THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY:

DELIVERED IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF QUEBEC,

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RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH, ST. ARMAND EAST. Printed at the request of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal and the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec.

1 Corinthians iii. 9.—"For we are labourers together with God."

is one of the greatest importance, both as it regards and of the Lamb for ever and ever. ourselves as ministers of the word, and also the Church

another unto love and to good works."

the two words are in the original expressed by one, is the worship of the congregation? the case which implies possession, and mean not con- of the Church, not merely as a composition far above the grave, in the world which is to come.

hour," one with another, under an Apostolic Bishop, in heaven."

ble privilege of being of the same communion with the mbassadors, bearing terms of reconciliation and peace what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the control of the same Divine Service in our what Code all the code a stood and received by those who followed after them, over his household, to give them their portion of meat away for a time by the stream. The time announced the zeal of some "will provoke very many." and in what manner the worship of God was performed. in due season." In other words, taken from Scrip-

A SERMON,

IVERED IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF QUEBEC,
AT THE TRIENNIAL VISITATION OF THE RIGHT
REVERED THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, ON
THE OP THE PRICE THE P Brethren—The occcasion of our meeting together the hallelujahs of those who sing the song of Moses to teach, namely, the knowledge of God's word, and for the body, they shall have time and inclination for servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

We are assembled together for two reasons, first, shippers of God as "with one mind and one mouth," to his soul's health," requires of us to study the Scripbe faithful, and to persevere. We have his promise soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins." to receive instructions and godly advice from our be- by the using of a prescribed form so pure, so holy, so tures with diligence and humble prayer; with a pure, for our encouragement, "Lo, I am with you alway, loved Diocesan, who has charge over us in the Lord, much conceived in the very spirit and language of intense desire of knowing the will of God in truth, even unto the end of the world." according to the ancient and venerable usages of the Scripture, that but very seldom indeed does even that we may not, in any case, be "found false witnes-Church; and, secondly, as members of the "Church bigotry itself presume to allege that it is unscriptural; ses of God," or the cause of leading any soul into error, but, nevertheless, though the labourers had to work Society," to deliberate on measures for the general only that it is a form, and does not allow the minister either with respect to doctrine, or to a holy life; but, on the walls weapon in hand, the building advanced. good of religion in the Diocese, and "to provoke one the liberty of exercising his gifts of prayer. The pri- on the contrary, be able humbly to say from a good Our difficulties are not to be compared with those

nexion with God as his fellow-labourers, but with one my praise, but for its matter, variety, copiousness, and another as labourers of God, I prefer the latter mode, its adaptedness to all circumstances and states of sible duties, we are not to expect, my brethren, that ought to be, labourers in the vineyard of God. which seems to have the recommendation of being God's holy Church and individual cases, because, their course will always run placid and smooth. There Our beginning may, perhaps, be thought small, but more suitable to any human character, however exalted, to be called a labourer or servant of God, than to be lowship not only with one another in the congregation, obtained, without having to encounter and overcome day of small things." The Gospel itself was in the classed with him as a fellow-labourer. The same but with all the Church throughout the whole Diocese, difficulties. Opposition to the Gospel is to be exphraseology occurs in the second Epistle: "We then, nay, with the whole Church throughout the whole pected, in all situations, and under all circumstances, top of the mountains," but the fruit thereof grew till try, what can be more honourable than to be ministers from the assemblies of the saints, scattered on the an everlasting salvation. of God's word and sacraments? Ministers of his own appointment of the earth, to the throne of heaven, saying, appointment of the earth, the earth of the earth o concerning which the judicious Hooker challenged his saying, "Day by day we worship thee, and we magopponents to disprove by fact the universal prevalence nify thy name, ever, world without end. Thou art only seven or eight clergymen in this Province, still increase, or profits, shall be devoted to His service. of Episcopacy from the time of the Apostles during the King of glory, O Christ. Thou art the everlast-fewer in the upper, but now, like Jacob returning from Nor is this a hardship; for the command is accompafourteen centuries. "We require you," says he, "to ing Son of the Father. Thou sittest at the right hand Padan-aram, we have increased into two great bands. find out but one Church upon the face of the whole of God, in the glory of the Father. We believe that We are divided into two Dioceses, with a Bishop preearth that hath been ordered by your discipline, or hath not been ordered, that is to say, by Episcopal mercy lighten upon us, as our trust is in thee." With new wine." The hardship, then, is not in the clergymen. Our present assembly shews that much regimen, since that the blessed Apostles were here these sublime acts of holy worship, and glowing words ground has been gained, as almost every clergyman ing, because it deprives us of the benefits of God's conversant." This challenge, the friends of Episco- thrilling on our lips, we feel that we enjoy the high has one or two congregations, besides the Church at promise. As no other means were provided for the pacy have never yet, by any answer it has received, privilege of viewing ourselves, however unworthy, as a which he resides. But at every step, we have had to erection of the tabernacle in the wilderness, but the portion of the holy Church throughout all the world, contend for some part of the faith and order of the free-will offerings of the people, so no other temporal As such ministers, we enjoy the blessed privilege of animated by the same spirit, drinking out of the same Church. The ground was pre-occupied, not by a setserving God in that great and venerable branch of the fountain of living water, so as to be united, however the maintenance of his Church, Catholic Church of Christ known throughout the remote from one another our habitations may be, and ers, coming and going occasionally, and all of them, but what comes from the same source. As long then world as the Church of England and Ireland, and the however diversified in character, language and colour more or less, to the utmost of their power, instilling as we do not call upon our people to honour the Lord honour is none the less, while the responsibility may we may be, still we are united in the same holy docbe greater, that we are called to represent that Church, trines, in the same glorifying of God, "with one mind against the Church of England, by stigmatizing her of omission. This consideration should have its full

dervalue and reject the means of knowing how and in stead, "Be ye reconciled to God." We are "stewards and, pouring out their visions, and interpretations, and another the more, when, as it must happen among so

us from the primitive ages of Christianity, by which pastors and teachers, and therefore must be "apt to From such excitements we have no good to expect, Lord's pasture, and that none of them perish for lack livings—the increased comfort of its Curates—the adto God the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy sick as "in the great congregation" at stated times; Many will sit down in perfect ease and tell us that they belong to no religion. Though they acknowledge that we hold not out terms of peace and reconciliation they belong to no religion. Though they acknowledge that we hold not out terms of peace and reconciliation of Lords against the granting of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House a protest example of the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House and the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House and the Roman Catholic Claims, and he entered on the journals of the House and the Ho to God the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy sick as "in the great congregation" at stated times; Many will sit down in perfect ease and tell us that sadors of Christ, we must take heed to our doctrine, we hold communion with the whole Church of God, readiness, it behoves us to follow the Apostle's advice, ever, be persuaded to embrace and obey it. They This would be to build up wood, hay, and stubble. past, present, and to come. For it is impossible to and "give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to reverse the golden precept of our Lord, to "seek first In one word, we must not do the work of the Lord conceive, of even the Church triumphant in heaven, doctrine; to meditate upon these things, to give ourwithout believing that this beautiful hymn of praise, selves wholly to them, that our profiting may appear stowing their first and chief care on the things of this To the faithful servant the greatest encouragement or something that resembles it, shall form a portion of to all." The very great importance of what we have world, under the delusion that when they have enough are held forth. "Well done, thou good and faithful the way in which a sinner may be saved, that the peo-We are not only "labourers together," in preaching ple committed to our care may be instructed in "all ward and sure. We labour as the servants of God in reap in joy. "Let him know, that he which convertthe faith which bringeth salvation, but are also worthings which a Christian ought to know, and believe his work; and being his labourers, it is our duty to eth a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a mitive Christians worshipped "with one mind and one conscience, "We are not as many which corrupt the frequently encountered and overcome by the most of May we then feel as Cornelius felt, when, in the pame of his household, he said to the Apostle of Jesus when St. Paul wrote his Epistle to the Romans. If we in Christ; by manifestation of the truth, com-

low, either that every worshipper was inspired, or that teaching, and at the same time "walking in wisdom form, and against the deeply rooted prejudices of long I could wish that the duty which I have to perform there was a prescribed form known to all alike, before toward them that are without," our "speech being ages of darkness and superstition. Here, we have had devolved on another more capable of giving you it could have been possible for the smallest number of always with grace seasoned," we shall be more likely only to contend with the carnal mind, which, in all edification and satisfaction; but apologies and humble human beings, after we pass one, and have two or to leave behind us, in all places where we happen to places, is enmity against God, but here, in a state of professions are now unavailing and a waste of time. three, or a multitude, to worship God according to be, a savour of religion; something to speak of and civilization, and restrained by wholesome laws. But We are all "labourers together" in the Church of Apostolic practice. The objection to our mode of reflect upon; something that will lead the minds of let us take courage. Greater is he that is with us God, where the youngest here present, as well as the worship, then, is its commendation, because otherwise the hearers to think of God, of duty, and of a better than all that can be against us. oldest, have frequently spoken to their fellow-men on than as a "prescript form," known to the congregation, world; whereas if, at any time, we should not sustain As part of our work as "labourers of God," it is subjects that embrace the glory of God on earth, and it would not be Scriptural nor Apostolic; for that and exemplify in our conversation and deportment, the our privilege, as well as duty, to labour for the increase the interests of immortal souls, both in time and eter- worship required the audible exercise of the "one character which all men look for in the ministers of and prosperity of the "Church Society." We are nity. We ought therefore to keep it in mind, that mouth," as much as that of the "mind," in the many, Christ, we shall leave an unfavourable impression, not called upon to labour in this by the godly exhortations wherever we preach, it is never without the most or congregation. But the objection against our presolemn responsibility. If, then, peculiar circumstan- scribed forms lies against the Lord's Prayer, which he Church. They will pick out, after we leave them, If we cheerfully obey, our Society may, at no long peces, the place and the character of the audience, seem commanded his disciples to use, and against even his whatsoever was frivolous and unprofitable, make their riod, produce effects somewhat similar to those proto make an occasion like this more difficult, especially own example, when, in one night, he prayed three remarks, and then set us down as being no better than duced by the proclamation of Moses, in opening the to a retired country clergyman, he ought to feel continues in succession, saying the same words. Now, we should be. Many of the duties which we have to hearts and hands of the children of Israel, to pour into fidence that he will not, in vain, claim the indulgence since this objection, unseemly and futile as it may be, perform are not always the most agreeable, either to the treasury of the Lord their silver and their gold, of his brethren who have themselves spoken before is deeply rooted in the minds of many people, in all ourselves or to the parties that may be concerned, and their jewels and their precious stones. Together with God and man, and know what it is "by labours of country places where we are called to labour, there is therefore we need all the support and weight that can their rich contributions, the people and the skilful the greater call upon us to perform this important be derived from a consistent character, in order to ob-The text conveys the idea of agreement in "the branch of our office in the best manner we can, in tain a patient hearing. We have to warn them that labour to the building and adornment of the tabernacle. heavenly Father, "not weighing our merits, but par- "one mouth," and infinitely all the better for being instructing those that oppose themselves; if God per- but now, when we are somewhat grown to maturity, doning our offences, through Jesus Christ our Lord." pre-composed. For, if they were not, the "one adventure will give them repentance to the acknow-"Labourers together with God." I do not know mouth" of the congregation could not be employed; ledging of the truth." We have to bear with the inwhether it makes any real difference in the sense to and, if silent, except the voice of only one, saying firmities of the weak, giving them line upon line, and To remain any longer wholly dependent on their bounread "labourers together with or of God;" but as what the people cannot know till they hear it, where time to understand; besides, as our Saviour did, we ty is neither honourable nor just. By laying the claims

and to raise her time-honoured standard in a colony. and one mouth," saying, as a part of the whole, and holy Liturgy as a cold, lifeless form, without the Spi-weight on our minds, in our parochial ministrations. Having the same appointment and the same "la- including the whole Church, "Our Father, which art rit; and her teaching as a mere system of cold mo- The more we get them engaged, the more will they rality, without spiritual religion. Such of the people and we become united in love as "labourers together we have the same rule to go by, in the Holy ScripSeeing that our privileges are so great, and our as were "religiously disposed," were taught to believe of God," in our different lines of service. They will tures, in the articles of faith and forms of worship work so honourable, a vast obligation must rest upon that no spiritual food for the nourishment of God's feel more liberal, and far better disposed, when they which we deliberately professed at our ordination to us to "endeavour to keep the unity of the spirit in the children, was to be had from the ministrations of the find that they have something to do. Formerly, they have received as ministers of this Church. "Holy bond of peace," and, through Divine assistance— Church of England. But wherever the Church has Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation." never denied to those who faithfully pray for it—to been fairly exhibited as "the pillar and ground of the ployed, and rather than do nothing, many of them The Articles and Liturgy serve as guides to keep us do all in our power, by word and example, to recomin the old paths, where is the good way," in which mend the Church and her Divine service to all, espeour fathers walked, and also as tests by which all cially who have yet their religion to choose, as the ark passed away, on seeing that we may be in earnest, and is different. An opportunity is offered by this Society deviations from Scripture, whether in doctrines or in of salvation. We are "labourers together" for the pray fervently from the heart, notwithstanding our for all to exercise their liberality in support of their morals, may be discovered and corrected. Without conversion of sinners—"for the perfection of the precomposed forms, and also be "in charity with all own Church. such standards or articles of faith, we could not long saints,—for the work of the ministry,—for the edify
Mas it is not very likely that any thing will come be "labourers together" in the same vineyard; and ing of the body of Christ; till we all come in the unity we conscientiously believe to have no valid orders. from a public source to create endowments, or a fund guide, would have "a psalm, or hymn, or a doctrine," unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of ever dear to all Churchmen that knew him,) when one of the Church, the opportunity presented by the So-

Christ, "Now, therefore, are we all here present before God, to hear all things that are commanded thee of God."

We in Christ; by maintestation of the truth, commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God."

We in Christ; by maintestation of the truth, commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God."

By following this part of Apostolic and where they have to contend with idolatry in every

and governing the name of our heavenly Father, in For my own part, I do admire the "Divine service" dictions of sinners, looking for rest and peace beyond being thought to lay upon them an unreasonable bur-In the performance of all these arduous and respon- stantial good. We are trying to make them, as they

expects, nay commands, that the first of their yearly

then, every one, having his own private judgment for of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God,

The late venerable Lord Bishop of Quebec, (a name to produce permanent annual support for the Clergy as suited the wayward fancy. Many call it the glory the fulness of Christ." In this work of God, we of the first missionaries of the Society in the Eastern ciety, as an incorporated body, should be embraced by the Gospel that its teachers are supposed to be because of the Great with authority to interpret the Bible, every one steeming his brothers as better than the formularies of doctrine; but, as such liberty could and he honour to the administration of human, laws, or all the same as the same and the same as the same and the same as the same a of the Gospel that its teachers are supposed to be inshould be united as well in brotherly love as in the Townships, did much, by his most exemplary life and individuals whom God has blessed with wealth, and primitive Catholic Church of Christ, because they underval.

derval.

der what sense the doctrines of the Apostles were understead, "Be yeleconciled to God." Who has made us "rulers calculations, like a swelling flood, many were carried many, we see the labours of those who excel, and thus,

All denominations, at their commencement, take up ture, we are required "to shew ourselves approved the Dry the Dry the Dry to shew ourselves approved to sh the Bible as if it had never been rightly understood unto God, workmen that need not to be ashamed, them the great responsibility before on the points by which they desire to be distinguished, and then boldly proclaim that the Bible alone is their guide and rule.

We, on the other hand, bless God, that, through His goodness and mercy, we have, in the Church, the creeds and forms of merceds and forms of merced creeds and forms of worship that have come down to fire, but "gold, silver, and precious stones." We are lect, and even angels, would scarcely dare to approach. herds, we must be careful to lead the flock of our during his Incumbency—the augmentation of its small Andrewes.

"And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever." These promises will be fulfilled to the faithful minister of Christ, while the unfaithful and "unprofitable servant shall be cast into outer darkness.

#### THE SECRET OF CHURCH UNITY. (From the True Catholic.)

in the strict sense of the word idem not simile. Any rest Scenery," and other interesting and such necessity is absurd, unless the organization be lumes, with the proceeds of the sale of which he Divinely appointed, in other words, unless it be Apos- lished and endowed for ever, in the parish of Boldre, of tolic; and then its succession will be an Apostolic which he was a vicar for a le succession. With such a safeguard, a Church can aftwenty poor girls born in the parish aforesaid; enjoining ford to tolerate within her pale very wide differences of under his last will that the same might be insurace opinion, and thus give room for development; which, if to read and to write, and the girls to sew and to knit; they be true developments, she may ultimately adopt, also that the same might be made useful members of so leaving the Church, and no new sect arises. This is the secret that preserves the communion to which we tice—it is this, viz., that a gentleman of the name belong; men dare not leave the successors of the Apostles on slight grounds; all around us sects are split, new sects are formed, the old organizations are are disputing vehemently; our neighbours who do not tenth day of June in every year a sermon to come trates in a single individual, whose place cannot be the foundations of the edifice, so that it was, of necessity, supplied during his life without violating the principle abandoned to the tides. of unity in the succession. Surely such principles as THE MONK-HOLES OF ST. ALBANS.—(From a Corres-Schaf truly and wisely tells us:

deceased Prelate was descended from a family, long been settied at Askham, in the county of Westmoreland. His father, Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, married Mary, the daughter of Mr. John Christian, of Unerigg, in the county of Cumberland, by Bridget, daughter of Mr. Humphrey Senhouse, of Ellenborough. Through his maternal grandmother, therefore, the deceased derived his descent from a very ancient family. The late Bishop of Carlisle had seven sons, the eidest of whom became Bishop of Clonfert, and afterwards of Elphin, (so that our late Diocesan was not only a Bishop himself, but the son of a Bishop, and the brother of one); the third was raised to the dignity of Chief Justice, and or created Lord Ellenborough; while the seventh was George created Lord Ellenborough; while the seventh creation and the He was born on the 12th of September, 1761. at Peterhouse Lodge, Cambridge, of which college his

father was then master.

He received the rudiments of his education at the school of the Rev. John King, at Ipswich, and thence Rev. John King, at Ipswich, and the Ipswich, and th was removed, when thirteen years old, to the Charter House, under Br. Berdmore. In the year 1777, he was admitted at Queen's College, Cambridge, being a private pupil of Isaae Milner, afterwards President of that college, and Dean of Carlisle. His degree of B. A., in 1761, was associated with the honours of second wrangler and first medalist. He was for three years Fellow of Overland and the side aisles have been newly roofed. The increased darkness of the roof, (the effect of staining) will throw out to a greater degree than formerly, the magnificent Norman architecture of this part of the Cathedral; the massive columns and arches of which,

willingham, in Cambridgeshire, upon which occasion he took the degree of D. D., and published the sermon which was preached by him at St. Mary's at the commencement. But a more exalted station in the Church, and one affording a wider field for action than a parochial cure, awaited Dr. Law; and in the year 1812, entirely unlooked for and marginized by himself, the Bisbornia of Chester.

protest against the Relief Bill.

THE EXETER EPISCOPAL PALACE. We have authority to say that the statement in our paper on Thursday last that 'the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have resolved to ppropriate £3000 towards the restoration of the Exeter Episcopal Palace, is unfounded.—The Commissioners have merely given their sanction (as the statute requires funds .- Western Luminary. BOLDRE CHURCH. - This very ancient ecclesiastica.

fabric is the only one now remaining which was spared by William the Conqueror when he dispoliated thirty five mother churches to lay down a forest (now known as the New Forest, in Hampshire), for the harbour of wild beasts, so great was the ardour entertained for the chase by the crowned heads in those early times of English history. The structure of the above pile is square and exceedingly rude, and is evidently of Saxon origin, and must have been built, from what may be gathered from "Doomsday Book," somewhere about the reign of Edward the Confessor. It is so completely enveloped in sylvan scenery, that a person cannot discern it up is close upon the building. It possesses but one crazed bell, which tradition would cause us to believe is almost The only remedy against continual divisions about coeval with the church itself, and which was used as a every trivial difference of doctrine is the necessity of continuing the same organization; the same we say pious Rev. William Gilpin, the admired author of "Fothey be true developments, she may ultimately adopt, if false, they will come to nothing. In the meantime they are sheltered under her wide permission; individuals dispute about them without ever thinking of leaving the Church, and no new sect arises. This is

divided, imitated or improved; in the meantime we to be delivered in the parish church of Boldre on every The text conveys the idea of agreement in "the faith which was once delivered to the saints,"—agreement as well in the "labour" of propagating that faith, as in the hope that our humble endeavours, though we are most unworthy servants will be accorded of by our are most unworthy servants will be accorded of by our are most unworthy servants will be accorded of by our are most unworthy servants will be accorded of by our are most unworthy servants will be accorded of by our are most unworthy servants will be accorded of by our are most unworthy servants will be accorded of by our are most unworthy servants will be accorded of by our are most unworthy servants will be accorded of by our are most unworthy servants will be accorded of by our are most unworthy servants will be accorded to undermine the building and adornment of the tabernacle. From the commencement of our establishment in the point of a split; but it never comes, and never the point of a split; but it never comes, and never will come. The secret is, that though our organization may be imitated, yet its Divine institution caumot; for those that mourn, and to encourage the weak.—

We have to be patient toward all men, "in meekness of necessity the disobedient and the negligent, as well as to compare the commencement of our establishment in the point of a split; but it never comes, and never will come. The secret is, that though our organization may be imitated, yet its Divine institution caumot; which was another of the churches spared by the Congruence of the church secret in the order to convince gainsayers that it is after the man, of a line with the disobedient and the negligent, as well as to compare the commencement of the tabernacle.

From the commencement of the tabernacle.

From the commencement of the tabernacle.

From the commencement of the churches are unruly, to reprove the transgressor, to admonish the disobedient and the negligent are unruly, to reprove the transgressor, to admonish the disobedient and the negligent are unruly, to repr

of unity in the succession. Surely such principles as these are of no little value in an age of which Dr. was a little boy at the Abbey School, St. Alban's, himself time to understand; besides, as our Saviour did, we have frequently to endure the reproaches and contrahave frequently to endure the reproaches and contraof our Society before our people, we are so far from to contend, is again not the Church of Rome but the hard by, and having furnished themselves with a small being thought to lay upon them an unreasonable burden, that, on the contrary, we are doing them substantial good. We are trying to make them, as they stantial good. We are trying to make them, as they of the city of seven hills, but the numberless popes, German, English, and American, who fain enslave a view to discover to with a small bull's eye lantern similar to such as is used by the mesting the proposition of the city of seven hills, but the numberless popes, German, English, and American, who fain enslave a view to discover to with a small bull's eye lantern similar to such as is used by the mesting them. Protestants once more to human authority, not as embodied in the Church indeed, but as holding in the of these concealed viaducts were large enough to admit of Protestants once more to human authority, not as a view to discover to what terminus the same might ultiform of mere private judgment and private will.—
What we need to oppose to these, is not our formal
the distance of from fourteen to fifteen feet up these ca-What we need to oppose to these, is not our formal principle; for they all appeal themselves to the Bible, though without right, but the power of history and completely obstructed a passage onward, and rendered as workers together, beseech you also that ye receive world, on the same day, and, with but little variation, as long as the carnal mind is found to be enunity against the idea of the Church, as the pillar and ground of these obscure and mysterious paths impervious and improved. at nearly the same hour. A voice, filling the earth God, and that will be till sin is destroyed, Satan over
If then the blessing of God come down and rest upon the truth, the mother of all believers, with due subor
flow time as to the original interest and mysterious paths impervious and im
the truth, the mother of all believers, with due subor
flow time as to the original interest upon the truth, the mother of all believers as to the original interest upon the truth, the mother of all believers as to the original interest upon the truth, the mother of all believers as to the original interest upon the truth, the mother of all believers as to the original interest upon the truth, the mother of all believers as to the original interest upon the truth, the mother of all believers as to the original interest upon the truth, the mother of all believers as to the original interest upon the truth as This being the designation of the Christian miniswhat what a state of God in vain.

This being the designation of the Christian minisfrom the rising to the going down of the sun, ascends
thrown, and all the redeemed of the Lord saved with
us, so as to inspire us with wisdom, prudence, unanidination always to the written Word. In this controfrom time to time as to the original intent and meaning the first time of these occult passes. Some persons supplied that they appointment, not thrust upon him by those who desire "to run" before they are "sent," but "called of God, as was Aaron," to be his "labourers," his "ambassadors," and "stewards of the nysteries of God."

St. Albans and the numery of Sopwell, which lies about the same carnal difficulties percular to the station which we occupy. We are placed doth acknowledge thee." In "unity of the spirit" an amount of means capable, by good management, of one mind on the subject of religion, and where the people none the poorer.

St. Albans and the numery of Sopwell, which lies about the same carnal half a mile away from the station which the service the members and friends of the Church, in a certain sense, on our side; though we carnal mind, there are certain difficulties percular to the station which we occupy. We are placed doth acknowledge thee." In "unity of the spirit" weapons, and propose not for ourselves such unity as is offered to us from her hand. For this in the end of one mind on the subject of religion, and where the people none the poorer. as was Aaron," to be his "labourers," his "ambassadors," and "stewards of the mysteries of God."

But I need not take up your time by an attempt to
Prove the truth of our Episcopacy from the bands of the Episcopacy from the south of the Episcopacy from the succession of the Episcopacy from the bands of the Episcopacy from the which, as ministers of the Church of England, we profess to believe, and recognize no other mode as valid, of Christ,—the same voice with that of our mother Church, than that of the laying on o connexion with Protestantism; as we see strikingly illustrated in the case of the French Revolution.—
We ought never to forget however, that Romanism has already drawn, and continues to draw still, its principal advantage from the pseudo-protestant sect system, as well as from Rationalism. Its recent show of new life and power finds here precisely its proper explanation. Continually its laugh of malicious triumph is going up, in view of our cancerous affection. If then we would contend successfully with Romanism part of the sacred premises. Now as these vaulted If then we would contend successfully with Romanism, we must first labour to put away from ourselves the occasions, that now lay us open so broadly to its object, it would be indulging the keen appetite of philades." Erresiastical Intelligence.

England.

England

be erected in that town.

Монкwearmouth, Durham.—The munificent sum

of £200 has been presented by George Hudson, Esq., M. P., to the fund for building a new church in this dis-ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL. - This cathedral is at present

to the Vicarage of Torpenhow, in the county of Cumberland.

In the year 1791, Mr. Law was promoted by the Hon.

James Yorke, Bishop of Ely, to the Rectory of Kelshall,
Herts; there he resided for eleven years, and was afterwards presented by the same patron to the Rectory of Willingham, in Cambridgeshire, upon which occasion he took the degree of D. D. and published the same patron which

THE FREE CHURCH PARTY IN SCOTLAND are renewing their complaints about the refusal of sites for the erection of places of worship. Statements to this effect were made in the Free Church Assembly at Inverness last week, and some of them with much acrimony. This, to say the least of it, is unwise, for why should not the same liberty of action be granted to the Landlord as the Seceders themselves claim? Because they chose to separate themselves claim? Because they chose to separate themselves from the Established Church, did they, by so doing, acquire a right to build their new churches upon any person's property which suited their convenience? Or were those who utterly disapproved of their proceedings, under any obligation to accommodate them with land for that purpose?—John Bull.

Scottish Episcopal, Church,—The Scottish Bishops

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Scottish Bishops IRELAND.

FIRST ESTABLISHMENT OF POPERY IN IRELAND, BY England.—Thus it was that Popery became the established religion of Ireland. An ambitious monarch and

English Sovereign as the undisputed lord, would neces-sarily have involved the establishment of the Pope's further years of health and usefulness; and that he, supremacy; and this, in point of fact, became established and recognised, and the phalanx of poperty organised and completed, just about the time when the Church in England began to be actuated and agitated by a spirit of enlightened reformation.—Dublin University Magazine. than ordinary trial. CONFIRMATIONS. - The Bishop of Meath having per-

sonally visited that part of the diocese contained in the County of Meath, and small portions of adjoining coun-

Consecration of Cooley Church, in the Diocese or Armagh and Parish of Carlingford, County of Louth.—Diocese of Louth.—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., His Grace the Lord Primate consecrated the above named church and the adjoining burying ground. His Grace arrived from the Palace, Armagh, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. James Jones, at a quarter before element of the chapter of ven o'clock, at which hour a very numerous and respec-table congregation had assembled to join in the solemn and most interesting service.

this purpose; £140 has been raised by subscription by the Rev. Thomas Power, the curate. Another school-house has been just completed in Portland by the Rev. George Stanley Monck, the rector, which has cost £400; and one in the union of Dunhill, by the Rev. D. Foley, which cost about £100. The two latter are to be licensed for public working by the Lord Bisher of Cashel to week for public worship by the Lord Bishop of Cashel to meet the wants of the Protestant parishioners. Three other school-houses, all under the Church Education Society, are about to be erected in Dungannon, Mothel, and Dun-more, all in the Diocese of Lismore and Waterford.— There have been servenes presched in every church There have been sermons preached in every church throughout the united dioceses, with scarcely any exception, this year, for the Church Education Society; and several new schools have been opened during the last

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1845.

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Hymns for the Church.
The Collier Boys.
How to Overcome Evil.

It might with reasonable and charitable men be a matter of surprise that persons, in animadverting upon the conduct and motives of the advocates of rubrical conformity, should not, oftener than they are found to do, give them credit for right feeling and good intentions. If such persons will pertinaciously affirm that the conceptions of things, in the parties reflected upon, are false or erroneous,-that their feeble or darkened judgments do not keep pace with the rail-road speed of the times,-that the faith of our forefathers was mere credulity, and their piety superstition; it is but reeasonable to hope that we should, at the same time, hear something like a concession, towards the advocates of a stricter devotion and a holier life now, that their hearts are not unsound though their minds may be warped, and that their zeal is honest, though it may not be according to knowledge.

This desire for rubrical exactness,-in other words, for realizing the unquestionable excellence of the Church's provision for our spiritual wants in her admirable Liturgy,-is very generally stigmatized by its opponents as indicating the temper of Romanism .-Now, if it should, on the other hand, be declared that such strictness is adopted, amongst other reasons, because it constitutes one of the best safeguards against Romanism, why should not the judgment of charity accept that declaration as sincere? And that there is nothing peculiarly extravagant or unreasonable in such an affirmation, we have testimony from the highest names in our branch of the Church of God,-testimony that will surely be respected, when we say that it embraces the name of the saintly Jeremy Taylor .-Speaking of the state of the Church of England before the Great Rebellion, this learned and pious Bishop

"Under their [the Bishops'] conduct and order we had a Church so united, so orderly, so governed, a religion so settled, Articles so true, sufficient, and confessed, Canons so prudent and so obeyed, devotions so regular and con-stant, Sacraments so adorned and ministered, churches so beauteous and religious, circumstances of religion so grave and prudent, so useful and apt for edification, that the enemies of our Church, who serve the Pope in all enough to watch his failings and arrest him in his things and Jesus Christ in some, who dare transgress an institution and ordinance of Christ, but dare not break a line of the control of the c Canon of the Pope, did despair of prevailing against us and the truth, and knew no hopes but by setting their faces against us to destroy this government, and then they knew they should triumph without any enemy. So Balaam the son of Bosor was sent for, to curse the people of the Lord, in hope that the son of Zippor might prevail against them that had long prospered under the conduct

With this description let us contrast the state of the Church after the Great Rebellion, as the same able writer depicts it :-

"But now, instead of this excellency of condition and constitution of religion, the people are fallen under the harrows and saws of impertment and ignorant preachers; who think all religion is a sermon, and all sermons ought to be libels against truth and old governors; and expound chapters that the meaning may never be understood; and pray, that they may be thought able to talk, but not to pray, that they may be thought able to talk, but not to hold their peace, they casting not to obtain any thing but wealth and victory, power and plunder—and the people With this impression of the have reaped the fruit apt to grow upon such crab-stocks: deny themselves nothing that is pleasant, they despise re ligion, forget government, and some never think of heaven; and they that do, think to go thither in such paths which all the ages of the Church did give men warning of, lest they should that way go to the devil."

questions,—we wonder much paragraph in his columns:—

"Let any person compare the of the United States with those

Of this latter picture there is too much in the present times to remind us of the truth and the sadness: and it is because the picture is so melancholy a one, that many right-minded and sound-hearted sons of the Church are striving to bring about that striet and conscientious adherence to her principles, which will cause them to evince their action upon the individual life judice cast aside, would look a little narrowly, and and the public welfare. In love, honour, and obe- with an exact examination of facts, into the principles dience to the mild and maternal regulations of the and working of the institutions respectively which he Church of England, we have-it is our conscientious cites, he would arrive at a conclusion which facts conviction—the best safeguard against Romanism on would better justify. The Editor of the Pilot certhe one hand, and the desolations of Latitudinarianism tainly cannot prove that the teaching of King's Colon the other. While, by an exact observance of the lege has ever yet made "bigots;" while he ought not rules which the Church, in her services, appoints, we to be ignorant of the fact that the teaching of "the are guarded most effectually from corruption in doc- eastern colleges of the States' has been to establish trine and superstition in worship, we are protected, many in the fearful and soul-destroying error of deny-

too, from that innovation and encroachment in holy ing the godhead of the Saviour, and to disseminate a things, which, unless arrested, must speedily lead to positive infidelity. the overthrow of truth and order,—because it places passions or ambition of the wayward and the wanton elevate themselves into any prominence of ecclesias-

In connection with the subject of the foregoing remarks, we may take occasion to recommend a regular and attentive perusal of the poetical contributions on our fourth page, of which the first of the series appears to-day. We believe it is the intention of their gifted author to pursue this plan with the whole of the stated have determined upon increasing their number to seven, by dividing the diocese of Moray. The new diocese will services of our invaluable Liturgy; and we are glad to perceive that the readers of these pieces will have an opportunity of testing their soundness of doctrine by abundant references to that sacred volume from which the spirit, and almost the words, of our excel- things."

We find the following somewhat amusing paragraph in the last Baptist Register :-

and they who reason and labour as he does, may long

be spared to the Church in these her days of more

"THE TITLE 'BISHOP.'- At the 138th Anniversary of ties, 1080 persons were confirmed; the last confirmation having been held in 1841.

The Hills Bistor. At the 138th Admiversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, held on the 7th instant, brother Burrows moved that hereafter, in all the

instant, brother Burrows moved that hereafter, in all the official documents of the Association, the title of Bishop be employed instead of those now in use. After much discussion it was adopted by a majority of seven.

"Our brethren are right. The title 'Bishop' has been for ages usurped by those who have had no claim to it, not being pastors of churches, but 'lords over God's heritage.' A dioceson prelate is not a New Testament bishop. Let those who maintain the affirmative prove it if they

As has been often explained, we care not so much School-House Erected.—A school-house has just been erected under the Church Education Society in the parish of Monksland, and in the churchyard, a site having been refused elsewhere by Mr. Bernal Osborne for remain invariable and the same. In the first days of Christianity, the Apostles held what is strictly understood by the Episcopal office: they had the oversight not only of churches or congregations, but of other pastors: they ordained first, and superintended afterwards, the presbyters and deacons. And in their time, the presbyters,-more particularly to distinguish them from their subordinates, the deacons,-were netimes styled overseers, (επισκοπους) or bishops, because they were entrusted with the charge or oversight of particular parishes or congregations.

This designation, however, did not elevate their rank or position in relation to the Apostles: the latter were, in spiritual things, rulers over them, as every reader of the New Testament must at once admit .-In regard to other ministers, the Apostles were unquestionably the overseers, or bishops; and that this system of oversight,—that, in short, the whole ecclesiastical structure then in use, was intended to be maintained and perpetuated, must be evident to every one who examines the Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy and Titus. The instructions addressed to these overseers-not of congregations merely, but of ministers -all go to shew that the frame-work of truth and order established by the Apostles, was to be committed, in its fulness and exactness, to the trust and keeping of "faithful men" to the end of time.

And that it was so maintained and perpetuated, we the Canon of the Scriptures which we now possess was the genuine, and not an adulterated or a spurious canon; that it was, indeed, the one composed and arranged by holy and inspired men, and the one which we regard as containing all things necessary to salva-

But if, in the perpetuation of this scheme of Apostolic order, there was some trivial change of name in designating a peculiar office, it affects not in the slightest degree its integrity and completeness as settled by the Apostles; no more than the titles of for the protection of our property and the peace of our prince, king, or emperor, interchangeably used, would lives. throw a doubt upon the fact that there really was one possessed of supreme authority. Upon the demise of the Apostles, we are informed by one of the ancient Fathers, that their successors-their successors, we mean, in their peculiar office of ordaining and superintending,-not thinking it becoming in them to assume the title of Apostles, which had been borne by those who were the immediate followers of the Lord, adopted, and made applicable specially to their own istration, the title of Bishops; while the order of ministers immediately below them were content with the designation of presbyters merely, and the deacons, in name and office, remained as they had ever been.

This is a plain statement of the facts of the case; and if they can be impugned by the Baptist Register, it is more than has ever yet been done with a shadow of success since the day that Hooker delivered his memorable challenge, to shew "one Church upon the face of the whole earth that was not ordered by the Episcopal regimen, since the time that the blessed Apostles were here conversant."

We do not often animadvert upon the opinions promulgated in the Montreal Pilot, because there are But while we do not, unless very rarely, agree with this contemporary, we have no fault to find with his general bearing of courtesy to ourselves, and not much

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the to complain of in the ordinary expression of his feelings towards the Church of which we are members.-Contemplating the general tenor and spirit of his remarks, as far at least as they affect the cause which engages our own chief interest and anxiety, we are not paying him any extravagant compliment in styling him by far the most intelligent and gentlemanly of all the public journalists who may be regarded as opponents of the principles of "The Church." It would be degrading the Editor of the Pilot to a very low level

With this impression of the general respectability of our contemporary, upon such questions, and it must be understood that we limit ourselves to such questions,-we wonder much at finding the following

"Let any person compare the academical institutions of the United States with those of Canada—your King's College with any of the eastern colleges of the States—and the difference ought to shame your colonial vanity. The teaching in the one is to make bigots—the teaching in the colonial vanity. in the others is to instruct the pupils in all branches of learning, and to conduct themselves with moderation and forbearance towards men of all sects."

We apprehend that if our contemporary, with pre-Previously announced, in number 122, in am't 327 13 23

Individuals who deny a divine constitution of the in human hands the power to meddle with Divine or- Christian ministry, and admit of no criterion by which dinances, and subjects the truth to be modified as the to test its soundness and legitimacy, are not likely to tical position, and therefore their habit of "conducting themselves with moderation and forbearance towards men of all sects," is the result of a contingency rather than the effect of a religious conviction. The principle by which they are guided, if it can be termed a principle, is latitudinarian; and of this a leading characteristic is indifference. That "moderation and forbearance" is, therefore, less the offspring of a thoughtful and discriminating charity, than of the emper of him who, in the strife of Jewish questions, by his summary dealing both with the accusers and the accused, shewed that he "cared for none of these

blished reliand. An ambitious monarch and an encroaching pontiff conspired against its temporal and and held out to the clergy, not only of sation and dignity, but of ample possessions, should have we that the other cause of the invaders. Rome was at that time in the plenitude of its power and greatness, and pointing to the kingdoms and the glory of the world, would say to those from whom she claimed homage, "all these will light thee, if thou will fall down and worship me." The wonder is, that the world at large should have a clear conception of the character of those who give their time and the glory of the world, would say to those from whom s

own private letters of swearing and of speculating or gambling in the stocks. Now we wish the 'Courier' to state whether he is prepared to maintain that these are peculiarly democratic vices. There is not a Court circle in the world, from that of Queen Victoria down to Lord Metcalfe, where similar vices do not prevail."

Yes, and these are vices which are the canker-worm of Courts, and the bane of nations; -vices which, with their long train of profligacies and crimes, are the fruitful cause of the chastisements which we are made fruitful cause of the chastisements which we are made to experience from a righteous God in the infliction of pestilence, the blight of famine, or the devastations of anarchy and rebellion. It is for a people's sins that such calamities are sent; and when they who are expected to the control of the university. The such calamities are sent; and when they who are expected to the control of the university. The such calamities are sent; and when they who are expected to the control of the university. The such calculation into Greek Tragic Iambies, by Win. alted in position, or blessed with the undeserved gifts of a gracious Providence, are guilty of the peculiar vices which have been named, we cannot wonder that the contagion should reach the inferior ranks of society, and the whole mass of the community become tainted with the pernicious infection.

strongly against the wicked and unchristian practice of duelling; and when it has had its triumph here, as we trust it soon will have, we hope that the might of its power will next be turned against the no less pernicious and unchristian vice of gambling. Human nature shudders at the thought of a fellow-creature being deprived of life,-hurried prematurely to his last account,—widows and orphans, too, left unshellast account,—widows and orphans, too, left unshelGuls. G. Draper.

2. Medals.—Classics, John Helliwell; Metaphysics et tered and unprovided behind,—and all for some miserable altercation, which one night of sober reflection might have quieted and settled: may it also rise in an honest indignation against the despicable propensity of pocketing the inherited living or the hard earnings of another, without the shadow of an equivalent being rendered. It is nothing less than robbery under the guise of what is unhappily a fashionable name; and we care not whether it be perpetrated in the flinging of the dice, in the shuffling of cards, or in the flippant speculations of the race-course, it is, morally and religiously-in the sight of God and in the view of Cheekley.

have all the evidence which enables us to prove that been less characterized by these passions and practices of a deprayed and worldly heart; if they had not, while the words of Christian dutifulness were on the lips, so flagrantly belied them in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. right, cannot look with complacency or without wrath upon these violations of his moral laws, it is His wisdom to make us feel how sinful and dangerous they are, by an experience of the disastrous consequences of a subversion of those civil laws which are designed

We are grieved to observe the following in the Toronto Patriot of Tuesday. We join unfeignedly in the honourable mention of this good and esteemed man; -of one who manifested in every day life what is always a characteristic of the conscientious and consistent Churchman:-

"It is with feelings of sincere regret that we notice the death of an old and universally esteemed townsman, Dr. Honne, for a long course of years in the Bank of Upper Canada. This melancholy event took place at an early hour on Sunday morning. There is one honest man and hour on Sunday morning. There is one honest devotedly loyal subject less in the community."

We are without an account of the Ordination held in the Cathedral Church at Toronto on Sunday last, either from private sources or in the journals of that

Our Travelling Agent is now on a Collecting Tour Westwards from this place, for the collection of accounts due to this office.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

COLLECTIONS Clergy in this Diocese:-

100	Trinity Church, Toronto, per Rev. W. H.	96	0	105
i	Ripley.	7	10	1
	St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, per Rev. Dr.			
	Bethune,	17	0	0
ij	Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, per Rev.	35		971278
1	F. L. Osler,	3	7	1
	St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton, per Church-		dge	
ě	warden for the Saurboro' for 19 2	2	2	6
0	St. Paul's Church, Scarboro' £0 12 3			
	St. Margaret's Church, do 1 13 9½ —per Rev. W. S. Darling	9	6	01
2	Church at Lloydtown£1 9 11½		6	2
6	9th Con. King 0 17 7½			
	Pine Grove, Vaughan 0 14 11			
	-per Rev. H. B. Osler	3	2	6
	Congregation at Colborne £2 7 9			
	Additional, per G. S. Burrell, Esq. 0 5 0	-ALIE		
	Do. "C. Bayley, Esq. 0 0 0			
	St. George's Church, Grafton 7 17 3	4 9		Han
	-per Rev. John Wilson	10	15	0
	Trinity Church, Thornhill £5 1 101			
E	German Mills 1 0 0			101
C. C.	-per Rev. D. E. Blake	6	1	102
0	23 Collections£	108	11	111
8	20 Concettons	.00	11	-02

COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the pro-moting the cause of Missions in this Diocese under the direction of the Church Society, in conformity with the Circular of the Lord Bishop, dated 15th

Philip's Church, Marysburgh £0 5 3 Mary's, do. do. 0 2 3 124 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL, ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, OAKVILLE.

Rev. and dear Sir,-It not unfrequently becomes the leasing duty of a Clergyman in this country to record natances of great and generous liberality on the part of the People committed to his care. Nor can I see any bjection to this course when its effect is calculated to ng glory to God and encouragement to the members of

You, together with many of the readers of your widely circulated Journal, will, I am persuaded, rejoice with me in the fact, that within the last few days the Pew-holders of St. Jude's Church, without appealing to any others, have, in the most liberal and Christian-like manner, paid off the whole of the debt so long due upon their Church.

I am happy to add, that there is but one feeling pervading the entire and by na means small congregation was

ding the entire and by no means small congregation wor-shipping God in this neat and commodious edifice, and shipping God in this neat and commodious edinice, and that is a feeling of deep and growing attachment to that blessed Church which their Lord and master left upon the earth. I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. W. WARR.

Missionary at Oakville, &c.

Jedh. Merritt, St. John's, Cambridge.

III. MATRICULATION. mas Hudspeth, John Boulton, William C. Chewett, Thos. B. Dack, Egerton Ryerson, Chas. S. Eastwood, Peter M. McCutchon, John Shaw, Henry A. Thompson, James J. Vance, Charles J. S. Askin, Nat. F. Marsh, Alexander McDougal, John Nation, James M. Salmon, Cortland Secord.

IV. RECITATION OF PRIZE COMPOSITION. Wedd, Sen. Soph. Subject—Shakspeare, King John, Act iv., Scene I, from "Have you the heart" to "present purpose."—4. English Poem, by John Helliwell, Sen. Soph. Subject—"Ontario."—5. Translation into Greek Prose, by William Wedd, Sen. Soph. Subject—Waynii Oratio Sall Ing. XXXIII. to XXXIII. he contagion should reach the interior ranks of society, and the whole mass of the community become ainted with the pernicious infection.

The tide of public opinion has of late been directed

Greek Prose, by William Wedd, Sen. Sopl. Subject—

Memmi Oratio, Sall. Jug. xxxiii. to xxxvi.—6. Latin Poem, by Walter Stennett, Sen. Sopl. Subject—

Curtiuus se in specum immittit."—7. English Oration, by Daniel M'Michael, Freshman. Subject—"The benefactors of the University."

v. DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS, ETC. FACULTY OF ARTS. Candidates for the Degree of B.A.

1. Honours.—In Literis Humanioribus, Classis Prima,
1. Johannes Helliwell; 2. S. S. McDonell; 3. Guls.
Wedd; 4. H. J. Boulton.—Classis Secunda, George
Crookshank—Classis Tertia, none.—Classis Quarta,

Ethics, Walter Stennett; Natural and Experimental Philosophy, John Roaf; Evidences and Biblical Literature, Walter Sennett; JAMESON MEDAL for History and Composition, Walter Stennett.

Junior Sophisters and Freshmen.

1. HONOURS. - In Literis Humanioribus, Classis Prima, H. B. Jessop, A. Wickson.—Classis Tertia; I. D. M-Michael; 2. Thomas W. Marsh; 3. William Craigie.— In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis, Classis Prima, D. M'Michael,—Classis Secunda, I. A. Wickson; 2. Thos. W. Marsh.—Classis Tertia, 1. C. R. Wilkes; 2. William Craigie; 3. John Boyd.-Classis Quarta, Robert

Marsh, 3. W. Craigie; 4th Class, A. Wickson. Evidences—1st Class, D. M'Michael, Prizeman; 2nd Class

FACULTY OF LAW. Law-Robert Cooper, Prizeman.

In noticing the proceedings at King's College, on Thursday, we have deemed it best to commence with publishing the official programme of the arrangements, thus enabling the public to become informed of all the occurrences, which it would not have been easy to do by any account, however copious, of our own. With this record before them, our readers will the less need any lengthened description from us.

The President of the University, the Lord Bishop, directed the proceedings, in which he was aided by the Vice President, the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, and the Professors, all of whom wore their proper Academical costume, the combination of which caused an agreeable effect.

all of whom wore their proper Academical costains, combination of which caused an agreeable effect.

The usual forms having been gone through with, and the College authorities having taken their places, it was pleasing to find that only were several graduates of the British Universities in attendance to do honour to the octation of the saveral ware desirous to be admitted to the casion, but several were desirous to be admitted to the same standing in our Canadian University, which they same standing in our Canadian University, which they enjoyed at home. This, and the admission of other parties to degrees having been concluded, the interesting ceremony commenced of admitting to the degree of B.A. those gentlemen who had commenced and completed their Academical education, at the University of King's College. By far the greater portion of these were former students at Upper Canada College, and it was a proud sight to witness this youthful phalanx of learning and talent coming forward as evidences of the soundness of the system of the instruction pursued in that Institution, and to which they owed so much of their after success in letters. After conferring the degrees, His Lordship, the Bishop, addressed the parties in the following appro priate and emphatic language:-

GENTLEMEN,-Those of you who have been admitted to the degree of A.B. may be styled the first fruits of this noble Institution; you have now received your first honours or degrees; some of you leave us for your destined professions; and for which the studies you have been pursuing here are an ample preparation.

Others of you still remain; to attain, within these walls, higher distinctions in literature and science.

But, whether present or absent, your hearts, I trust, will always be with us for recovery every reactive.

after life, your obligations to this University, or hesitate to employ your best exertions to extend her usefulness and promote her prosperity.

Nor will she fail to have her eyes upon you, and to

watch your future progress, and to rejoice in your hon-ourable advancement; for in the worthy eminence of her sons, she places her claim for public gratitude and vene-It is pleasing, in the history of literature, to find, that

the most celebrated men produced by the Universities of the ancient world, have ever been their most grateful and devoted sons, and have deemed it among the first of their duties, to maintain the privileges, and promote the in-

years of peace and tranquility, and this Institution, from the virtuous influence of her alumni, will beget an affec-tionate desire for her welfare in every corner of this great country. great country; and, beholding her noble objects, and the lessings she is pouring over the whole population, no inguage will be used towards her but that of "God But the multifarious and important business of this au-

spicious day, only permits a word of admonition and en-

Remember then, my young friends, that in the present advanced age of the world, while true knowledge is a power and a felicity, ignorance is a degradation. If you waste, in idleness, your opportunities of improvement, you lose your self-respect and the affection of your early friends, who will no longer consider you fit associates, and you will gradually sink from that rank in society. which you might have commanded as your own. Therefore, it becomes you to use every exertion to profit by the great advantages allowed you; and, if you feel, at any time, the path arduous, be not discouraged, every obstacle will, under the Divine blessing, flee before steady on the contraction.

dy application and determined resolution.

It is true this University is only of yesterday, and cannot, like older institutions in our father land, yet call upon you to emulate famous Philosophers, Orators, and Statesmen, which have covered them with glory; but the germs of equal excellence are here, and few institutions have given equal promise in the same time. Nay, I feel warranted in saying, that the literary and scientific proofs

of progress exhibited on this happy occasion, would do credit to seminaries of long standing, and of established

ever be with you.

These remarks from his Lordship were received with marked satisfaction, and elicited loud applause. After the "matriculation" had been finished, the recitations of the prize compositions afforded the audience a high intellectual treat. Iambics and sapphies, how metrical soever, are of little interest to the million, so we shall pass on to the English compositions, which were of great lite-rary merit. The essay by Mr. Stennett was full of valuable and instructive matter, the attainment of which could only have been accomplished by extensive reading. The poem by Mr. Helliwell, was a pleasing specimen of versification, and the oration by Mr. M'Michael, at once stamped him as an elegant and impressive writer. All these effusions were listened to with the greatest attention,

and called forth repeated expressions of applause.

The distribution of honours and prizes was one of the most pleasing features of the occasion, and the plaudits which greeted the successful prizemen, made the very roof ring. Dr. M'Caul, in the course of this pleasing duty, introduced several pertinent speeches to the effect, that the prizes had been legitimately won by hard labour, for he had determined that no prize in King's College, should be less hardly earned than in the old Universities.

The presentation to Mr. W. Stennett of the handsome and valuable medal, the liberal gift of his Honour the Vice Chancellor, Mr. Jameson, drew forth much applause. Dr. M'Caul stating at the time, that the competition had been most creditable, and the papers sent in would have been hard to beat at any University in the world. A special prize was awarded to Mr. S. M'Donell, the second competitor, who had followed so closely on Mr. Stennett, as to induce the wish there had been two medals

to bestow.

It would be easy to extend our remarks, but enough we think has been said to satisfy the public, that King's College, as the seat of Canadian learning, is in the highest state of successful operation. The compositions which were recited on this occasion abundantly testify that the innovations so loudly demanded in some quarters, would tend only to impair the usefulness of this noble Institution, and lower her standard of learning; as evidences of the truth of this proposition, we should have been happy to publish some one or other of the English compositions. The tree is to be judged by its fruits, and so long as King's College shall exercise its chartered rights under auspices, such as those which now regulate its affairs, and shall produce as proofs of its efficiency, fruits, such as those which were exhibited on Thursday, long may the spoiler's hand be held back from its contemplated work of mischief, and, to borrow his Lordship's emphatic language, most heartily do we say of King's College, God Speed it.

> (From the British Colonist.) GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The first part, comprising entirely Sacred Music, took place on Thursday evening; and the second part, consisting of secular music, on the following evening, both

Expectation had been raised to the highest pitch, by Expectation had been raised to the highest pitch, by the programmes announcing the engagement of Miss Andrews, Miss Northall, Signor Antognini, Mr. Meyer, and Mr. Bley (from New York); of Mr. J. P. Clarke (of Hamilton); and of our talented townsmen, the Baron de Fleur, Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. Ambrose, assisted by Mrs. Gilkison and the Choral Society of Toronto, a number of the superior of the superior of the German Catholic community took place here on the 10th of September, at which it was agreed upon, that the principles and views fixed upon by the council assembled at Leipzic Mrs. Gilkison and the Choral Society of Toronto, a number of the superior was signed by all the resolution wa pant spectuations of the race-course, it is, morally and religiously—in the sight of God and in the view of honest men—a robbery.

When, therefore, we are visited by political commotion, and the disorganization of society induces commercial depression and national calamity, let us trace effects to their causes. Let us ask ourselves whether the encroaching spirit of democracy, and the deselating temper of infidelity would have been as rampant and destructive as they have proved, if men, who profess to cling to the side of order, principle, and truth, had been to recketly and the choral Society of Toronto, a number of amateur vocalists and musicians, and the splendid by them in all their future proceedings, and this resolution was signed by all the member present. The cheekley.

1. PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.—Classics.—1st. Class, 1. W. Mrs. dilks. Prizeman; and the S2nd regiment. It was only feared that the Rev. Dr. McCaul had been too recherché in his selection of the 82nd regiment. It was only feared that the Rev. Dr. McCaul had been too recherché in his selection of the 82nd regiment. It was only feared that the Rev. Dr. McCaul had been too recherché in his selection of the sylendid authorities of the were of music, where so many amateurs had to perform; but the result reflected much credit on his judgment, and on fusices.—1st Class, 1. Dohn Boyd, the result reflected much credit on his judgment, and on fusices.—1st Class, 1. Dohn Boyd, the result reflected much credit on his judgment, and on fusices.—1st Class, 1. Dohn Boyd, the result reflected much credit on his judgment, and on fusices.

2. W. Craigie, 3. C. R. Wilkies, 1. Dohn Boyd, the result reflected much credit on his judgment, and on fusices.

3. C. R. Wilkies, 2. Dohn Boyd, the result reflected much credit on his judgment, and on fusices. The resolution was signed to the first resolution was signed to the first resolution was signed to the second of the S2nd regiment. It was only feared that the Rev. Dr. McS. A. Wickson, and the Choral Newson and musi

sweetly sung by Miss Northall, and amidst thunders of applause, the Rev. Dr. Beaven gallantly led the fair song-stress from the platform. The Quartette, "Nunc dimittis" —Miss Hocken, Mr. Wells, Mr. Humphreys, and Mr. Clarke, and chorus-was well sung, and the chorus parts

were grand and effective.

Mr. Humphrey's Solo, "When Childhood's gay dreams." produced loud calls for an encore, but its length forbade

his compliance.
The Chorus, "Gloria in Excelsis," was given with great spirit, and closed the first part of that evening's performance. The second part commenced with Beethoven's Overture No. 43, which appeared to give general ven satisfaction. Mr. Meyer next gave "Pro peccatis" in splendid style. Miss Andrews shortly after followed with the beautiful air of "Consider the Lilies." and was rapturously encored: this was the gem of the evening, and was exquisitely sung. The double chorus, "The Horse and his Rider," closed that evening's performances.

The grand Overture "Coriolanus," was given in excellent style, far surpassing our anticipation. In the song of "The Captive Greek Girl," Miss Andrews was again enthusiastically encored, and certainly popular favor was

Mr. Bley elicited great applause in the performance of his Fantasia on the violin, which shewed him a perfect master of his instrument, Mr. Humphreys gave, with great feeling, the song "On

wery tree that blossoms in the grove."
Weber's Chorus, "Lutzow's Wild Hunt," was beautifully sung, and the echo excellently executed. It was Miss Northall sang the ballad "Thou art lovelier,"

with exquisite sweetness; and, on being encored, substi-tuted "The spell is broken," which she sung in beautifully tremulous tones. Mr. Ambrose executed his Fantasia, "The Recollections of Ireland," excellently, but he was not well sup-

ported in the accompaniments.

Miss Northall was again much applauded in the Air, "By that consuming quenchless flame."
The Baron de Fleur electrified the audience by his masterly performance, on the Piano Forte, of a military oncerto, his own composition, and the accompani-

The Trio, "La mia Dorrabella," was encored, amidst roars of laughter. The Madrigal, "Now is the month of Maying," a beautiful melody, was given with great effect. The National Anthem was loudly called for the conclusion, and given with great spirit by all the per-

CHURCH SOCIETY.—We are happy to learn that the sum of £50 ls. 2\frac{1}{2}d, was collected in the Cathedral Church of Quebec on Sunday the 19th inst., after the Sermon reached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Vermont, in aid of the Church Society, and for the special object of providing a fund for the support of the Widows and Or-phans of Clergymen. The amount collected at St. Paul's Mariner's) Chapel, was £4. CHRIST CHURCH, MONTREAL,—The collection at this

with the Church Society of this Diocese, after the Ser- upwards of 3000 persons attended. The meeting having bee on preached by the Rev. Mr. Adamson, amounted to The regular Sunday collections, which form a fund to

MONTREAL.—TRINITY CHURCH DISTRICT VISITING liger, the president-in-chief of the province, is conched in to Society.—The Annual Report of the Society, which has following terms:—'You have been informed by the decree Society.—The Annual Report of the Society, which has recently reached us, shows a steady continuance of its benevolent labours. Nineteen ladies and nine gentlemen are devoted to the self-denying work of visitors, besides the four medical gentlemen who give their professional services, and the Rev. D. B. Parnther, whose services are engaged by the Society and who has been enabled, "by pastoral visits and by instruction in the simple elements of our faith, to carry the wholesome truths of the Gospel to many whose circumstances would have presented as to give a judgment on the efforts of the Friends of Light; and now the government knows clearly the position which it ought to take towards them, and the measures which it ought to take towards them, and the measures which it ought to take towards them, and the measures which it ought to take towards them. to many whose circumstances would have presented a bar to their knowledge of spiritual things." The number of visits paid by him has been 587; and 705 poor have been afterwards remarked that in their assemblies the Friends of afterwards remarked that in their assemblies the Friends of visits paid by him has been 587; and 705 poor have been relieved; the total number of visits 2533. The Society's relieved; the total number of visits 2533. The Society's receipts, arising from sacramental and congregational collections (two after Semi-annual sermons, which amounted to £109 1s. 2d.) and donations, have amounted to £388 15s. 3d. and there remains in hand a balance of £42 ss. The Ladies' Clothing Society, in connexion with this institution has had an income of £25 9s. 3d. and has required by distributed 145 articles of clothing. The ss. The Ladies' Clothing Society, in connexion with this institution has had an income of £25 9s. 3d. and has appropriate passage of Scripture on the title-page of the Report is from Prov. xiii. 17: "A faithful ambassador is health."—Berean.

"They have made observations of a nature to raise the masses, in examining the conduct of the government towards the passage of Scripture on the title-page of the Report is from Prov. xiii. 17: "A faithful ambassador is health."—Berean.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

or progress exhibited on this happy occasion, would do credit to seminaries of long standing, and of established fame.

Take courage then, the most animating prospects are before you; and, although you may have to contend in many a conflict and consume many a midnight hour in slient study, the victory is certain, if you proceed with an honest heart and a resolute mind.

But however precious human knowledge may be, do not forget, that it must ever be subservient to Divine, that you are to live forever, and will continue in existence when all this beautiful world shall have passed away. Remember that Divine knowledge, or religion, is the true foundation of all excellence, and that to fear God and keep his commandments, is to run the race of immortality—it is to join the visible and invisible world—the body and the spirit—to receive the health of the soul, is the first and great concern of man, for human attainments are only valuable as they tend to exalt our being, and bring us to God, through our blessed Redeemer.

Permit me, in conclusion, to congratulate you on this happy day, which you will ever hold in affectionate remembrance; and I sincerely pray, that the blessing of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, the source of all light and knowledge, and of all mercy, may ever be with you.

These remarks from his Lordship were received with marked satisfaction, and elicited loud applause. After the "matriculation" had been finished, the recitations of the Prize compositions afforded the audience a high in-DIGBY COMMITTEE OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

ciety, and expressing an intention, if possible, to meet them. The third, thanking the Bishop for his visit as their President, and for his unceasing care of the Church,—on a seconder being called to this Resolution, the whole of the large assembly spontaneously rose up to testify their affection and respect for the Bishop.

Ordination.—At an episcopal visitation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia at Yarmouth, on the 21st ultimo, the Rev. Lewis Hill, and the Rev. Edward Nichols, of Digby, N. S., were admitted to the holy order of Priests. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Mallock Router of Digby. Rev. Wm. Bullock, Rector of Digby

#### From our English Files.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY. THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

[We publish the following intelligence just as we find it in our English contemporaries, without desiring to make ourselves responsible for the phraseology in which it is expressed. We should be glad to believe that the right of the seceding party to the name they have assumed of "German Catholics" is proved by their adherence to Catholic discipline and truth; but the indiscretion and latitude of many of their proceedings render it difficult to entertain such a persuasion of their Catholic discipline character.—En. Church 1 lic character. - ED. CHURCH.]

lie character.—ED. CHURCH.]

ULM, SEPT. 21.—The journey of M. Rouge from Stutgards to our place resembled more the triumphal march of a conqueror, and the inhabitants of Essligen and Goppingen distinguished themselves in particular in the reception they gave to the hero of our days. Our town, where he is to stay for some days, would, however, not remain behind, and it has performed its duties of hospitslity in the true spirit of Christian love and charity. A deputation of aldermen and distinguished citizens went out to meet him, and on his arrival in our town he was received by the population with an almost endless shout of joy. The mayor welcomed him in the name of the inhabitants, and a young lady of noble birth, and the youngest member of the new community, offered him a crown of laurels. M. Ronge and his fellow-labourer in the viveyard, M. Dwaist, twice addressed the people from the hotel where they have taken up and his fellow-labourer in the vineyard, M. Dwaist, twice addressed the people from the hotel where they have taken up their residence, and were listened to with very great attention. Our common council has gran'ed for the use of the German Catholics 500 florins, of which 100 florins are to be employed in the fitting up of the Corn Exchange for a place of worship. However, this latter will no more be necessary, as the ministry has now granted the petition, signed by 1800 citizens, and allowed to the new community the use of the cathedral for Divine Service. It is said that the King of Wirtemberg is much displeased with his ministers for having refused a similar request to the German Catholics at Stuttgardt, and that it is owing to this that an order of a more favourable nature has been lately issued by the government of that country, according to which issued by the government of that country, according to which the German Catholics there are allowed the free exercise of their religious creed, except the permission for their ministers to officiate at the altar, and for the public papers to call their

FRANKFORT .- The cause of the new Church is said to be taken up by the people there with the same ardour as the cause of Germany itself. The community of German Catholics is Reformists, for the use of the new Catholic Church, are already

WIESBADEN. - The government has refused the netition of the German Catholics to have a suitable place for Divine wot ship granted to them. All those, however, who having separated from the Church of Rome desire to form a new Catholic community, are to be tolerated on the general principle of Recommunity, are to be tolerated on the general principle of biglious liberty established in the Kingdom. However, this community is to be deprived of the rights of co-operation and of legally nominating its chiefs. Its ministers are only there to be allowed to perform the ceremonies of Baptism and marriages when the clergyman of the Established Church have refused to do it on being applied to.

Posen.—No reason has been assigned why the governmen

There were about 500 persons present, and as we retired we heard on all sides expressions of approval of the evening's entertainment.

On Friday evening, the audience was more numerous.

In a reused to grant to the German Cattonics a suitable for performing Divine Service, and the new community has evening sentertainment.

Churchyard for that purpose. M. Cost, the officiating clergy and preached in the German Tongue, and administrated the control of th tered the Sacrament to a great number of his congregation

SAXONY .- In the Upper Chamber a supreme decree was presented by the government relative to the religious more was about to be referred to the first deputation, when the Minister De Kænneritz arose and explained the motives which had necessitated the decree in question. He pointed out the origin of the Friends of Light, their principal tendencies, and their proceedings with respect to the Evangelical Church; he explained the position of the Church with respect to the State, and justified the ministerial edict of July 17, against the numerous attacks directed against the latter. He declared the object of all the efforts of the Friends of Light to be "to substitute the variable sentiment of each period for the eterns word of God," and asserted that such doctrine led on the one hand to Atheism and Pantheism, and on the other to a greater constraint than had ever been known before in matters of faith. When this address was over, Burgomaster Wehner proposed that this decree, as well as another relating to the dissenters calling themselves "German Cathelica" should be referred to calling themselves "German Catholics," should be referred to a special committee, appointed for the purpose. This proposition was seconded by Prince John and adopted unanimously The first of these decrees was the same day presented in the Second Chamber, and referred to the examination of the first committee of that body. When the decree was read in the Lower Chamber, the deputy, Doctor Schaffrath, rose and said: "Lest the silence of the Chamber should be construed into an assent of the doctrines laid down as the motives for the supreme decree, I wish for my own part to protest against them as having no foundation, either legal or historical."

The religious excitement in Germany continues at its height.
The progress of M. Ronge, notwithstanding the attempts of the government to put down all demonstrations of enthusiasm, is a species of triumph. On the 19th he left Stuttgard for Ulm, and he was accompanied out of the species of triumph. On the 19th he left Stuttgard for liminand he was accompanied out of the city by a vast crowd of inhabitants. Some of the most enthusiastic of his admirers accompanied him all the way to Ulm. In the Saxon Chambers the opposition to the government, on account of the recent events at Leipsic, are so strong, that the government cannot depend upon the support of above one-third of the members, and it was thought that the Cabinet would be obliged to dissolve the Chambers. Letters from Vienna state that the religious excitement has extended to that capital. A German Church on Sunday morning last, in aid of the Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in connection with the Church Society of the Property Societ called without the leave of the authorities, it was dispersed by

a battalion of infantry. PRUSSIA .- A letter from Konigsburg says :- "The minis relieve poor and distressed persons, in the same Church, have amounted, since Easter, to £254 12s. - Cour. Oct. 22. of the Friends of Light, which has been addressed to M. Bee Light have left, for some time, a purely religious ground, and passed the limits of a simple defence against the pretended pictists. They have brought into the sphere of their deliberations

infringement on the laws will meet with due punishment, and Prevented from ever offending again in the same manner."
A letter from Stuttgardt, dated the 15th inst., says—"The A letter from Stuttgardt, dated the 15th inst., says—"The arrival of M. Ronge attracted a numerous assemblage at the meeting held to-day. After a speech from the President, and a few words from one of the Stuttgardt committee, Ronge got bad, under Major Corsellis, to Kusmore, on the Seikh frontier, ap, and amidst the deepest silence, spoke with an inspired voice.

The President then proposed that Germany should be divided into western and southern provinces, and this was declared by acclamation. Twenty-four communes sent representatives.

The votes were taken by communes, by which several delegates had four votes, and several others had only votes, and several others had only votes, and several others had only one vote between them. The average taken by communes are representatives. them. The organisation of the commune was reserved for another meeting. There already exists a similar organisation at Breslau and Leipsic, which will be taken for this. The right of women to vote was adopted by a majority of 13 to 11. Independent women, widows, and those who are unmarried, may convert the discussions of the Go. may, consequently, take part in the discussions of the German Catholic Commune. All the communes have the right of managing their own affairs according to their local habits, manners, and interests. A committee has been appointed for receiving the adhesions of Roman Catholic Priests, and for placing German Catholic Priests in the different communes. Elberfeld, Helderberg, Ulm, and Saarbruck, form this committee. The next Concilium is to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It was further decided that a synod should be held annually,

an such as to earn for her a character for safety and seawor- the Punjab to our north-west frontier. thiness at least equal to that of her almost unrivalled colleague, the Great Western. It oppears that the Great Britain, when five days out, passed the Great Western so nearly as almost to throw papers on board. On the following day, in a tremendous westerly gale, she carried away her foremast; and, about four days afterwards, while running freely, her propeller struck some object in the sea with a concussion that shook the whole of the vast fabric, and knocked off one of the fins of the propeller. What the object struck could have been remains a mystery, and how it could have come in contact with the pro-peller only, and not the body of the vessel, is cause for surprise. The loss of foremast and one fin of the propeller delayed her passage, and her coal began to get low, when she got among the Nantucket Shoals. She was first seen on Monday morning from the beach by Captain Nathan Gibbs, who keeps a fore at Siascontee, Nantucket, and owns a fine schooner of ted with every nook, sounding, sand-bar, and shoal within one hundred miles of Nantucket. In short, he is what Cooper's pilot was. At half past 7 a.m. Captain Gibbs saw the steamer heading southeast for Sandy Head; with a signal flying for a pilot, and apparently lying to. She fired a gun and rounded the bluff out of sight. He procured a horse, galloped up and found the ship in a very critical position among the sand-bars, and apparently confused, frequently throwing the lead, and backing and filling. He there are his forms and filling. ing and filling. He then put his fine whale-boat in a waggon and drove 2 miles to the windward; the boat was then launch and drove 2 miles to the windward; the boat was then launched with much difficulty and rowed to the steamer by six stout Nantucketers, in a violent gale, blowing off shore and at 9 o'clock a. m., Mouday, Capt. Gibbs stepped on the Great Britain's deck, exclaiming "Gracious me, where do you keep your paddles!" He immediately took charge, and at 4, p.m. Monday, arrived at Holmes's Hole. Here they found a coal-boat boand from Philadalphia to Boaton; they proported from her bound from Philadelphia to Boston: they procured from her forty tons of coal, and got under weigh at 2 o'clock a.m. Tuesday. She came through the Vineyard Sound, between Gay's Head and Block Island, and made the high lights of Sandy Hook at 8 p.m. When she came inside the light-ship, at 9 o'clock, she took a New York pilot and laid to until daylight, and arrived at the wharf at 9 o'clock a.m. Wednesday. ressel was not ashore at any time, and Captain Hosken displayed throughout the greatest skill and courage fully entitling timeself and his noble ship to the confidence of the public."

Laftus, of Long Loftus, in the county of York, in the peerage words, a piece of barren wilderness about 160 miles long by on the 15th of February, 1770, and was cousequently in his 76th year; married on the 2nd of May, 1810, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, Bart. His lordship of the United Kingdom: he was also a baronet. He was born 125 broad!

Such, we say, is the whole extent of the territory in dispute, according to our own showing; and when it is borne in mind that England offers to give us all between lat. 48 and 59, from the lordship of the Columbia it is a matter of grave.

A vacancy is thus created in the representation of

#### THE STATUE TO CROMWELL. To John Bull.

Belfast, Sept. 22d, 1845. Sir, - With reference to "the frivolous discussion," as you apily term it, "about Cromwell's statue," I do not remember to have seen any notice of a fact which appears to me conclu-

The first Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of King Year of our Lord 1660; and the date is reckoned, not from the King's restoration on the death of the usurper, but from the death of King Charles I., when the reign of his son and successor rightfully commenced. This fact is acknowledged by Parliament in every Act passed throughout Charles the Second's reign; so that the introduction of the usurper's statue into the Houses of Parliament would be opposed to Parliament's avowed sense of the character of the usurper, whom, in that Particular, the law of the land has always deemed, so to say, a nonentity; certainly not one in the succession of English Sovenonentity; certainly not one in the succession of English Sove-I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE SLAVE TRADE IN TRIPOLL

(Extract of a private letter, dated Tripoli, 21st July, 1845.) Tripoli offers the sad and disgraceful spectacle—but happily the only one in Barbary—of a regular slave-exporting country. During the last two or three weeks the Turkish authorities have been busy in the trade of human flesh, and of embarking slaves. A vessel belonging to a very wealthy Georgian, vulgioyed British protection, if he does not at present, sailed about ten days ago with some forty or fifty slaves on board for Constantinople, some three or four other vessels are about to follow with the same nember ef slaves in each of them. There were some circumstances about the sailing of the vessel of the Georgian worth relating. A Maltese was to have gone as mate in her, and a Frenchman as pilot; but by the energetic and person and a Frenchman as pilot; but by the energetic and person and a fightly shrunk. There is a very much larger proportion of gluten in the country will be ready for every inch of territory in the whole country will be ready for every inch of territory in the whole country will be ready for every inch of territory in the whole country will be ready for every inch of territory in the whole country will be ready for war at any and every hazard, for every inch of territory in the whole country will be ready for war at any and every hazard, for every inch of territory in the whole country will be ready for were the lodged, or laid. On ripening, the ears become of a blue black color, the straw lowever is not black—from the sides of the earliest ears a second and sometimes a third chest is thrown out from the lower chests; each of these additional chest is tribing in extent, and worthless in its character; and any honourable settlement of the question will be hailed with joy, by the people of both nations. All we ask—all we desire to see our government do—is to put itself right and confine our claim to what is clearly just. Do this, and then if war follows, the nation will as one man rally in support of it. But with the same nember ef slaves in each of them. There were some circumstances about the serving a Frenchman as pilot; but by the energetic and perserving efforts of Colonel Warrington, this scandal, in open day, to all Christendom was prevented, and these men saved from a criminal prosecution. In fact the English consul refused in the consultant of t fused to give the Maltese his passport, and menaced the Frenchman with reporting him to his government; in both which cases Colonel Warrington was only discharging his bounden duty.

The greatest slave-dealer here, one who the other day bought whole of the slaves of a caravan from Fezzan, is Sidi Seid, to Gove. the Governor of the town of Tripoli. This individual has risen rapidly. rapidly since the arrival of the Turks in 1835. He was once an itinerant auctioneer in the bazaars, and sold slaves for others; and his winked and his wicked propensities for dealing in human flesh stick to him in his present fortune and elevated dignity. I visited 120 slaves belonging to this man. The state of the slaves belonging to this man. They were mostly young, and some of them quite children. According to their account of themselves, they were kidnapped—in fact, stolen by men-stealets in the fullest sense of the term. Their price varied from 40 to 80 dollars. I saw some sold also in the slave market for 50 and 60 dollars. They sell much higher at Constantinople and to dollars. They sell much higher at Constanting and the slave-dealers can afford to pay a handsome freightage for them. Many of the chiefs of the departments of government in Tripoli, I am told, also speculate in slaves, and find it very profitch.

omes now a question how long this sort of thing is to to the shores of the Mediterranean—entailing countless mise-ties upon the unfortunate Africans—and thence between its various dependencies. I press this question more especially now, since France and England have concluded a new treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade on the western coast of Africa, which has left these two powers, more at liberty to pursue their ratio along measures, if they are inat liberty to pursue their anti-slavery measures, if they are in-deed sincere, either separately or unitedly, in other parts of the world. From the western coast they, of course, will naturally turn to the measurement. turn to the northern coast of Africa, if really they are auxious

put an end to this enormous evil. am grieved to this enormous evil. money in keeping together the Ottoman empire, and propping up the falling throne of the Sultan, could not by any possibility wring from the ing from that sovereign's government the paltry concession,
a political point of view, of the stopping of the exportation
slaves from the of slares from the port of Tripoli to the Levant. But so it is.

Foreigners, however, think differently. They boldly impugn
the motives of our government, and allege that, inasmuch as
the export of slaves from Tripoli to the Levant does not affect
the English colories.

the English colonics, England will let it go on, whilst, if she chose, she might, by holding up her little finger, annihilate this Mediterranean slave traffic for ever.

As France, however, has entered anew into anti-slavery international measures it is probable that the project of getting stopped this export of slaves from Tripoli may gratify her newa cordial and united representation, may probably condescend
to abolish this export traffic of slaves from Tripoli to the
Levant, if it be only to get rid of their importunities.

The Market.—Wheat may be quoted at 4s. 8d., with every gratifying prospect for the farmer. Oats are scarce, and fetch a good price 1s. 9d. to 2s. Hay is both scarce and dear.—
Pork is in demand at a good figure, while beef is a dull sale.—
Portatoes are said to be an excellent quality—best sorts, 1s. 6d. Levant, if it be only to get rid of their importunities.

Our present summary extends over a much longer period than

The cholera was still raging in various places. "We do not The echolera was still raging in various places. "We do not remember," says a Calcutta paper, "any period at which this but more particularly this year, on account of the quantity of business. The meeting broke up at seven o'clock. The last assembly will be held at Cronstadt."

The Steamship Great Britain.—The New York News has the subjoined paragraph in relation to the last trip of this mammoth steamer:—

"This voyage of the Great Britain has been an eventful one, and the mishaps and the storms she has encountered have been such as to earn for her a character for safety and seawort.

> THE OREGON QUESTION. (From the New York Courier and Enquirer.)

A correspondent has written us a long article against any premature occupation of Oregon on our part; and his views generally are such as we have repeatedly urged through our columns. He is in error in supposing that England claims from the northern limits of Mexico to 54° north. On the contrary, England only contends that throughout the whole region her claim is as good as ours-no better-and that therere, the territory in dispute should be divided equally between

In our oninion the whole country is valueless to either party and consequently, any adjustment of the existing difficulty which can be effected with honour, should be promptly acceded When we have repeatedly offered to extend our northern Pacific Ocean—as a compromise line through the territory of Oregon, it is idle and wicked to talk of our having "indispuable" claims to the whole of that territory, or to latitude 54 20' north. All our negotiations, and every honest statesmain the land, have long since conceded the question that England, like ourselves, has an equitable claim to a portion of Oregon; and when, therefore, we repudiate all that former administrations have done in relation to this matter, and set up a claim against common sense and our own formal admission for a quarter of a century, we place ourselves in a false position, which, if pressed to a rupture with Great Britain, deprives us of that greatest of all elements of strength in war with a foreign power-the moral sense of the whole nation that our quarrel is

When we offered to adopt 49° north as the boundary line through Oregon, it was not that we considered that as equally dividing the territory in dispute; but because it was a convenient line of boundary—that being our present boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. The British commissioners declined it on the ground that it gave us more than half of the territory in dispute, and because the mouth of the Columbia was then considered a good harbour, and far more important than it now is. They said in effect,—"Our claim is as good as yours from 42 to 54 north; and if we divide this territory could be the line should be dear as little porth of 42° DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF ELY.—The Most Noble the Marquis of Ely died on Friday night, at Ely Lodge, in the county of Fermanagh, after a short illness. His Lordship had but lately returned to Ely Lodge, and appeared to be in the enjoyment of more than his usual health and spirits. On Thursday he experienced an attack of English cholera, and notwithstanding the prompt attendance of the most eminent medical men in the neighbourhood, expired, to the inexpressible grief of his family and friends, in the course of the following territory equally, the line should be drawn a little north of 48° grief of his family and friends, in the course of the following day.

The day. The deceased nobleman enjoyed the title of Marquis and dispute, according to our own showing, is the barren land lying between the Columbia and the Pacific, and between the mouth the county of Wexford, in the peerage of Ireland, and of Baron of that river in latitude 46 20, and latitude 49, or in other

et have ever been based upon a full and prompt admis of England's claim to half the territory in dispute. On such admission was predicated our three distinct offers to accept of a line drawn on the parallel of 49° north as our boundary; a line drawn on the parallel of 49° north as our boundary; and on such admission was based the argument for joint occupancy. It was left for that distinguished statesman James K. Polk, to discover and proclaim that our title to the whole of Oregon is "indisputable"; and the same superior intelligence may, and probably will, recommend to Congress a course of action which would inevitably involve us in a war with Great Charles II., is dated the thirteenth year of his reign, being the year of our Lord 1660; and the date is reckoned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckoned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckoned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckoned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned, not from the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned to the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned to the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned to the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned to the Richard Lord 1660; and the date is reckned to the Richard 1660; and the date is reckned to the Richard 1660; and the Richard 1

> that they will submit the whole question to arbitration. If not, then is there no other honest or honourable course to pursue, except to insist upon an accurate survey and equal divi-sion of the whole territory by a due east and west line. Such a course may not be convenient for either party; but it is what either has a right to insist upon. Do this-all other modes of

# Colonial.

HEALTH OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

Monklands, Oct. 27, 1845. There has been no particular change in the state of his Excellency's malady during the last few days.

His Lordship's general health and spirits have, throughout, been but little affected.

JAMES CRAWFORD, M.D. ROBT. S. MACDONNELL, M.D.

The following letter from the Civil Secretary has been received by the Quebec Board of Trade, in answer to a com nication from that Body on the 1st instant, relating to the

" Montreal, 18th October, 1845.

"Sir,-I have received the command of the Governor General to inform you, in reply to your communication of the lst instant, that His Excellency, in Council, has been pleased, under the circumstances therein stated, to direct that importations of Potatoes from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Great Britain spent for propping up the Ottoman empire, during the late Syrian campaign, was merely spent to enable to the Porte to carry on the slave trade from the heart of Africa to the shore of th Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, may be made free of I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DALY, Hon. W. Walker, &c. &c. &c.

FIRE. - We learn that Mr. Ranney's Mill at St. Catherines was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Two schooners, the North America and Martha Freme, that were lying along side, loaded with wheat, caught fire, but it was promptly extinguished, and the vessels were hauled off to a place of safety. Mr. Ranney's loss is estimated at 15,000 dollars, of which 10,000 dollars is covered by insurance. Mr. Strachan lost about 3,000 bushels of corn, in the mill, and Messrs. Torrance & Company, and Gibbs & Co., of Montreal, lost about 10,000 bushels of

wheat.—Hamilton Journal & Express, 24th Oct. THE PROPERTY OF MR. WOOD, late of Toronto, valued at from sixty to seventy thousand pounds, has fallen to a Mrs. Farrell, wife of a corporal of the 16th foot, as heir at law-Mr. Wood and Mrs. Farrell are said not to have known each other. "It is better to be born lucky than rich," says the proverb, and we have no doubt, if the fact be as it is stated that Mrs. Farrell says the same.—British Canadian.

per bushel .- British Canadian.

TORONTO ATHENEUM. - A Quarterly Meeting of this In- NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT. OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY,

stitution was held, according to announcement, in the Society's Room, Nelson-street, on Thursday evening last.

A statement of the progress of the Society during the last six months was laid before the meeting, by which it appeared that during that period, a successful attempt had been made, to commence a Public Library in this city, by the purchase of purishle standard works sided by dearling form individual. to commence a Public Library in this city, by the purchase of suitable standard works, aided by donations from individuals, as well as from many learned Societies in Great Britain, to whom application had been made for that purpose. The Corporation of this City having, with a well applied liberality, allotted accommodations in the New City Hall, the books will forthwith be placed in that building, and will be accessible to all who are willing to contribute towards the necessary expenses. Some remarks of the Chairman, Rev. H. Scadding, were so rections to this subject and explain so fully when has been

pertinent to this subject, and explain so fully what has been accomplished, that we have much pleasure in laying them before our readers. After some introductory sentences, the Rev. tleman went on to say The history of the literary body to which we belong, has resented during the summer just ended some circumstances, a respect of which we may justly feel gratified. During that

period a communication has been opened by us, with several Literary and Scientific Societies of England and Scotland, the Royal Society of Literature, the Geological Society, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Institute of British Architects, and the Horticultural Society, of London, and the Royal Society, and Medico Chirurgical Society, of Edinburgh. From these Assoations we have received proof of a cordial willingness to welome our Institution into the sisterhood of Societies for the persevere in creating an honourable character for ourselves, and so valuable and gratifying. The Societies just mentioned have sisting as they do, in two or three instances, of many useful and highly illustrated volumes, are an important acquisition to our library. Other Literary Societies will, we may be sure, as readily give us the right hand of good fellowship, as our repu-

tation advances.
"For much of the interest thus elicited in our favoar among carned and scholarly bodies at home, we are indebted to a scalous member of our Society now in England, who has exer-

ted himself very laudably in our behalf.
"Let, now, the kind feeling which these well-informed Asciations are willing to manifest towards our infant Institution courage us to maintain the work which we have well begun. sophical Institutions, such as we desire our Athenæum one day to become, are expable of conferring. Most of the cities and large towns of England and her sister kingdoms have which produces the desire for the luxury of literature, and of this state of things the outward and appropriate symbol has been the establishment of Philosophic Institutions and Libraries, with other united efforts for the gratification of literary

"In the labour which we have taken in hand, let us appre-

ciate and be thankful for the approbation and countevance of the competent judges who have noticed us. Let us observe how important they consider the cause we are engaged in; how they contemplate our object, four thousand miles off, with a greater comprehension and reality than even we ourselves could periments; they see what will most probably be the results, in a literary point of view, to the community in which we are situated. Let us, therefore, persevere, meet we with ever so many impediments and coldnesses. Let us but exist, and husband well our life, and we shall grow with the growth of the fair city that surrounds us, and share yet, not unworthily, in the history. its history. We are, it is true, in the embryo state; but let us believe ourselves an embryo all of hopeful things—the acorn from which the oak may grow. Let us go on steadily, with facilitating the study of literature, and we shall speedily find our Saciety to be a centre of influence, not only having weight with the community around us, but connecting us and it by the strong sympathy of common pursuits, with some of the most useful and most respected bodies of men in the parent country. The learned Associations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, will be more and more attracted towards us, and will be pleased to communicate with us; and while we can scarcely hope for many a year to contribute much to their advantage and infor-mation, we shall be admitted in the mean time to participate in their invaluable resources, and by reflection receive a share of

"Should we succeed in nothing else but the establishment of a respectable public library for Toronto, we shall have accomplished a good work. Such a library has now been commenced; and though we number at present only 250 volumes on our shelves, we hope, by the contributions of individuals and public assistance, every want to inverge in this respect to the contributions. public assistance, every year to improve in this respect, until the walls of the handsome apartment allotted us by the Mayor the walls of the handsome apartment allotted us by the Mayor and Corporation in the New Town Hall shall be lined with the

best authorities on every subject.

"From the absence of an extensive public library in this lothat England offers to give us all between lat. 48 and 55, from the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia, it is a matter of grave doubt, whether we would not get more than half of all Oregon, louel of the Wexford militia.

His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Loftus, born the 19th of January, 1814.—

A vacancy is thus created in the representation of Woodstock.

That our claim is a joint one, all the facts of the case conclusively prove; and what is more, all our negotiations on the clusively prove; and what is more, all our negotiations on the like the conditions of the case conclusively prove; and what is more, all our negotiations on the like the conditions of the case conclusively prove; and what is more, all our negotiations on the like the columbia, it is a matter of grave doubt, whether we would not get more than half of all Oregon, if we were to close at once with the proposition to make the Columbia the boundary line from lat. 48 and 55, from cality, studious men, secular and theological, have laboured under a great disadvantage. The tax upon private resources for the procurement of due information upon many a subject, has been, in times past, so great as seriously to cramp research and limit knowledge. This defect is now in some mended by the noble commencement of a library to be founded to the control of the weet to close at once with the proposition to make the Columbia, it is a matter of grave doubt, whether we would not get more than half of all Oregon, if we were to close at once with the proposition to make the Columbia the boundary line from lat. 48 and 55, from later of grave doubt, whether we would not get more than half of all Oregon, if we were to close at once with the proposition to make the Columbia, the color of grave disadvantage.

The tax upon private resources for the case control of the control of the country remedied by the noble commencement of a library to be foundin King's College, in the library of Osgoode Hall, and in the
collection of books belonging to the Medical Society. These
collections, however, are necessarily of rather a private character; and we still want the public popular library which shall
be easily accessible to all, and contain the works which shall be
interesting and intelligible to all. The library of the Athenæum will, I trust, gradually supply this want."

That Torento should only now be able to say that she possee a public Library was a plibrary attached to no pre-

esses a Public Library, we mean a library attached to no pa ticular class or profession, is certainly not very creditable to her reputation as an enlightened and spirited community; but much allowance must be made for the circumstance, that while the Provincial Parliament was accustomed to assemble her those who thirsted after literary pourishment were always able to find it in the library of the Legislature. Now, however, we have long been without resources of this kind, and it behoves us to hestir ourselves-to put our shoulders to the wheel, at least, not let it be said hereafter, that our apathy and indif-ference had been the means of discouraging those who were willing to aid in such a cause .- Toronto Herald.

WILD-GOOSE WHEAT .- A gentleman in this city planted, on the 2nd of November last, seven grains of this extraordinary and prolific variety. The produce was eighty large cars, and forty smaller ones! The large cars contained about thirty. It is bearded with strong awns much stiffer than those of English barley—the grain or pickle is fully twice the size of ordinary wheat—the straw is unusually strong and it is believed —this is however only injured and slightly shrunk. There is a very much larger proportion of gluten in the composition of the grain than common wheat, and it would make what bakers call a very strong flour.

The ground in which it was sown was by no means rich although in a garden—having been rendered poor by the addition of a large proportion of yellow sand for the purpose of growing stripped Dahlias—the ground had not been manured for three years.—Communicated.—Toronto Patriot.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House King Street, Toronto, on Wednesday the 5th November, at 3

W. H. RIPLEY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Ray. Barthren, -You are hereby reminded that the nest Meeting of the above Society, will be held, D.V., at the residence of the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, A.M., Rector of London, on Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of Nov. next. WILLIAM MCMURRAY

Secretary W. C. Society. Dundas, October 26th, 1845.

# Upper Canada College.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATION. DARTIES interested, can obtain all the information they may require respecting the time and subjects of the Exhibition Examinations, by applying, in future, to the Collector of the C.,

J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector, pro. tem

Toronto, October 24, 1845. 433-3 BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. EMPORARY arrangements have been made for the

opening of this Institution in a private dwelling house in Lennoxville, where it is now in operation, under The Rev. J. H. NICOLLS, M.A. HENRY MILES, Esq., M.A.

A prospectus stating particulars will be forwarded, on application to the Rev. J. H. NICOLLS, Lennoxville. October 9th, 1845. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. OTICE is hereby given, that the OPENING OF ST.

By order of the Lord Bishop. Toronto, 20th October, 1845.

BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD WAREHOUSE. King Street, Cobourg.

J. F. HURST, BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', and the surrounding country, that he

EAST STORE, BUCK'S BUILDING, An extensive and complete assortment of English and American Hardware.

ported to his order from BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, and NEW YORK, and forming the largest and most varied Stock ever offered for sale in Cobourg. COMPRISING

Anvils, Vices, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Wire Fenders, polished and best Steel Fire Irons, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and Hatchets, of every description; Carpenters', Millwrights', and other Tools; Files, Saws, Oil Stones, Wire, Sheet Iron, Japanned, Britannia and Plated Wares; Copper and Brass Goods; Gun Furniture; Screws, Brushes, Combs, Scale Bears, Balances, Brass and Iron Weights; Muskrat, Fox and other Traps; Lamps and Lamp Glasses; Sleigh Bells,

LIKEWISE, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Cutlery, Saddlery, Cordage, BAR, ROD, HOOP, AND SHEET IRON. Of every description.

Paints, Oils, Colours, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c. These Goods have been selected with care, with reference to a Wholeshle and Retail Trade, and will be sold at Montreal prices, transportation only added. The Subscriber particularly requests the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers to an examination of his Stock and Prices.

The Subscriber's large Stock will be constantly supplied by direct importations from England, by this means he hopes to be able in the variety, quality, and prices of his Goods, to give satisfaction to his customers and merit a share of public

Cohourg, October, 1845.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.

REV. EGERTON RYERSON, D.D. Principal and Professor of Theology and Moral Science.
REV. ALEXANDER MACNAR, M.A. Acting Principal and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles

REV. J. HURLBURT, M.A., Professor of Classical Literature. WILLIAM KINGSTON, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
JOHN BEATTY, M.D., Professor of Natural Sciences.
WILLIAM ORMISTON, Classical Tutor. C. M. D. CAMERON, English Teacher,

THE Eighth Session of Victoria College will open on Thursday the 30th day of October, at which date all ular Students in the Faculty of Arts are required to be pre-Candidates for Matriculation as regular Students will be ex-

amined in three Books of Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust's Jugurthan War, the first Book of the Æneid of Virgil, the Greek

Grammar and Reader, and in the first principles of Algebra. TERMS. Collegiate Department. per term of eleven weeks,...£2 0 0 Junior Division, do. do. do. 1 10 0 Commercial Department, do. do. do. 1 15 0 Preparatory School, do. do. do. 1 0 0 Preparatory School, do. do. do. Board, including room, furniture, washing, fuel, can-

French Language Extra. N. B.—Board and Tuition paid for in advance. All the Books necessary can be obtained at the College, and must be paid for at the time.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 24th September. TERMS:

Cobourg, October, 1845.

DAY SCHOLARS. 
 Preparatory School
 £1 10
 0 per quarter

 College Forms
 2 5 0 " "
 BOARDERS, (Entering after 24th September, 1845.)

Tuition Fees. { Preparatory School... £1 10 0 per quarter. College Forms ... 2 5 0 " "

Board and Lodging ... 6 0 0 " "

Sent la respective places of worship ... 0 2 6 " " um for Boarders (per annum) ... 30 16 0 "
uum do. do. do. 33 16 0 " OPTIONAL BRANCHES-(EXTRA): Hebrew and German.

J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector pro tem. The Toronto Patriot, Herald, British Canadian, British Colonist, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Courier, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, and London Inquirer, will please insert till the First of November.

Toronto, September, 1845.

426-8

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

T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar orthon. The size and siye of the Engraving will be similar on the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, resently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pronounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirons of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to orward their names without delay. The price will be

Proofs, ...... £1 0 0 Prints, ..... 0 12 6 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received at the Store of

H. & W. ROWSELL King Street, Toronto. September 10th, 1845.

ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC. NEARLY READY, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER,
THE THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY: CONSISTING OF

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON,

THE work will be in medium oblong 4to size, and consist of about one hundred and twenty pages, containing cerally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano re accompaniments, with Anthems for the principal Festisiduring the year, and numerous double and single Chants,

PRICE-In stiff covers, with cloth backs, 6s. 3d. each; full ound in cloth, lettered, 7s. 6d. each.

Persons desirous of having copies more handsomely or subcantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers.

The work will be for sale, and orders for it may be left at,

Rainsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal's, Cobourg; Rumsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton's, Montreal.

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

Sept. 20, 1845. CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC. During the present Month will be published THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC

FOR 1846, CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT PAGES

Ecclesiastical, Commercial and General Information.

THE generally increased demand for this Almanac during the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a price to Fourpeace.

mich larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the price to FOURPENCE CURRENCY. Clergymen and others desirous of promoting the circulation of this Almanae, and in whose neighbourhood it may not have been procurable in previous years, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Publishers, and inform them of the names of respectable Storekeepers where they could be sent for sale, as also the number of copies which would probably be in demand.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Tayonto. October 1, 1845.

BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. OODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their Book and Stationery Store, a Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment,

GEORGE'S CHURCH, for the regular Celebration of Divine Service, is POSTPONED until SUNDAY, the NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description. LE. description, always on hand. Cobourg, 15th May, 1845. 409-tf. | that will turn out to her advantage.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH SCOBIE

RATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every

For every Sunday and Principal Festival throughout the year.

For the use of Congregations in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto. Published under the sanction of the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. A new edition of the above is now ready and for sale, price

Two Shillings, bound in cloth, at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; J. Walton's, Montreal; Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; and at the Publishers',

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

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

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

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

The London Catalogue of New Publications received from England every fortnight. All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior nanuer, and at moderate prices. Toronto, June 26, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. Apothecaries' and Confectioners' Ware: STONE MORTARS and PESTLES, Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covered and uncovered, Water Closets, Bidet, Chair and Bed Pans, Breast Pipes, Breast Glasses, and Nipple-Shells, Vials and Stoppered Rounds, Pickle and Sauce Bottles, Confectioners and Covers, Fish Globes

Painters' Materials. White Lead, several qualities, Venetian Red, and Spanish Brown, Green and Black Paints, ground in oil, Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Purple Brown, Rose, English and Dutch Pinks, Prussian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue, Distemper Green, B. T. and Y. T.
Brunswick Greens, light and dark shades,
Litharge, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, &c.
Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes; Sash

Tools; Swan-quill Pencils and Camel-hair Pencils; Win dow Glass, assorted sizes; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil of the very best quality; Spirits Turpentine and Camphine Oil.

Dye Stuffs.

Logwood, Camwood, Redwood, and Dye Stuffs generally. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings.

Toronto, August 13, 1845. CHINA, FINE EARTHEN AND STONE WARE. THE Subscribers have received and are opening a large and varied assortment of the latest and best styles

In Table Ware. " Dessert Ware,
" Tea and Breakfast Ware, " Toilet Ware,
" China Vases, Figures, &c. &c.

Richly Gilt, Ornamented and Plain. GLASSWARE: Wine Decanters; Claret and Water Jugs; Champagne, Ale, Claret, Hock and Wine Glasses and Tumblers, of richly Cut Flint; low priced Cut Glass, and best Plain Flint Glass.

Looking Glasses, and Looking glass Plate.

References study permitted to the Rev. 1. 11. The Reliaze, 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.

Solar, Astral and Branch Lamp Covers and Chimneys, in very variety of size. The Subscribers will be regularly receiving considerable iditions to their present Stock of Goods, during the remainder f the business se Orders received by Mail, accompanied by a remittance or a

tisfactory reference, will receive prompt and careful attention JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, August 13, 1845. 10, City Buildings. 423.15

250 CRATES CROCKERY, SUITABLE to the COUNTRY TRADE, for sale, either by the package, or put up to suit purchasers, by JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, August 13, 1845. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American

Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

Toronto, July, 1845. SADDLERY.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of Mr. Henry Davies, respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and public generally, that he will continue the business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Barrett, Tissmith, nearly opposite the Post Office, and that he has a general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order average services. to manufacture to order every description of articles connected

The Subscriber, being aware of the great attention and assiduity bestowed on the business by his predecessor, and, while he solicits the patronage of his customers, he assures them that the same principles will be adhered to which have characterized his cetal. his establishment.

WILLIAM PEARSON. Cobourg, August 5, 1845. FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will

Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can be purchased at in Cobourg. ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL ROBES made in the

very best style, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 16th October, 1845. NFORMATION WANTED of Betsy Johnson, wife of d are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to y pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every

William Johnson, formerly of Windsor, Township of Sandwich, Upper Canada. She was in Detroit about 4 years since. If this should meet her eye, and she will write to Joseph Johnson, formerly of Windsor, Township of Sandwich, Upper Canada. She was in Detroit about 4 years since. If this should meet her eye, and she will write to Joseph Johnson, formerly of Windsor, Township of Sandwich, Upper Canada. son, Guelph, Upper Canada, he has something to communicate

G. & T. BILTON,

(LATE T. J. PRESTON,) MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their

department of his business from all parts in the begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and those imported direct from England.

An experienced Paristan Hand has been engaged, and an entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest patterns purchased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, in a style to command universal approbation.

Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of Law and Account Books.

The Subscribers consider it only necessary to state, that, in their present importation, they have fully carried out the principle adopted by them in the selection of their Spring Goods, viz.:—to keep nothing but a first-rate article,—rendering it uncessary for the Gentry of Canada West to send to London or Montreal for their Clothing. The same attention will be ensure a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which they have been favoured.

N. B.—Clergymen and Barristers' Gowns, &c. &c., made in the most correct style.



WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two o'clock, P.M., in place of Three o'clock, P.M., as formerly. Returning, will leave Hamilton, at Eight, o'clock, A.M., commencing on the 13th instant.

Toronto, Oct. 13, 1845.

A SAW-MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET,

OR GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY.

THE Sub-criber proposes to sell, or let, or would give in exchange for other Property, the SAW-MILL on Lot No. 11, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Hamilton, (about 3\frac{1}{2}\text{ miles from the Town of Cobourg)}.

The Mill has the advantage of a NEVER FAILING stream of water, and rents at Fifty Pounds per annum.

The Purchaser, or Lessee, can have, (at his option) in addition to the Mill, from 100 to 300 acres of LAND, as may be agreed upon,—40 to 50 acres of which are improved. The Land is well supplied with PINE TIMBER. There is also on the Premises a FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, with on the Premises a FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, with an ORCHARD of from 40 to 50 bearing Fruit-trees.

The Subscriber has also for sale about 30,000 CEDAR RAILS. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM SOLOMON.

On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. Cartwright, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall.

Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq. ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out-Buildings, &c.
Kingston, August 28, 1845.

424-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

NUITION 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 Tuition to Junior Clases, under Ten Years of Age-

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

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

MRS. 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

THOS. KIRKPATRICK. Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cohourg. John Turnbull, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

GOVERNESS. A LADY having had much experience in Tuition, is desirous of engaging in a family as GOVERNESS. Letters to be addressed to the office of this paper.

October 2nd, 1845. EBUCATION. THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton, having engageil a very experienced and competent Assistant, is prepared to receive a few additional Day Pupils, and has also two vacancies for pupils as boarders in his family.

Hamilton, 24th Sept., 1845.

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS. A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in Toronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Eeq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

TRENT CHURCH. THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and

Anout Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to Benjamin Clark, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,

Treasurer to the Building Committee.

February 20, 1845. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES. POR Sale, at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, King Street, Toronto, 154 volumes published by the General Protestant Sunday School Union, New

o., neatly half-bound. Price, to Members-£6 5s. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey,

CONVEYANCER, &c DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MONEY FOUND. OUND, on the morning of the 12th instant, on board the Steamer Oregon, at Albany, N. Y., a small WALLET ntaining MONEY; the owner can address me at this place.

BENJAMIN CLARK. Cobourg, Canada, 24th October, 1845. The New York Commercial Advertiser will please give our insertions, and send the account to the above.

At Barriefield, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pope, Captain Freeth, R.E., to Harriet Jane, youngest daughter Lieut.-Col. Young, K.H., Asst. Adjr. General in Canada. DIED.

In Cobourg on the 28th inst., Mrs. Almond Buck, aged 31 At Lennoxville, on Sunday 12th inst., of brain-fever, Mr. Charles Middleton, Divinity Student, aged 22; he had recently arrived in this country to commence his course in the Theo-

ogical Seminary, and was thus early called to rest in Jesus.
On the 21st inst., Hannah Kelly, reliet of the late Captain John Kelly, of Haldimand, aged 53 years. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 30:
J. Bloomfield, Esq.; Rev. T. Johnson, rem.; Rev. G. W.
Warr; W. A. Johnson, Esq., rem.; Rev. R. Garrett, rem.;
Rev. C. B. Fleming, rem., (5s. due by Mr. S., to end of current half year); J. W. Brent, Esq., rem.; T. Champion, Esq.,
(2) rem., and add. sub.; Mr. J. A. Hadley; Rev. W. Mc-Murray.

H. C. C. in our next.

DIGAMMA in type, but unavoidably postponed.

Original Poetry.

## Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

I.-A GENERAL THANKSGIVING. C. M.

O God to Thee, the gracious Source Of mercies ever new,
To Thee, the Fount of ev'ry good,
Our hearty thanks\* are due.

The gifts of this, our mortal life, A grateful homage claim;
O God, we praise Thy Providence,
O God, we bless Thy name!

We laud and praise the priceless Love That saved a ruined race;
We render thanks for glory's hope,
And all the means of grace. We pray Thee, Lord, let such due sense

Of mercy now be given, That we, in heart and mind, may rise And rest with Thee in heaven. May all, in life as well as lip,

Shew forth Thy worthy praise,

Before Thee all their days! II.—THANKSGIVING FOR RAIN. C. M.

O God, Thy gracious Providence For good doth all things bend! Both "former rain" and "latter rain"

Unworthy of Thy mercies, Lord, We here our guilt confess, Our guilt withheld from us Thy good, Our guilt called down distress

And yet Thou didst, long suff'ring God! The wrath provoked restrain, Didst give to Thine inheritance A gracious, joyful rain.‡

For this the favour'd heritage Lift up a thankful voice; And fields, and vales, and little hills On every side rejoice.§

As once of old, a Cloud was seen

O'er Israel's land to spread, From heav'n be largely shed!

\* See General Thanksgiving in the Book of Common Prayer. † Jer. v. 24, 25.; also Joel ii. 23, 24, 26. † Thanksgiving for Rain; also, Psalm lxviii. 9. § Psalm lxv. 12, 13. 1 Kings, xviii. 42, 43, 44, 45; also, St. James, v. 18.

> THE COLLIER-BOYS. (From Burns' Magazine for the Young.)

About ten years ago an accident happened in a

given :-One Friday, in the Spring of 1834, a party of colso long closed up must rush in; and if the poor lads trouble." lived until then, they would then be surely stifled .watched there so long that his strength was completely exhausted, lay down on the bank; and when asked news with such intense anxiety that all about her bewe have given merely to know that they were still told through what a tempest she had passed. alive! Day after day passed. The elder men, who knew the awful danger of the bad air, which they dreaded more than the water, seemed to have little hope; some even doubted whether it could be possible to find the bodies: but the women, more ignorant of the risk of life, still hoped against hope; and for a few days we could hope too, but the gleam faded. The answer of one, to whom we expressed a belief that we should hear good news of them in a day or two, fell with a heavy weight on my heart: "I dare say," she replied, "we shall see their funerals." At length we ceased to inquire the news; every body looked so grave that it was needless, and every one's first greeting was, "How sad about these poor boys!" On Tuesday night the last hope of the anxious friends was extinguished by a report that the water could not be exhausted for a month to come. This, however, agonizing as it was, proved groundless; for the next morning I was told that by to-morrow evening the boys must be found, dead or alive. By to-morrow night! Still, how many long, long hours of terror and anxiety! To-morrow night! and this moment their last strength may be failing! Can no more be done to help? Must hour after hour pass away, while they are fainting and famishing one after ano- girls to change their seats in the class, according to "If they are not starved, the men think that the damps the head of the class and had passed down from her (that is, the foul air) have killed them; but they'll to all, (not even Clara being able to remember the be found any way to night." He had been on the proper reply,) was answered by Annie, who was respot all day and was going again. "And you'll come quested by Miss Wallace to take the first seat, Anand tell us directly?" but my heart sunk as I asked nie hesitated and shrunk back.

"that such vehement anxiety cannot last long. But missed. to be sure, no one is so foolish as to hope now." "Tha

that I have taken goes for nothing!"

There was no more standing to muse and lament over the sad story. "Thank God, the boys are alive!—they are all alive!" was our greeting as we met on the stairs; and in a moment I was in the midst of the people at the door. Some

There was no more standing to that I have taken goes for nothing!"

(LATE OF THE PIRM OF HARTE MARCH.)

"It is too bad!" replied one of her companions;

"I wish these girls had not entered our class; but I suppose we must submit, and make up our minds to see them placed above us: for Miss Wallace is so see them placed above us: for Miss Wallace is so and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and the public that I have taken goes for nothing!"

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has Removed to the house lately occupied while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and the public has received while in copartnership, and the public has received while in copartnership, and the public has received while in copartnership. were laughing, and some were crying, and some were partial to them, that she will do all she can to keep doing both at once. "It's no kin of mine," said Nan- them at the head of the class. I have always thought cy; "but my husband works in the pit, and my child- Annie Sherwood a proud, self-conceited girl." ren work in the pit, and the water may break in upon So have I," said Jane, "and I suppose that she them any day." "And you've seen them yourself?" will think more highly of herself than ever, now." over again he assured us that he had; and we hoped she caught a glimpse of Annie passing out of the and trusted that they would be prudently treated, and we were told that there were seven doctors on the spot waiting to take charge of the near doctors on the spot waiting to take charge of the near doctors on the spot waiting to take charge of the near doctors on the spot waiting to take charge of the near doctors of the near doctors on the spot waiting to take charge of the near doctors on the spot waiting to take the near doctors on the spot waiting to take the near doctors on the spot waiting to take the near doctors on the spot waiting to take the near doctors on the spot waiting to take the near doctors of t may be imagined. One poor fellow was so overcome under the influence of angry feelings. on seeing his child, that as his wife pushed by him to me now I've found my boy.'

long way from the spot, told me she thought she heard the news in five, ah! in four minutes, for people were said, almost angrily, "to make such remarks about waiting all along the road to tell her; and her bro- you, who are always so considerate and gentle! I ther, she said, flew like the wind, having caught the will go at once and speak to Jane Winter about it;" tidings from her husband, whose agitation was too and she turned quickly towards the school-room. great for his speed. I shall never forget the peculiar "No, no, my dear Clara," exclaimed Annie, destamp of countenance which I observed in two or taining her, "You must not go! I have thought of stamp of countenance which I observed in two or three of the parents whom I conversed with a day or two afterwards. It was the most perfect expression two afterwards. It was the most perfect expression three of the parents whom I conversed with a day or three of thre as calmly happy. Such a look, perhaps, in a grown mine. I will beg her to excuse Jane, as she has recalm after a long and tremendous night's storm. "I foot of the class than do so." The tears started into there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only should not be any happier if I had this hat full of her eyes as she spoke. gold," said one of the fathers to me; "none happier long enough to lay him out upon when they do bring you?" him home; but there he is alive, bless the Lord, and this hat full of gold would make me none happier than

And how had the poor boys felt all that tremendous week? "Blessed," says the word of truth, "are they that sow beside all waters." The instructions that some of them had received seemed, in some degree, to have been a real blessing to them; they were pered Clara to her friend. ignorant, indeed, yet something they knew-God .-"The waters are rising," said one of them in his despair; "and what shall we do now?" "We'll go pray," answered some of the rest; and, as well as coal-mine, of which the following account has been they could, so they did; "and then," added the one who told me the story, "the waters abated." "They One Friday, in the Spring of 1834, a party of colliers, having finished their work, left the mine, expecting in a few minutes to be followed by five boys who some pains to explain it to me, "that He caused one had not entirely completed theirs. In the meanwhile of the door-ways at the end of the hatches (that is, a a large body of water, which it seems had been dammed up in another part of the mine for several years, down, and the falling mass of coal and clay stopped and only left without sufficient guard for a short time, up the passage; so that whilst it confined the boys suddenly burst in, filling up the passages so as to render the escape of the boys impossible. The meu's The boys themselves appeared fully convinced that this Clara joined her in entreating their teacher to grant The water continued to rise, but to what height they "Thou knowest how bad it is to go to work in the did not at first know. But though the men as the morning in health and strength, and to be carried ling at their earnestness; "I cannot refuse such elowater continued to rise, could with a fearful accuracy home to poor father and mother dead." Poor calculate the increasing hours and days which must boy, as he spoke, the remembrance of the agony from row." pass before it could be exhausted, and doubted whe- which he had so lately been delivered so agitated his ther the boys' strength would hold out so long, they weak frame, that he with difficulty restrained his tears. saw also that this was not the greatest danger. As The father was much affected. "Then," said he, the water should be pumped out they knew that the "that went to my heart more than any thing, that he deadly air from that part of the mine which had been should remember his poor father and mother in his thing else. So go away, now, and do not trouble me

How they felt "alive within the tomb" we can little the day before the accident, told me he thought of tell, suffering cold, and darkness, and hunger. Poor the baby when he was down in the pit, and said to boys! It was a melancholy state. Yet we can himself, "If the Lord takes me away, there is another understand better, and therefore better sympathise, to take my place." This poor fellow was beyond with the feelings of those relatives and friends who measure distressed at finding his mother so ill. She heard the news at home. Day after day passed; the had suffered very much, and her strength was nearly people gathered in crowds round the pit; but none exhausted; for she had mourned for him all the time place at the head of the class. As it is her earnest could help. One man told me that he knew the place she was awake, and dreamt of him during the few so well, having for years been in the habit of working minutes that she slept. She fainted when told that that seat." there himself, he could see in his mind's eye the very he was alive, and was, I think, insensible at the time spot where his boy was, and it almost broke his heart he was carried in. "Don't mind me," said the boy, to think he could not get to him. Another who had though his life and that of his companions hung for many days on a thread; "I don't look after myself at all; but it hurts me to see mother so ill. I'm why he did not go home, replied he was afraid it would afraid mother will die." But no! the Lord bringeth kill his wife to see him without his boy, and she who down and lifteth up; He killeth and maketh alive; was ill at home, lay hour after hour watching for the and in a very few days, when I saw the mother, there was only left on the pale brow that expression of peace

THE COLLIER'S PRAYER.

Dark is the mine, and drear below, We hang upon a breaking cord, Hear us as down the pit we go; Save, or we perish, gracious Lord!

Watch o'er us on the stormy night, When dark and chill the midnight wind; As forth we go, be Thou our light,
And bless the babes we leave behind.

Thou know'st how by sudden death The young, the gay, cut down we see; But lengthen out our fleeting breath,

Till we are fit to dwell with Thee. Oh! save us from the hurtful air, From spreading fire and rushing wave; But chief, good Lord, in mercy spare From the proud sinner's hopeless grave.

Oh! Thou art merciful we know; We own Thy power, we trust Thy word; Hear us, as down the mine we go; Save, or we perish, gracious Lord!

HOW TO OVERCOME EVIL.

It was a custom in Miss Wallace's school, for the

ther? About the middle of the day of Thursday, I the correctness of their answers to the questions put met with Isaac's eldest boy, a delicate, gentle little to them on their lessons, and, of course, it became a fellow, very unfit for his appointed task. It is really matter of some importance to have the first place .pitiable to see a child, the civilest lad in the parish Annie and Clara were about equal in their attainand the head boy in the school, a good reader, a neat ments, and generally occupied the first and second writer, and with wits to learn anything that could be places in the classes to which they belonged. They taught, trembling and crying from terror at the thought had retained these so long in their recitations in hisof his fearful work in the coal-pit. It is not cowardice, tory, that Miss Wallace, one morning, placed them but a feeling of inability for his work that weighs among a large number of older girls, who formed the down his spirits. I was not at all surprised at the first class in that study. They took the lowest seats warm feeling with which he answered my questions, at first; but, during their second recitation, a quesand at the settled air of sadness with which he said: tion, which had been addressed to the young lady at

him. I thought: "five young creatures, most pro-bably unthinking and unprepared called thus in so awful a way to meet their God! Starved to death— feeling more pain than pleasure at her promotion, as pining away miserably one after another—or all at Jane Winter (the young lady who arose to yield her once poisoned by the stifling damp-or altogether place) looked much displeased, and her companions drowned and brought up pale and disfigured to their seemed, by their glances at each other, to sympathize

wretched friends! Oh! why should I ask him to with her. This was just at the close of the morning bring me such news? It is a mercy," thought I, exercises, and a few minutes after, the school was dis-

"That is always the way," said Jane Winter to At that moment there was a hasty run down the several girls standing around her; "there is no use in lane, and a loud ring at the bell. "Mother! Mo- studying so hard! Here have I been at the head of ther!" said a boy's voice; and Nancy, who was white- the class for nearly six weeks, and because I did not washing in the kitchen, ran to the door. "Mother, happen to know the answer to one unimportant ques- also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the they are all alive!" said the boy scarcely able to tion, that little Annie Sherwood is placed above us breather and Nanov burst into tears. I believe if all I was a anyious to keep your blaced above us Toronto, July 1st, 1845. breathe; and Nancy burst into tears. I believe if all! I was so anxious to keep my place the remainshe had heard they were all dead, she would not der of this week, for father promised me a gift that I have cried so much. We all found the use of our have long wanted, if I did; and now all the trouble

We asked the boy over and over again, and over and "Hush! hush! there she is," whispered another, as

spot waiting to take charge of the poor patients; so forgotten one of her books, and, returning to her desk that we should indeed have been unreasonable not to look for it, had been an unwilling listener to a conbe satisfied. The unspeakable delight of their friends versation which had been carried on in loud tones,

"My dear Annie, what is the matter?" inquired be the first to clasp him in her arms, he fainted away; Clara, who had been waiting for her below, and was ING, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at and as he felt himself falling, exclaimed, "Don't kill surprised to see her flushed and excited appearance. Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. Annie repeated what she heard, and her friend was The poor woman who was confined to her bed a astonished, and, for a moment, looked quite vexed. "It is so unjust and unkind in them, Annie," she

countenance. An infant asleep does sometimes look to-morrow, and allow me, as a favour, to return to person would only come after many days of distress tained her place so long and is so anxious to keep it and perturbation, and such a look in this world of the remainder of the week. I hope she will grant perplexities cannot last long. The heart seemed to my request, for, indeed, Clara, I cannot take Jane's know but one feeling, and that one was content- place now. I would much rather always be at the

"You are right, Annie. You are always so to look upon his dear face this minute. I did give thoughtful and patient, while I am so hasty and easihim up on Wednesday, and I said, there is no table | ly led astray," said Clara, "what should I do without

> The two girls went together to look for their teacher. At the door of the school-room they met Jane Winter. She coloured and looked much confused on seeing them. Clara passed her coldly, but Annie spoke kindly and with her usual sweet smile. "I ought to have spoken to her. O! I am afraid

I shall never learn to be meek and forgiving!" whis-"It is not too late, yet," answered Annie; "do not let her think you are angry with her-ask her where

we can find Miss Wallace." Clara instantly followed her advice, and, turning quickly, made the inquiry in a pleasant tone.

Jane looked still more ashamed, and directing them to one of the recitation-rooms, hurried away. Miss Wallace was much surprised at Annie's request. "Why should you be so much interested in

Jane's concerns," she asked; "is she a particular Annie urged the reasons she had heard Jane give

for wishing to keep her place,—that she had retained it so long, and had lost it for such a slight mistake.distress at their young companions' sudden and fearful peril was very great; for they saw at a glance the
difficulty, if not the impossibility, of saving them alive.

The boys themselves appeared fully convinced that this
preservation was an answer to prayer. "And what
didst say in thy prayer, my son?" said the father.—
The boy repeated it: "Lord," his prayer began,

"You are therefore the color to grain
their request, as a great favor. They both carefully
avoided alluding to the unkind remarks that had been
men to the color to grain
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The boys themselves appeared fully convinced that this
preservation was an answer to prayer. "And what
didst say in thy prayer, my son?" said the father.—
The boys "You are strange girls," said Miss Wallace, smi-

quent pleaders; so I promise to attend to it to-mor-"Please, dear Miss Wallace, do not mention that

we asked it," said Annie, timidly. "Oh! I will manage it in my own way. I have granted your wish, and you must not ask me for any

any more." Annie would still have lingered; but Clara, thanking their teacher, laughingly drew her away.

The next morning, when the class entered the room, Miss Wallace desired them to wait a moment, before taking their seats.

"Your friend Miss Sherwood," she said, turning to Jane, "has begged me to allow you to retain your wish, I have granted it, and you can, therefore, resume

Jane stood still, looking much astonished. She had warm feelings, and was much moved when she understood the disinterested and forgiving manner in which Annie had acted. She refused, at first, to take the seat that had been resigned for her; but Miss Wallace insisted upon her doing so, as it was Annie's desire, and she was obliged, though unwillingly, to yield. She was completely ashamed of the part she had acted, so different from the noble conduct of the lieved it would cost her her life. Oh! what would of which I before spoke,—a calm whose depth alone girl whom she had called selfish and proud. As soon as the school was dismissed, she sought Annie, and in the presence of several of her companions, expressed her regret for what she had said, and asked her to forgive and forget it. "I am not worthy of such generous treatment as you have shown me; and I feel reproved by it."

"You have 'overcome evil with good,' " said Clara, as she parted from her friend, that morning; "how true it is that 'a soft answer turneth away wrath." -Annie Sherwood.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. éd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequer nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. eac subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent tisertion. The usual discount made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable tim From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brumwick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to twidely and generally diffused. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising. eents, without written directions to the contrary

inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church,"

ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assort-

ent of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-gymen's Robes, from Adam & Edes, Robe Maker to her Magyneis Robes, 17011 Arx & Charley Lane, London-lesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London-And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, y unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage

RICHARD SCORE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to

merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders

JOHN HART

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River
Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page
of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN-

TERMS:—Only £2 10s on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well

adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

Toronto, May, 1844.

FOR SALE, THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

'THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGUTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brien, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. 353-tf

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 authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about ha an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the Rive Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price translation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architected D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered,

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

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. BANK STOCK

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

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN. GENERAL AGENT,

Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO: FOR SALE,

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

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

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1844. DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST. OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

KING STREET, COBOURG. Cobourg, 1845. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

DR. PRIMEOSE, (Late of Newmarket OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. J. W. BRENT,

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

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Lemoine-street. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND IN UPPER CANADA.

To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huron Tract—90 miles South of Owen's Sound.

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description—they may be had for Cash down—one-slift Cash, and the remainder of the Furchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with Interest—of y may be had for Cash down—one-lifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with Interest—or way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st February each year—being equal to about the Interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Cases is, that under em the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed e right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Deed the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land now affind it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

The SETTLERS SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Monies deposited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accrued,—will enable the provident and industrious By the EMIGRANTS' DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow INTEREST at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, upon monies deposited by Emigrants, for any period not less than 90 days—the money being always at the disposal of the Emigrant without notice.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada.

The Company will REMIT are sum of the manner, £4 141, 12s, 7d. from 265 Settlers. The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the

Streey, kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained free of expense, at Company's Office, St. Helen's Place, London. The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, free of trge, upon application, (if by letter pest-paid) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at Frederick Street, routo, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, ederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. A. McMORPHI,

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

Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired;

KINGSTON. AND KING STREET, TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER.

ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. T. & M. BURGESS,

MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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



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

DOWNWARDS.

From Toronto to Kingston. EREIGN,...... CAPT. SUTHERLAND,

Every Monday and Thursday,—At Noon. SOVEREIGN .... 

PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCIEUGH, Every Wednesday and Saturday,-At Noon UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto. PRINCESS ROYAL,.... ..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings,

At Seven o'clock. SOVEREIGN,.... ... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock CITY OF TORONTO, ...... CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,

At Seven o'clock. The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head.

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

The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. Royal Mail Steam-packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK! THE STEAMER AMERICA.

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

The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless

nooked and paid for as freight.

N. B.—No freight received on board after the second bell has rung for starting. The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to o regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845.

RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. THE STEAMERS

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

Aid, ...... Every Monday, at 7 A. M. Prince Albert, ..... Wednesday, at 7 A. Wednesday, at 7 A. M. " Beaver,.... " Friday, at 7 A. M. LEAVE BYTOWN.

" Prince Albert, ..... " Friday, at 9 A. M. " Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal. Kingston, 1st May, 1845.

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

Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.
OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,
No. 134, King Street, Toronto,
ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co 282-1y to give him their support. PRICES the same as in the United States.

Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb.
Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in
Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER. COMPRISING Statistical and General information connected with all parts of the Upper Province; Distance Tables; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steamboats' fares; Lists of Post Offices, Hotels, &c. &c., with des-Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired;
Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order.

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COACH BUILDERS,

FROM LONDON,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. In one handsome volume bound. Price to Subscribers, 10s. To be ready for delivery in January, 1846.
Those places from which Dr. Smith has not yet obtained information, will be visited by him during the present Summer and Autumn.

July 21, 1845. Subscriptions received at the Star Office. THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY:

A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN.

Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. March 1845.

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

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, Charles Thompson, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, James Lesslie, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith.

J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid.

July 5, 1843. TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they be the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cau

All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Coon it, or never try it. Remember this always. Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, <sup>10</sup> the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixer and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it

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

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are ured by Roof's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely ured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS AND SCALDS, es and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will tappain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

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

superior to all others for cleaning the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious.
Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, ertain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and nation to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the coarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Knorwing.

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

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

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

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

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

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colbornes, C.N.

J. FOLEY & Co.,

Asphodel and Otonabee.

P. M. GROVER & Co.,

Peterboro,

TS published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG Tevery Friday.

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The Church The Church ance.
The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.