Esq., rem.; Wm. Lawson, Esq., rem.; John Patton, Esq.; Rev. J.
G. Geddes.

happy persons who have left the Church, and who, by not to escape so easily. joining Dissenters, have become guilty of the dreadful sin of schism.

he as often went to the meeting-house as to the church, nation in so young a person." he was in that respect more inconsistent and more "I wonder, then, if such be the case, why he has blameworthy than if, upon some conscientious scruple, he had quited the communion in which he was born.

It is even better to be cold, than lukewarm; for, as it

Two their, it such be the case, why he has so great a repugnance to hear what is good, and to speak about the state of his soul."

Surely Mr. Watts you feil to make allowages for the true benefit of the public. It It is even better to be cold, than lukewarm; for, as it "Surely, Mr. Watts you fail to make allowance for was the Barons who obtained Migna Charta—they resisted the BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS, has been truly said, "decision of purpose, and consistency of action, even on the wrong side, are ever both twelve years old to speak to one so much older than tency of action, even on the wrong side, are ever both twelve years old to speak to one so much older than they have not been far wrong.—Patriot. more respectable, and more hopeful, than courses and himself about the state of his soul? To mention noallegiances which are incompatible."

of the contents of his Bible, and he therefore persuaded confidence with a comparative stranger." plained of the difficulties he found in making out the you were to hear my boy Zachary talk!" meaning of parts of Iroly Writ, Watts would shake his "I should not think the better of him for being a head and say, "Ah, none can understand Scripture fluent talker, Mr. Watts," replied the Vicar. "I rabut those to whom it is given to do so;"-meaning, ther look to deeds than to words, as the evidences of thereby, that he was himself one of the few who had a person's real character." such a privilege, and that his neighbour was in a state "So do I," replied the shoemaker colouring, for his of darkness,

judgement, he would offer to explain what his neigh- to him for any length of time." the wiser for his instructions, and though, in fact, they he may attract more notice, and be more praised."

he was a weak, silly man, carried away with vanity him. and self conceit. So, as I say, being puffed up with his small stock of knowledge, he was fond of wandering about from one church to another, and from one meetheard, and quite satisfied in his own mind that nobody's judgment was so good as his own. It followed, of a fall took place, and crushed him," said the Vicar. and artful enough to deceive him whenever they wished | could to destroy him." to do so. As for his trade, that fell off just as was to "Oh, impossible!" exclaimed the Vicar, with the be expected. First it began to be said that "his ser- most entire incredulity of manner. mons," as folks called them, "were better than his shoes;" by which it was pretty clearly insinuated that makers; and then, in no long time, it was found out, speak to you again." that his leather was becoming worse, and his stitching careless, and his soles no better than brown paper;

Fortunately for Andrew Jolliffe several of his school. The scarce to 5s. The "respectable farmer," should have delaycontented and disagreeable, as before he had been vain for evil, and get Andrew into fresh trouble.

them," observed Harry, sharply enough.

that matter," replied Joseph Watts with ready incon- Judgment-day! sistency. "But no, it's not that. Everything goes by favouritism with great folks; and those who will Deferred Extracts of Colonial Intelligence. scrape and bow, and cringe, can get what they please.

Harry could hardly help smiling for he knew that in a higher rank, but he judged it better to make no that a union of the whole of the British Provinces in North had a fine sentence or two which he was very fond of makes the following remarks;—

"It may be that the English Government have the matters in the matters in the control of makes the following remarks;—

"It may be that the English Government have the matters in the control of makes the following remarks;—

"It may be that the English Government have the matters in the control of the control o So there was a pause.

"Well," said he at length, kicking the bed on which

"A pretty job you made of it!" continued the shoe-

"I don't think I'm likely to go anywhere again in u

hurry," said Andrew with a good-humoured smile. off a great deal better than you have deserved," re- are entertained."

Andrew scarce knew what to say in reply to this.

Certainly he had done a rash thing, but Joseph Watts ought, as it seemed, to be the last to reproach him with it, seeing that the act of rashness had saved Zachary Watts' life, though it had cost Andrew his leg. Perhaps, thought he to himself, he means that I tempted.

Providence which was a strickly served to the restriction of the results o ed Providence, which was certainly wrong: at any rate God might have punished me yet more severely six advance, when they say that a union of the whole British Providence are any six and the notion, but are fully convinced of the truth of what they rate God might have punished me yet more severely vinces are any six and the severely vinces are seve

"I hope you do; and I suppose you repent what you did," said the shoemaker.

drew with great sincerity, supposing Watts to allude opposite tendencies. Republicanism and aristocratic Monarchy to the cost at which Zachary's life had been saved.

must be I' exclaimed the shoemaker indignantly, "I'm sure it is high time," he continued, "that somebody meaks to you about the state of your poor soul. Your together in politics, unless the current of their most beautiful spectroms in panasapay. In practice they never founded a colony without transplanting in it an exact transcript of the constitution of the parent state. They saw well enough that it was impossible for people to think together in politics, unless the current of their thoughts was rich friends have pampered your body, but they have quite neglected that which is of more value than the waterfalls; they saw that if even a sluice were broken, and not body. But that's the way with all of them, blinded repaired, that current would begin to flow in an opposite direcwith vanity, and besotted with their good things!"

"Indeed, Master Watts, you are quite wrong. Mr. Warlingham has been with me to teach me, and to C read with me every day, or almost every day since my a Union of the whole Provinces. If no attempt is to be made

"Well, he's not here now," said Joseph Watts,

Harry Martin who had moved towards the window. Harry pointed; and then muttering something to himself in a dissatisfied tone, took up his hat, and, slamwith the throne we leave any of our readers to judge. We
him to grasp, and thereby save his life: but stupified by the ming the door after him, quitted the cottage, leaving mess of his words and mauner. limbs for ene year's quiet repose.

"How is little Jolliffe to-day?" asked the Vicar, as It is said that in advocating a hereditary Upper House we he met the shoemaker coming out of the cottage.

"Well enough seemingly in body, Sir," replied Joseph, with a strong emphasis on the last word, which ever exist without a strong aristeracy. Only two kinds of Mr. Watts was a shoemaker by trade, and lived, comment on it, for he had had too much experience was not lost on Mr. Warlingham, though he made no comment on it, for he had had too much experience of the same kidney—both equally transied. In a rapublic it is diamond on the same kidney—both equally transied. not in Yateshull parish, but in an adjoining hamlet, of Joseph's powers of unprofitable talking to wish to where there were a considerable number of those un- invite a religious discussion. However the Vicar was year in the United States—in a despotism the sword of the

"A melancholy case that, Sir," said Watts.

thing else, how is it likely that at his time of life he Mr. Watts was one of those people who exemplify should have acquired the power of expressing his in-

himself, he would expound the passage. And pretty him," said the Vicar very gravely. "I do not say paragraph headed "A Voice from the Colonies." nonsense he generally made of it, but that was all one that he may not be sincere; but I warn you that so obtain it a reading. We perused it eagerly, and its contents to Joseph Watts. Those who knew him would not sure as you give him encouragement to be often talklisten to him; but those who were ignorant and knew ing about his religious feelings, you will be tempting for the reflection that such tales may, notwithstanding our efforts to the contrary, do much mischief among readers who

All this notoriety Mr. Watts liked very much, for life, like that wretched Merry Andrew as they call

"Watts!" exclaimed the Vicar in amazement, "What do you mean?" "I presume, Sir, you know how the accident hap-

ing house to another, passing his censures on what he pened by which his leg was broken?" replied Watts.

course, that he neglected the duties of that state of "Is that all you know, Sir," asked Watts with a ribly in value. life to which it had pleased God to call him. Though sarcastic smile. "If you will inquire, you will find the corn of Canada is not able to secure a price that will repay making great profession about ruling his family and that Jolliffe was trying to push my poor boy into the household well, his children were very ill-conditioned, pit,—for he had quarrelled with him,—and that it was trict, we learn that last year there was a ready market for demure enough in their father's presence, but mis- a mere chance, as we should call it, that he was not wheat at 5s, the bushel of 60lbs, weight; this year there is but chievous, and rude, and ill-conducted when out of it, buried under the marl when it fell. Jolliffe did all he

"Ask Zachary, Sir," replied Watts.

"I shall prefer asking some of the other witnesses," his shoes were worse made than those of other shoe. answered the Vicar, "and when I have done so, I will

and next it was remarked that his much talking made there was no difficulty in arriving at the truth; and dent. But what will our readers say to the startling anno him dry, and that he was getting into the habit of quenching his thirst by drinking spirits. True, he never got very tipsy; but was he ever quite sober?—

Why was his face so pale, and his eyes so red, and and another than the present that the true state of the case, had gone home with a lie on his tongue, had persuaded his foolish parent that Andrew was the person to blame, and had ever into the true state of the sping, to put their farms in the market, and it is much to be feared that this country will lose many good subject to the present of the sping, to put their farms in the market, and it is much to be feared that this country will lose many good subject to the present of the pres why did his hand shake so much? The end of it Andrew was the person to blame, and had ever in- jects, and Canada many English farmers, by the repeal of the was, that he neglected his trade, his trade left him, duced his father to keep the matter secret for a time, Corn Laws. If Yankee produce is to come into the Home and then becoming a distressed man, he grew as dis- because, as he alleged, he did not wish to return evil market at the same rate as the crops of our Colonies, who can

about him, "so, there's nobody at home. Where's Mrs. Jolliffe?"

determined that in justice to the other boys he could not allow Zachary Watts to remain any longer in Yateshull School: and therefore in spite of Andrew's vous effect. The climate and soil of our republican neighbours "Gone up to Lady Jane's, Master Watts, for some intreaties that he might be spared, he was expelled. are only superior to ours in the imagination

and might be the means of corrupting some of you." knife duels. There must be stronger inducements than these So Zachary was turned out of the school in disgrace; to sap the foundations of well-tried Canadian Loyalty, which, Hall than you do; but she never sends us any of her good things. Well, we can do very well without a measure which hurt his father's vanity so much, that thank Providence, was never more undoubted and universal thank Providence, was never more undoubted and universal thank Providence. The statement we have italicised concerning he immediately left the Church, and joined himself to the dissenters. In the hope of paining Mr. Warling- face of the rapid rise in the value of real estate throughout the ham, he was not afraid to peril his own soul! Surely Province, and of the fact, to which as to several Townships we "Tut! I'm no better off than my neighbours for persons who so act, will be found speechless in the can testify from our own observation, that an unprecedented

UNION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES .- The Buffalo Com-Harry could hardly help smiling for he knew that watts manner was even offensively servile to those lent here, that the English Ministry are at length persuaded America is the only one which can secure a safely-working

above stated under advisement, but we doubt. There is in Canada a very strong feeling in favour of a change of the pre-Andrew was lying, and thereby jarring the poor boy's whole frame. "How do you get on?" "Pretty well, thank you, Master Watts." replied the patient. ting connection and set up, not a republic, but an independent constitutional Monarchy, closely allied to Great Britain. The maker. "You won't go into a marl-pit again in a last party wishes independance in view of the great capabilities and resources of Canada, but dreads Democracy, and thinks the Imperial Government would be more likely to favour the proect of an Independent Movarchy than any other scheme. "You may think yourself well off. You have got is utopian A monarchy could never exist alongside of a republic, and we allude to the scheme merely to show what notions

Upon this we would observe, that though he may be correct n stating the views of the two smaller parties that he describes for my many sins. So, said Andrew, "Yes, indeed, I have been most mercifully dealt with, and I hope I feel grateful for being spared."

winces, accompanied by a full transfusion of all the elements of the British Constitution, is the only one likely to preserve the Canadas in connection, as colonies, with the mother country for any length of time. They think that this is the only way to prevent the establishment of a "constitutional Monarchy closely allied to Great Britain." They think so for the followu did," said the shoemaker.
"No indeed, Master Watts, I do not," replied Ancan just as little exist together, as fire and water—storm and calm. The ancients found this out, and made it the founda-"Then what a miserable, hard-hearted wretch you tion of some of their most beautiful speculations in philosophy together in politics, unless the current of their thoughts was lirected by the same institutions-the same banks, dams and tion, and would deepen as it continued, antil the course of the river was entirely changed.

It is to give an opportunity for restoring this similarity of constitution, that the Conservatives of Canada are auxious for to give us what we were promised in 1791, it is better that we remain as we are. At that time it was distinctly stated, and "Well, he's not here now," said Joseph Watts, "so I'll give you a little instruction. Hand me over your Bible."

"I am much obliged to you," answered Andrew "Female as we are. At that time it was distinctly state, and heartily concurred in by all parties in the British Parliament, that we should have the full advantage of entire British institutions. That we should have the same hereditary sovereign acting by a single representative, a hereditary Upper House, diately to follow; but the impetus given to the cance by their with some hesitation, "but if you please I had rather wait for Mr. Warlingham. He mostly comes about and an elective lower one. When the Constitution was then framed, it was sketched out for a wilderness, but it was distinctly said that we should have the first immediately—the men were thrown violently into the water. One of them, a men were thrown violently into the water. One of them, a third as soon as the number and intelligence of the colonists very respectable man, named Thomas Crow, a cooper, working

wish to introduce lordly tyrants, and Heaven knows what other chimæras dire. We wish no such thing. But we are convinced that no free, limited, constitutional monarchy can fort-for a despot takes note of none but prominent leaders, "I do not think so," observed Mr. Warlingham, "I while the mance of a mon extens from the and. With a powerful aris-Mr. Watts did not call himself a Dissenter, but, as have rarely seen so much patience and cheerful resig-MISTAKEN NOTIONS OF THE PRESENT POSITION OF CA-

the truth of the proverb, that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." He had a very decent knowledge little shyness in his nature as to be ready to make a ly inform him of facts concerning himself of which he has himself that he understood it. If a neighbour com-plained of the difficulties he found in making out the perhaps prone to imagine that we are not altogether in darkness touching the leading facts connected with the state of our wellloved country, might, were it not matter for more serious consideration, be amused at the very novel and original statements and on most subjects, well informed British newspapers. Of this, the following is a remarkable instance:—In a late number of the Pictorial Times (October 31), a journal which, by means And then, having unbounded reliance on his own conversation is so edifying, that I could sit and listen of its attractive illustrations, appearing almost as soon as the news of the events can reach the reader, as well as by the amount of useful information it contains, has acquired a large bour thought obscure, and having plenty to say for "Take care that you do not make a hypocrite of circulation here as well as at home, is a prominent editoria have not the means of knowing the story to be unfounded, and had only been bewildered with hard words, and expressions which conveyed no meaning to their minds, they would occasionally lift up their hands and eyes judgment questioned. "He is no hypocrite, and what is more Sir though be may be no favourite of yours."

"My son, Sir, is no hypocrite," said Watts, looking angry and affronted, for he could not bear to have his judgment questioned. "He is no hypocrite, and what is more Sir though be may be no favourite of yours. and exclaim, "What a wonderful man is Mr. Watts, is more, Sir, though he may be no favourite of yours, been most disastrous to our North American Colonies." This would never have attempted a fellow-creature's position we believe not to be a true one, and appeal to the present state and prospects of the colony for the correctness of ou views; but it being a matter of opinion, and not at present having time or space to discuss its merits, we are willing to let our Pictorial friend have the full benefit of his opinion, and the credence of all he can get to agree with him. The follow ing statement would be strange, if true; but fortunately for u it is strangely incorrect:—"The bounty on their corn is re "He was playing very foolishly in the marl-pit, when fall took place, and crushed him," said the Vicar.

"It that all you know Sir" asked Watts with a moved—the favour to their produce is within a during the temporary sunshine of political favour, have sught terribly in value. The sun and property in land, purchased during the temporary sunshine of political favour, have sught terribly in value. the cost of harvesting and threshing. Let us give an actua case. By a letter from a respectable farmer in the Gore Dis one buyer to make an offer, and his price is two shillings for 70

to 75lbs, of wheat, according to quality." This every on knows to be wide of the mark; but it shows how readily mis statements are believed, even by those who ought to know much better. Wheat we know was sold at 5s. last year as fact a degree of unbealthy excitement about the trade. files of the last two months, prices have ranged from four to five shillings, and have been steady for good grain at 4s. 9d. ed and informed himself better before writing to his correspon express surprise if the superior climate and soil of their republi-can neighbours should before long attract the regard and secure When Mr. Warlingham ascertained these facts, he determined that in justice to the other boys he could soil of British North America?" Now, were such to be the "Gone up to Lady Jane's, Master Watts, for some broth for Andrew," replied Harry Martin.

"Humph!" ejaculated the shoemaker in a dissatisfied tone, "I think her ladyship might attend to her own neighbours first. I live half a-mile nearer the

> like the sunset of our prosperity? -British Canadian, THE ARTS IN MONTREAL .- A meeting of the Artists, resident in this city, has been held, at which it was resolved to have an exhibition of paintings somewhere about Christmas next. We are also informed that it is the intention of these gentlemen to institute an Art-Union here, on the principle of those which have been so successful in London and other large towns in England. We do not believe that there is any great taste for the fine arts in this city, at present, but we believe that such a taste is arising and that the exhibition to which we allude will have the effect of increasing it, until the artists, who have taken up their residences amongst us, will find that their works are as much appreciated here, as they are in other civilised communities. It is an undoubted fact that there are in Montreal at this present time several artists whose works are of a most creditable description, but they have very little encouragement. People here seem to have an idea that they encourage art by buying old pictures; this is a great mistake, and it is a lasting consolation to us that their short-sightednescauses them often to be most splendidly taken in. We know a case in which a gentleman of this town bought a picture, which was sold to him as a genuine production of the old mas-ters, heaven save the mark! and which he verily believed to be so-on minute examination it was discovered that the canvass on which the picture was painted was of American manufac ture, being actually marked with the maker's name! We have no hesitation in stating our conviction that no such thing as a genuine picture of any old master of celebrity exists in Canada. The genuine pictures of the great masters are too well known and bear too high a price ever to fall into the hands of the deal ers who occasionally visit this city. Some papers have recent ly been published in England, and, we believe, republished by ither the Albion or Anglo-American, in which the humbug of the picture dealers is completely exposed. The truth is, that the pictures of the old masters are copied in Italy and even in London and Paris by hundreds, and the appearance of antiquity is given to them by expedients which are fully detailed in e papers to which we allude. There are hundreds of men in England and other places who hug themselves in the sweet de-lusion that they possess undoubted originals of Titiau, Rubens, Raphael and others, whereas they are nothing but copies exe cuted perhaps only a few months before, and sold to picture dealers for a few pounds. We cannot understand the feeling that leads people to prefer these so-called old pictures, which if they considered but a moment, they would know from the very price they paid for them to be impostures, to the really good paintings of modern artists. If these men really love art and wish to promote its interests, they may be assured that purcha-

breadth of wheat has been sown this autumn. Does this look

ous pictures is not the way to do it. Art is like every other business. It cannot flourish unless t is supported, and liberally too. Artists must live as well as other men, and when it is considered that the production of good picture is not only the work of time, but the result of good picture is not only the work of the property of laborious study, it may be readily conceived that no artist can afford to sell it for the trumpery price which most can sell to pay for a modern picture. This is a subject to which we shall probably return, ere the day fixed for the exhibition of the works of the artists of Montreal. In the mean time we can only express our conviction that the step they have taken is one in the right direction, and calculated not only to give them an opportunity of exhibiting their works, but als to excite in the community at large a taste for the beauties of

"I see him coming down the road now," observed larry Martin who had moved towards the window.

Joseph Watts looked in the direction to which the large of the direction to which the large of the large have at all events had more restlessness in our internal relations suddenness of the accident, he was unaware of the means of esming the door after him, quitted the cottage, leaving than we ever had, and the nerves of our people have never, since this last Union, been so at rest that they could stretch out their has left a wife and child to lament his untimely end.—Galt this Paper. Advertisements.

RATES. tise by the year, or for a considerable tim

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Plate 2-London, Talbot, and Brock Districts Plate 3-The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, 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 Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15. and Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

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E. part of broken lot 26

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Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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LAND SCRIP

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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 BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is

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WILL leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENS-TON, AND LEWISTON. every Morning at Half oast Seven o'clock; and will leave LEWISTON for TORONTO at Two, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted). One of the "ROYAL-MAIL LINE" of steamers will leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, daily (Sundays excepted,) at Three P. M.; and will leave LEWISTON

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CAPT. ROBERT KERR, VILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (souching at intermediate Post V ing at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at Nine o'clock. The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourge THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO. (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

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