The Church,

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Poetrn.

THE MOTHER'S PICTURE. (From the Knickerbocker.)

It was an eve of summer. The broad sun Had poured his last beam on the slanting hills, And in the vales the panting flowers looked up, Asking the Twilight's presence. Soft she came, Bearing her chalice of refreshing dew, And like a nurse, flinging with gentle hand Her misty mantle o'er them, bathed each leaf, And bade the fitful and inconstant breeze Fan with its cooling wing the languid rose, And lull the infant blossoms to their dreams.

And at this hour a youthful mother sat, Beside the open casement, but her eye Looked not on Nature's freshened lovelines She recked not of the gathering twilight's haze, Nor how the stars were coming out in heaven; The one fair child who cheered her hearth and home, With face averted stood, and eyes that drooped Beneath her glance, and told in broken words The story of his grief.

It boots not how, nor wherefore; but his soul Was burdened with the memory of his fault. A cloud was on his spirit's happy light, And ere he sought his pillow, he had come To breathe it sadly in his mother's ear. With circling arm she pressed him, and her voice Was low, yet earnest, as she spoke of One Who cannot look upon iniquity: Bade him remember how each sinful deed In heaven is writ, by angels, and knelt down In the dim star light with her erring child, And prayed with all a mother's pleading love, That God would pardon him.

Time passed away, And the boy's faithful monitor was gone. Her voice no longer summoned bid from sleep,
When the warm sunlight broke upon the hills;
No more upon his brow her soft hand lay, When evening lured him to his pleasant couch: There was no gentle smile to welcome him; No questioning of all his daily tasks; No morning salutation, nor the kiss That pressed his cheek so lovingly, what time He came to whisper her his fond "good night." There was a new made grave beside the church, And she was resting from earth's weariness.

Months were apace, and that grief-stricken boy Found comfort only where his mother slept. Thither at morn he went, when the pure dew Lay on the grassy mound, and the white rose, That he had planted when the spring was new, Looked fresh and beautiful. There he would sit And talk to her miles And talk to her whose ear was strangely closed, And tell her of his loneliness, and pray That she but once would come to him, but once And whisper that in heaven she loved him still!

Years faded silently, and the hoy grew
To early manhood; but a change had come
O'er the young spirit; at the flower's red heart
Revelled the worm that preved upon its bloom. His home was far away from that low mound In the green church yard, and he had forgot In part the lessons of his infancy Evil had been his converse with the world, And on his soul its foul pollution lay. One whom he trusted with a brother's love Had counselled him to do a daring deed; Said "'twas a thing of naught," a few brief lines Traced hastily, that would bring gold for each:
And he had husbed the "still small voice" within, And nerved him to the act.

His hand lay tremulous upon the scroll, When lo! "an angel stayed him!" Suddenly, As by some mighty spell, his restless eye Glanced upward, and his mother's pensive face Looked on him from the canvas!

'Twas the same That bent above his couch long years ago: The same mild eye, with its deep, serious gaze, Meeting his own so pleadingly No voice Game from those shent tipe, and yet they spoke With an archangel's eloquence: "My son, God's eye is ever on thee!"—that was all: The same low, thrilling words, so tenderly Branthed in his ear when as a child be singed: Breathed in his ear when as a child he sinned; Fresh o'er his heart his mother's lessons came, As when at first she spake them, and he flung The fearful record of his crime away, And kneeling there in humble penitence, He prayed in very bitterness of soul His mother's gentle spirit still might be The guardian angel that should lure him on Through the dim mazes of his future way.

THE REV. B. D. WINSLOW AND THE CHURCH OF ROME. (From a Note to the Funeral Sermon of the Rev. B. D. Winslow, by Bishop Doane.)

Mr. Winslow was a Catholic Churchman, in equal contradistinction to the Papist and the Puritan. He had acquainted himself with both. It was THE CA-THOLIC SYSTEM, saving him, in Christ, from either error, in which he lived, and in which he died; and of whose training he approved himself, through grace, so beaucritical of the dangerous influence of Popery. Never has there been exhibited a clearer demonstration than in his case, of the effectual resistance of THE CATHO-LIC SYSTEM to its most wirning blandishments. A piece of private history, as interesting as it is instructive, will perfectly establish, while it well illustrates

It was during his residence at the University, that the Romish convent at Charlestown was destroyed, by an outrageous act of lawless violence. Winslow was a young men not only of an enthusiastic, but of a highly excitable, temperament. He felt most strongly the insignation which that deed enkindled in every generous breast. What he felt deeply, he was wont w express warmly. In some such way, his feelings were enlisted on the side of Rome. A young man of "mark and likelihood," his case attracted the notice of the clergy of that communion, in Boston. One thing led to another, until he found himself admitted to, what seemed, their fullest confidence. Books were put into his hands. The enticing arts, which none know better how to use, were sedulously applied. His very position, as a leader among the young Churchmen of the University, when neither his years nor his acquirements had enabled him to know—much less to give a reason of the hope that was in him, increased his exposure. With just enough acquaintance with the Church to feel a reverence for antiquity, and a disposition to be governed by authority, he had made but little progress in that search of Holy Scripture, and of ancient authors, by which alone the Christian can be guarded against the countless forms of error-more dangerous, in proportion as they seem the more to assimilate themselves to truth. The result of such a state of things was natural and obvious. A young man of less than twenty, his spirit all alive to classical and chivalrous associations, thrown off his guard by the stirring up of all his deepest impulses, thinking himself to be somewhat, as a Churchman, in close and constant conference with a Romish Bishop and his Priests! Who could hesitate as to the issue? Of all this I was in perfect ignorance; when I received from him the following letter:

"Harvard University, Feb'y. 23, 1835. "My dear Uncle,-The contents of the following letter will undoubtedly give you both surprise and pain; but duty to myself, to you, and to God, compel me to make this disclosure. The only thing for which lament is, that I did not write you my doubts and art, seductive? Rome is skilful to combine them all, difficulties six weeks ago; and then I might have been rescued from what you will consider a great error. To be brief, I am all but converted to the faith of the Roman Catholic Church; and unless I am to be reclaimed, I must in the course of a few weeks openly Join her communion. My affections, my sympathies, are all with the Protestant Episcopal Church; but my judgment is almost convinced that she is in a state of The appeal to be, 1, to Scripture; 2, to ancient authors.

present views seem to my mind to be the Church vantage. Man's heart is warm, and cannot live with where employed with even an approximation to com-His visible Church, to the end of the world—that His which meets these necessities of our condition will be or in that of spiritualized devotion. Until then, piety to cut the cables or lose the anchors; some, when returning to the Mother Church.

peculiar difficulties. I would therefore beg you, my "fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household dear uncle, if you should have time, to recommend of God." any work which will meet my case; and also give me must be done.

"Very affectionately yours,

fer him to books, while Jesuit expositors had his con- maketh a lie." fidence, was vain. I saw that he was not accessible to reason. I saw that to remain at Cambridge was to rush, and that at once, into the gulf that yawned for him. The image that possessed my mind at once, and haunted it by day and night, for weeks and months, and has not yet lost all its vividness, was the poor bird, charmed by the rattle-snake, and shooting with a desperate impulse into his sanguinary jaws. I resolved, if there was help in God, to save him; and by the help of God, I did. I wrote to him briefly, but peremp-

own case. I gave him then, on a small slip of paper — I have it now—a single point* in the great controversy between the Truth and Rome; and told him to go into my library, and satisfy himself; when that was mastered, he should have the next. He spent five meks with me. I never dictated to him even the shadow of an opinion. He traced the truth up to its fountains. He looked for Popery in Holy Scripture and agreement and the water fowl in the clear water of a little nook, which seemed to me as if was, I saw the entirent or the two masters of a little nook, which seemed to me as if made especially for turn thanks to him for all things, because, if they enture and seemed to me as if made especially for turn thanks to him for all things, and to reduce the water-fowl in the clear water of a little nook, which seemed to me as if made especially for turn thanks to him for all things, and to reduce the water-fowl in the clear water of a little nook, which seemed to me as if made especially for turn thanks to him for all things, because, if they enture not clear water of a little nook, which seemed to me as if made especially for turn thanks to him for his time for his advantage. So turn thanks to him for his time for his advantage. So turn thanks to him for his to the clear water of a little nook, which seemed to me as if was, I saw the enture of the two water-fowl in the clear water of a little nook, which seemed to me as if was, I saw the enture of the two water-fowl in the clear water of a little nook, which seemed to me as if was, I saw the enture of a little nook, which seemed to me as if was, I saw the enture of a little nook, which seemed to me as if was, I saw the enture of a little nook, which seemed to me as if was, I saw the enture of a little nook, which seemed to me as if was, I saw the enture of a little nook, which seemed to me as if was, I saw the enture of a little nook, which seemed to me as if was, I saw the enture of ture and ancient authors; and it was not there. He perfectly satisfied himself that the claims of Rome were arrogant and unfounded. He settled perfectly in the conviction, that the Church of his choice was a Christ. And he went forward, from that moment, in- find room for the following extract from Bishop Whit- The track thou wilt leave, thou art now making; creasing in wisdom and in stature, through the grace tingham's Address to the late convention of Maryland. every flying day, every winged hour, is a part of thy or ner communion; and growing in knowledge and in virtue, by the wholesome nutriment of her divine instructions. Never did he cease to rejoice, that HE had taken him from the mire and clay, and set his feet upon a rock, and ordered his goings. Never did he speak of that eventful moment of his life but with do not professed.

They are goiden sentences, and cannot be read with out profit by any member of the Church. We wish shown for our emigrant countrymen, that the claims of the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the falsehood of this statement to the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the falsehood of this statement to the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the following the nature of the great countrymen, that the claims of the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the falsehood of this statement to the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the following the nature of the great countrymen, that the claims of the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the falsehood of this statement to the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the falsehood of this statement to the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the falsehood of this statement to the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the falsehood of this statement to country men, that the claims of the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the falsehood of this statement to country men, that the claims of the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the falsehood of this statement to the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the find the falsehood of this statement to the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the falsehood of this statement to country men, that the claims of the falsehood of this statement to the heathen upon us should be adequately met. And the falsehood of th upon a rock, and ordered his goings. Never did he speak of that eventful moment of his life, but with devoutest gratitude to Him, who had delivered him from the snare of the fowler.

the true history of the lamented subject of this memoir, on the one hand, that it may correct their error who underrate the dangerous attraction of the Church of Rome; and on the other, that it may reprove their calumny who connect the teachings of the Catholic Church of Christ with the corruptions of the Papal schism. Multitudes lie within reach of the danger by which Winslow was beset. The searching spirit of enquiry into old foundations, which is now abroad, if rudely checked, or wrongly guided, infinitely increases their danger. Meanwhile, Rome lies her wily wait. Is there one for whom Antiquity presents its just attractions? Rome is ready with her claim of primitive antiquity. Is Unity relied on? Rome presents her claim of perfect unity. Are the associations of taste. and the sympathies of nature, and the refinements of

* It was this: - THE PAPAL SUPREMACY; i. Can the primacy of Peter in authority and power be

ii. If established, can it be shewn that it was to be trans-

iii. If designed to be transmitted, can it be proved to apper-

theme to fill a volume. Enough, if what I have rather to which our allegiance belongs, and has been so wil-"No dissenter can possibly meet my objections.— hinted at than said, shall move Churchmen to a better lingly and selemnly pledged. Churchmen, and Churchmen alone, can understand my estimate of the high privileges which they enjoy, as

"Fortunati, sua si bona norint,"

any light, by which I may conscientiously remain in Enough, if I shall arrest but one, whose face is turned the Protestant Episcopal Church—a Church which I towards that "city of shadows," and whose "feet" from a country village, I came to a narrow neck of have so much loved and honoured. Excuse my trou- now "stumble upon the dark mountains;" and lead ground which was bounded on the one side by a pond, bling you with this letter. It is no less painful to me him, by the example of the sainted Winslow, to the and on the other by a steep rock, but the narrow neek than it can prove to you. But it is my duty, and duty light, and peace, and steadfast trust, of that true city or strip of ground itself was a miry clay. "which hath foundations," the type and pledge, on This miry strip of ground was a sort of defile, a all the whole burden besides. In a moment, I saw his position. I saw that to re- defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or and all the lanes from that part of the neighbourhood

"Mother of cities! o'er thy head Bright Peace, with healing wings outspread,
For evermore shall dwell:
Let me, blest seat! my name behold Among thy citizens enrolled,
And bid the world farewell!"

ADVERSITY. (From a Sermon by Archdeacon Jortin.)

In the present state of things, a mixture of temporal In one place, the ring of a patten marked the clay; in good and evil is best for us upon the whole. An un- another, the light footprint of a female, who had trodof the utmost moment—that no correspondence at a interrupted flow of prosperity, as it is hardly possible den carefully on her toes, was seen; and in a third, distance could meet its requirements—that it called in the nature of things, so it is not expedient for stranfor time and thought, and careful study of authorities, gers and sojourners here below, who want some mo- firmly and deeply in the yielding clay. A musing fit without the bias of an overruling influence on either tives to remind them of the end for which they are came upon me, and I thus pursued the current of my side—that Burlington was a calm, sequestered place, designed, and of the home to which they are repairing, reflections. —that my books were at his service—that he should investigate the subject thoroughly—that he sho follow implicitly, wherever that investigation, guided fading object the object of their affections. A Pagan for not only those who have passed this place, but Rome, he should go—if, convinced himself, he could to this world almost as strongly as a Christian could the pathway he pursues through the world. It may convince me, I would go with him-if conviction express it. Thou art a passenger, says he, and thy be light and faint, or it may be heavy and strongly to the President—to say that I had need for him; and his voyage to a happy eternity, delays and loiters, and "hero" has spent his life in the destruction of his felthat he must rely on my character that the occasion thinks and acts as if he were to dwell here forever. Low-men, shedding the life-blood of countless multiwas sufficient, without a statement of the reasons.— An infirm habit of body and a frequent return of sick- tudes, merely to gratify vain glory and ambition!— He went to the President. At first, he refused permission. Then he sent for him, and told him that, on temporal calamities; and yet it is not without some trace their unworthy career. further consideration, he felt assured my reasons must alleviations and advantages, which may teach us to be "What a difference there is between the track left be good; and granted leave of absence. As I had resigned under it, if it prove our lot and portion. It by the good man, and the track of the wicked! anticipated, so it was. My letter was shewn to his often keeps persons out of the way and the reach of the way of the wicked is as darkness: they know seducers. Every argument that Romish craft could many temptations; as on the contrary, health and not at what they stumble, but 'the path of the just suggest was used, to prevent, or to delay, his coming. strength, and a flow of spirits lead them to gaiety and is as the shining light, that shineth more and more One of them was going on soon, and would accompany dissipation, to everlasting amusements and diversions, unto the perfect day, Prov. iv. 18, 19. him. If he went, he must take letters to the commu- and sometimes to worse things, to mischievous under- "Look at the track left by the desperately wicked But it was all in vain. The principle of loyalty was in him more strongly than in any man I ever knew; and charity towards the unhappy and miserable; as, on the contrary, they who are strangers to pain and in him more strongly than in any man I ever knew; and knowing that his allegiance was to me, to me he came.

A least, a manufacture of lies. He grew up a drunkard, a sabe that breaker, and a blasphemer. His occupation was on the contrary, they who are strangers to pain and on the contrary, they who are strangers to pain and the cantes of the cantes.

A keyer shall I forget the day of his arrival, nor the peculiar expression with which he came to me. I saw that he was wrought up to the highest pitch, and that the first thing for him was to rest. Day after day he wask, the mind is active; and it is obvious to hear my views, I told him, no; he was to make out his own case. I gave him then, on a small slip of paper.

I have it now—a single-point *i to the great of the almshouse; the widow blesses his memory—versy between the Truth and Rome; and told him to deavour to serve God constantly and faithfully, nothing nion in Philadelphia. At least, he must take books. takings and vicious actions. It teaches compassion man. In youth, he was idle, and a sloven, a truant, tiful a specimen. Few men have had experience so and knowing that his allegiance was to me, to me he critical of the source and knowing that his allegiance was to me, to me he source and knowing that his allegiance was to me, to me he source and contemplation, died on the gallows. You may trace his career in his

ADVICE FOR THE TIMES.

Church, the worst element in her present condition, thy track may be traced with joy; neglect them, and is the want of loyalty to her and to each other in her it will be pondered with sorrow. I have put this narrative on record here, as part of children. The hankering of some for a more splendid and diversified ritual, and of others for freer intercourse AMBITION A HINDRANCE TO TRUE FAITH. and communion with the sects that agree with us in protesting against Roman usurpations and corruptions, tude for his admission to its shelter, it would fill become me to express a doubt that there may be danger in that direction; yet I feel bound to say, thus publicly and solemnly, that my confidence in the Clergy of this Dicesse, as a body and as individuals, is not shaken in the least of th Direction, and as individuals, is not shaken in the least by the defection of the member that has left us.

Much as, for his own sake, I deplore his loss, I have to rejoice that it has brought to my knowledge abundant evidence of the pity and disapproval which his dant evidence of the pity and disapproval which his discontinuation of the Bishop of London), and permitted to remain as originally founded by Queen Elizabeth.

The Nay-way, is a snake much more dreaded by the Indians that the power of the Bishop of London), and permitted to remain as originally founded by Queen Elizabeth.

It is remarkable, but not wonderful, that Dean Wilber-force, now Bishop of Oxford, should question the Bishop of Oxford, should question the Bishop of London) and permitted to remain as originally founded by Queen Elizabeth.

It is remarkable, but not wonderful, that Dean Wilber-force, now Bishop of Oxford, should question the Bishop of Lineoln's right to be continued Visitor of Eton College, and assert his own claim thereto, as well as to the Visitation and assert his own claim thereto, as well as to the Visitation of the Bishop of London), and permitted to remain as originally founded by Queen Elizabeth.

* The Nay-way, is a snake much more dreaded by the Indians that the power of blowing a poisonous vapour to a distance of 40 or 50 reet, which is force, now Bishop of Oxford, should question the Bishop of Lineoln's right to be continued Visitor of Eton College, and they have a quiperstition belief I found aqually strong among Christians and Heathens.

THE TRACKS IN THE CLAY. (From " Thoughts for the thoughtful," by Old Humphrey.)

On passing along the fields at no great distance

earth, of "that great city, the holy Jerusalem," into narrow passage from the higher fields and roads to the which "there shall in no wise enter" "any thing that lower. All the footpaths from the adjoining meadows, met there; so that travellers on foot and on horseback, gigs, wagons, and carts; horses, pigs, sheep, and cattle, all had to pass through the defile.

As I paused for a moment, sitting on a stile, and looking down into the defile, I was struck with the numerous tracks or marks left in the clay. Here were the trace of wheels of various kinds; there the iron-shod hoofs of horses and the divided hoofs of cattle had left their impressions; while the footmarks of men, women, and children, were clearly discerned.

youth to his age; through life and through death. of God in his heart, is, through the absence of all public He has left a track behind him by which he is known. "And now, what track wilt thou leave behind thee?

"The greatest hindrance to the progress of the use thee, and persecute thee. Do these things, and

(By Dr. Jackson.) have been allowed too often to generate, mistrust and of The course of a Christian's life may most fitly be mutual charges and recriminations; while the lapse of compared to a unvigation; his body is as the bark, several prominent members of our English sister, and of the human soul the owner, and the Spirit of God the one even in our own little band, into the defilements of pilot. As there is no seafaring man that can be sethe Romish communion, has but too far justified others cured of continual calm, but must resolve as to meet who are disposed to a contrary extreme, in sounding with storms, and with rough and grown seas, so to the note of alarm against the inroads of corruption in redeem himself and passengers from their rage, somedoctrine, discipline and worship, supposed to be tending to bring again upon us the yoke of Roman bondage. or (in desperate extremities) of the vessel, with her After the melancholy instance of discipline which I burden, so is there no Christian that can expect or have been called to exercise within the past year, on may desire a general exemption from temptations, a person near and dear to me, for apostacy from a communion, which he had seemed to prize with due grati- and conscience; one while with the loss of goods or tude for his admission to its shelter, it would ill be- other appurtenances of mortal life; other whiles with Die

did this come about? Ever since the destruction of groundless as the pretensions are to antiquity and tion. Yet it is to be wished that the earnest devothe convent at Charlestown, my attention has been unity, on her part; and ineffectual as is her utmost tion to our common obligations and engagements as where the fraughtage or furniture of life is precious, directed to the faith of the [Roman] Catholic Church. use of all "appliances and means to boot," to hide the ministers of a pure and lively branch of Christ's holy as if our fare be delicate, our other pleasures or con-I have perused the works of several of her best chammass of error and corruption which festers at her heart,

Church, which I know does exist in my brethren of the tentments, in their kind rare and delectable—our alpions; and have had long conversations with Bishop it is not the bare denial of her claims, far less vitupe-Fenwick, of Boston, and another Roman Catholic ration and abuse, that will restrain the tide, when once with the provisions for our spiritual nourishment and revenues ample, or authority great—the flesh once Clergyman. Not that I would give you to understand it strongly sets towards Rome. Unless there be the that my investigations have been of an ex parte na- unquestionable argument of Holy Scripture, as interthat my divestigations have been of an expanse and administrations than we yet turn to account. Irreguture; I have also studied the ablest Protestant aupreted by the consent of ancient authors, her pretenadministrations than we yet turn to account. Irregupreted by the consent of ancient authors, her pretenture; I have also studied the ablest Protestant at prefet by the consent of ancient adding to, altering or diminishing vising in a tempest to lessen the danger by lightening thors: and yet, the result is, that I am nearly if not sions will prevail: and unless there be a system, palthors: and yet, the result is, that I am heart, it also bankers of the Lichfield Diocesan Board of Education the ship. If the commodities be gross or base, the quite convinced that the Church of Rome is the only pable, that men can grasp it; venerable, that men may pable, that men can grasp it; venerable, that men may pable, that men can grasp it; venerable, that men can grasp reverence it; affectionate, that men will feel it, and of the most solemn promises and engagements, but owner, perhaps, can be well content to have some known donor. "It is not my design, in writing these lines, to enter respond to it, and sympathize with it; the well cominto a full relation of the various reasons which have pacted, well drilled, well directed, Romish system— the full provisions of the Church for the increase of as his heart is much set on, he had rather adventure its members in grace and holiness are hardly anypresent views seem to my mind to be the Curate of St. Bartholomews, Southampton, renounced the peculiarities of the Society of Friends, and was publicly theory of our own Church, carried out to its legitimate cold abstractions. Man's heart is social, and will not pleteness. When we shall have exhausted the opresult. I have always believed that Christ is not diresult. I have always believed that there should be but one fold, as there is lean on something. Man's nature is religious, and Prayer, it will be time enough to devise improvements quaintances, do finally sink with them, as ships are one Shepherd—that our Lord had promised to be with must look up to that on which it leans. The system of our services, whether in the way of multiplied ritual sometimes cast away through the owners' unwillingness His visible Church, to the end of the world—that His winch meets these necessities of solution begin to rage, rather than they can be described in the prevailing system. Bome would prevail, could it the prevailing system. It is best show themselves in the form of bumble and quiet obedience to the established rule best show themselves in the pointed Go-thurch should be guided into all truth, and be the best show themselves in the pointed Go-thurch should be guided into all truth, and be the prevailing system. It is best show themselves in the form of bumble and quiet obedience to the established rule best show themselves in the form of bumble and quiet obedience to the established rule bumble and quiet obedi pillar and ground of the truth, because He was to be be shewn that Rome alone could meet them. It is humble and quiet obedience to the established rule will hazard the loss of body, lands, or goods in truth's pmar and ground of the truth, occause 10 mas the shew which is the truth— and custom—only taking care, on the one hand, to defence, drown both body and soul in perdition. think, which are so firmly founded in Scripture, anti- that men may have them all, without a pilgrimage to count no long continuance of neglect or disobedience | Seeing the wisest of us, as we are by nature or left to quity, reason, and common sense, that they cannot be Rome: nay, that there they will not find them.— to clear and explicit rule as an established custom; our own directions, are more cunning merchants than the ministers overthrown. But if these views be true, the Church of Rome, as it appears to me, is the only true Church. Hence the Catholic system; "its daily services, its and on the other, to strain no written law to sanction than mariners, and, for the most part, as great and on the other, to strain no written law to sanction the minister.

On Wednesday week, the Church of Rome, as it appears to me, is the only true Church. The most part, as great and on the other, to strain no written law to sanction the minister.

On Wednesday week, the Church of the most part, as great and on the other, to strain no written law to sanction the minister.

On Wednesday week, the Church of the most part, as great and on the other, to strain no written law to sanction the minister.

On Wednesday week, the Church of the minister. Where was our Church, before the (so called) Refor- versaries;" "an attempt to realize heaven upon earth, Uniformity is not desirable at the expense of charity; ties we traffic for, the best resolution for our safety Did she not separate from the Catholic to make God all in all, to bind men together by the Church at that time? If she be the true Church, ties of Christian brotherhood, to promote those temthen Christ deserted His Church, and was talse to His promise of being with her all days. There certainly cannot be two true Churches so at variance as Rome and England. If Rome be right, England must be all the proportion as we understand one another better, trust and England. If Rome be right, England must be develop ber full entered to the proportion as we understand one another better, trust deserted His Church, and was talse to His pers of childlike submission, and humility, and unsellated and expressed in many quarters, in view of the struction of God's Spirit, which best knows the true departures from the prescription and usages of the burden of their brittle barks, how well or ill they are to be the distinctive feature in the Evangelical characters, the church in opposite directions, will become extinct in been felt and expressed in many quarters, in view of the struction of God's Spirit, which best knows the true departures from the prescription and usages of the burden of their brittle barks, how well or ill they are to be the distinctive feature in the Evangelical characters that the church is struction of God's Spirit, which best knows the true departures from the prescription and usages of the burden of their brittle barks, how well or ill they are to be the distinctive feature in the Evangelical characters and the church in opposite directions, will become extinct in the 20th ult. After an interval of about 14 months, during the promotion of God's Spirit, which best knows the true departures from the prescription and usages of the struction of God's Spirit, which best knows the true departures from the prescription and usages of the struction of God's Spirit, which best knows the true departures from the prescription and usages of the struction of God's Spirit, which best knows the true departures from the prescription and usages of the struction of God's Spirit, which best knows the true departures from the prescription and usages of the struction of God's Spirit, which best knows the true depart then Christ deserted His Church, and was false to His pers of childlike submission, and humility, and unselone another more, and labour more assiduously to foresees are likely to assault us. And seeing we are wrong. If Rome be wrong, then our views of the Church must be erroneous. Such is my dilemma.—

Church must be erroneous. Such is my dilemma.—

And I cannot see any better alternative than that of And I cannot see any better alternative than the And I cannot see any better alternative than the And I cannot see any better alternative than the And I cannot see any better alternative than the And I canno which may not be so much as admitted within the which may not be so much as admitted within the walls or gates, our wises' resolution, in the second place, is to account even the choicest commodities that sea or land, or this inferior world can afford, but as trash or luggage, serving only for balance in the Smith, of Bristol. passage: so shall we be ready to part with it when

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Sept. 5, 1846. The Annual Report of the Society will soon be published. After alluding to the great meetings recently held in the Metropolis, and the deeper interest which has of late been manifested in behalf of the Society, the Report

proceeds thus:-"The readjest means of acting upon this improved feeling, is through the establishment of an association in every parish, and the appointment of collectors, who shall aid the Clergy in gathering the alms of all the members great purpose of sustaining and propagating the Gospel throughout the world. Two hundred and three such associations were added during the past year, and the whole number amounted, at the end of 1845, to seventeen hundred. But the Church of England will not exhibit, so

the receipt during the past year of co many congregations, both on the continent of Europe, and

from the much more that remains undone.

"No addition has been made to the number of the Clergy in Canada West, since the Bishop declared that, owing the beautiful that the beautiful that wind the wind the beautiful that t

means of grace, left to lapse into forgetfulness of his God | Christian instruction for themselves and children. and Saviour; and after a life of animal labour and indulgence, is laid in unhallowed earth, without a prayer, perbest interests at heart, as might be seen from the valua-

Society is anxious to recommend two or three additional missionaries for the instruction of the numerous converts in Tinnevelly, and would gladly receive applications from candidates duly qualified for that most important sphere of labour. They must be fully alive to the high importance of the service in which they are to be engaged, and ready to 'give themselves wholly to it;'—they must be men of devotion patience, and self-denial—'willing to spend and be spent for the salvation of those for whom Christ died!' And what is the encouragement to men of such a character to undertake this work? 'There does not appear any reason to doubt,' says the Bishop of Madras, 'that any new missionary sent out could collect

the House of Lords, with which some of our readers are doubtless acquainted. We allude to the Provost and the Fellows of Eton College, appellants; the Bishop of Lin-

all peculiars within the jurisdiction of their respective Diocesans; was proceeding through Parliament, it was

schism. But you will naturally enough enquire, how and make them most seducing. Now, false and course has excited among his brethren, without excep-Unquestionably, his right, when these dignities and the Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter, were severed,

came severed from that of the See of Salisbury.
Whether the wording of the Act of Parliament may be onstrued to include Econ College in the severance, forms he ground of the claim now pending for decision.

The whole proceeding is deprecated by the ecclesiastical authorities in the precincts of Windsor, who deem the Bishop of Lincoln to be the rightful Visitor under the charter of the founder, King Henry VI., for the sole government of the Provost and Fellows of Eton .- John Bull. THE BISHOP OF LICHTIELD has deposited with the ankers of the Lichfield Diocesan Board of Education

BAPTISING A QUAKERESS. - On Monday week a most interesting and peculiarly impressive religious ordinance took place at Shoreham. A young lady, who had become a convert to the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Woodward, Curate of St. Bartholomew's, Southampton, renounced the

Holy Sacrament of Baptism. MALMSBURY ABBEY is about to be furnished with an

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, PRINCE'S PARK, LIVERPOOL-Latin cross, surmounted by a handsome spire, 150 feet in height. It will accommodate 1560 persons. A number of sittings will be free. The Rev. Hugh M Neile is to be

to Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, was laid amidst great

A contract has been entered into for taking down and rebuilding the parish church at Runcorn.

The New Church in Lyncombe and Widcombe.

The Rector of Bath has received a beautiful and appro-THE NEW CHURCH IN LYNCOMBE AND WIDCOMBE.-St. Paul and his company (Acts xxvii. 38), to save nion plate—a silver flagon, two silver cups, and two silver our souls with loss of the bark that bears us, and of plates. The gift reflects great credit on the liberality and taste of the donor, whose name is, by his own desire, kept

The Limerick Chronicle announces that the recognised successor to Bishop Luscombe, at Paris, is the Ven. the Archdeacon of Ardfert, Mr. J. Keatinge. The Rev. gentleman has for some time acted as Bishop Luscombe's

coadjutor.

We last week announced the appointment of the Rev.

W. G. Nott, son of the late General Nott, to the living of
Satterton, (misprinted Sullerton, in a portion of our edition). The following is the Premier's letter accompanying the presentation:-" Chesham place, Aug. 28.

"Sir,-I have much pleasure in informing you that the Queen has approved of my recommendation of your pre-sentation by the Crown to the living of Sutterton, in Linolnshire. The living, which is near Boston, is worth, understand, from £900 to £1,000 a-year. I trust that you will be enabled by this increase of income, to give that assistance to your sisters which your circumstances may warrant. It is as the son of Sir Wm. Nott, as well as in of the Church, down to the humblest and poorest, for the great purpose of sustaining and propagating the Gospel throughout the world. Two hundred and three such astronger to be a deserving Clergyman, that I have the character of a deserving Clergyman, that I have the character of a deserving Clergyman, that I have the hondring throughout the world. Two hundred and three such as a constant of the character of a deserving Clergyman, that I have the brought your name before Her Majesty.—I have the hondring throughout the world. Two hundred and three such as a constant of the character of a deserving Clergyman, that I have the brought your name before Her Majesty.—I have the brought your faithful servant. The Rev. William Geo. Nott.

Communications.

LAKE HURON INDIANS.

Mr. McIntyre who had felt very unwell during the affailed, his place was where the providence of God had set him. I used no word of argument, and I referred to no authority against the Romish claim: for I felt sure, that they who had so far secured him, would have access to my letters. I told him to go at once to the Precidents to the Precidents of the Precidents of the strong to a few hours. The string depart in the dependencies of the British crown.

"These offerings, from so many quarters, to one common object, are gratifying eyidences of the strong ties which bid together the wider co-operation, they who had so far secured him, would have access to my letters. I told him to go at once to the Precidents to the British crown.

"The dependencies of the British crown.

"The tiernou retired to the tent immediately to the had to the tent immediately to the had to the tent immediately to the had the wind serve, and the pilot calls thee to the tent immediately to the had to the tent immediately to the had to the tent immediately to the had the wind serve, and the pilot calls thee to the tent immediately to the had the wind serve, and the pilot calls thee to the tent immediately to the had the wind serve, and the pilot calls thee to the tent immediately to the had the wind serve, and the pilot calls thee to the tent immediately to the had the wind serve, and the pilot calls thee to the tent immediately to the had a long to the strong ties which bid the wind serve, and the wind serve, and the pilot calls thee to the tent immediately to the had a long to the strong ties which bid the more active efforts in behalf of the Society which have marked the last few years, its funds are still miseral the pilot the pilot to the tent immediately to the had the wind serve, and the pilot to the tent immediately the had the wind serve, and the wind serve, and the wind serve, and the pilot calls thee to the tent immediatel bly insufficient for the great objects to which they are devoted.

"By the generous efforts of the Bishops and Clergy in the West Indies, seconded, as they have been, both by legislative grants and individual liberality, much of the Society's expenditure in these calculates the second of the sec ciety's expenditure in those colonies has been econo- Chippewas, and that they had to watch day and night to mized. But the demands upon its funds from British North America, and the ever-extending heathen empire of India, have, in far greater proportion, increased, and what has hitherto been done, though a cause of much thankfulness, must not be allowed to divert our attention from the much more that remains under the state of the conversation of this kind, an hour or two from the much more that remains under the conversation of this kind, an hour or two from the much more that remains under the conversation of this kind, an hour or two from the much more that remains under the conversation of the kind, an hour or two from the much more that remains under the conversation of the kind, an hour or two from the much more that remains under the conversation of the kind, an hour or two from the much more than the conversation of the kind, and hour or two from the much more than the conversation of the kind, and hour or two from the much more than the conversation of the kind, and hour or two from the more than the conversation of the kind, and hour or two from the more than the conversation of the kind, and hour or two from the more than the conversation of the kind of of the k

to the constant increase of immigration and extension of settlements, more than one hundred additional Clergy fortunately I had placed a number of stones on the lower

(From The Calendar.)

And now, what track will thou leave behind thee?

We have been endeavouring for some time past to find room for the following extract from Bishop Whittingham's Address to the late convention of Maryland.

They are golden sentences, and cannot be read with.

"And now, what track will thou leave behind thee? Will thy memory be blessed or carsed?—

"And now, what track art thou now leaving behind thee? Will thy memory be blessed or carsed?—

"And, perhaps, after this if may be unnecessary to say, the Church and becoming civilized. After Mr. McIntyre that there is an equal want of devoted men for the contact thou will leave, thou art now making; every flying day, every winged hour, is a part of thy brief career. Love God, fear God, obey God, and the two leaving behind thee? Will thy memory be blessed or carsed?—

"And, now, what track will thou leave behind thee? Will the wolling give her pleasare to hear of her Indian children joining the Church and becoming civilized. After Mr. McIntyre that there is an equal want of devoted men for the contact thou will leave, thou art now making; that there is an equal want of devoted men for the contact thou will leave. Love God, fear God, obey God, and becoming civilized. After Mr. McIntyre that there is an equal want of devoted men for the contact thou will leave, thou art now making; the Church and becoming civilized. After Mr. McIntyre that there is an equal want of devoted men for the contact the church and concluded, Big-Partridge, (one of the Indians.) said the Church and severy flying day, every winged hour, is a part of thy every flying day, every winged hour, is a part of thy every flying day every winged hour, is a part of thy every flying day every winged hour, is a part of thy every flying day every winged hour, is a part of thy every flying day every winged hour, is a part of thy every flying day every winged hour, is a part of thy every flying day every winged hour, is a part of the contact the contact the contact the contact the contact th

dras, 'that any new missionary sent out could collect around him a congregation of 1000 or 1500 souls in a few months in any part of the yet unoccupied missionary field of Tinnevelly.'"

There is an appeal now pending, and partly heard, in the Here of Lucke with which some of the read of the r coln nominally respondent.

The circumstances of this case are curious; exhibiting, as they do, the character of the real respondent.

Some three or four years ago, while the Bill for placing which I learned was chiefly taken from the Liturgy.

feeling summoned forth, by hearing the stately music of chaunts (almost as old as the Catholic faith of which they are expressive) floating through "long drawn aisles" continue until the meeting of this body, subsequent to the next they are expressive) floating through "long drawn aisles" and fretted roofs,—yet the thronged aisles of the time-hallowed pile, is not a nobler sight than was the small congregation contained within the fragile walls of that solitary wigwam, neither are the solemn strains of holy music more touching than the melodious Indian voice praying fervently from the devotions of our beloved Lit-

We returned to our tent, accompanied by the two Indians, and Mr. McIntyre employed the last few moments of our stay in advising them to persevere in their good intentions, fearless of the reproach of those who were not Christians, and that the Great Ruler of heaven and earth would bless and strengthen them. Just before we started, one of the children brought down a partridge to us as a parting gift, and in return we gave them a few pounds of flour for which they seemed very thankful. Immediately after we had stepped into our canoe, and paddled away, the two Indians and a number of the children came down on a reef which extended into the water, and remained there shouting "bon jour-bon jour" (the usual mode of Indian salutation and farewell)-waving their hands and firing salutes, until a little promontory intervened between us. It blew very severely in a contrary direction to our course during the whole day, but by keeping closely among the islands the wind did not at all delay our progress. It was singular to see the trees on the crests of the islands, bent by the gale, while we paddled along over an unruffled surface, seldom emerging into channels where the wind had any effect. Occasionally also we had a glimpse of Atlantic-like waves rolling outside the belt of islands. On this day we saw some very curious masses of rock, fietted by the action of the dians regard this description of stone with much awe, and occasionally, when they find fragments at all approaching has taken place, it appears to be but just that the to the human ontline, they regard them as supernatural and never pass without leaving some trifling offering.—
During the afternoon we stopped for a few moments at a little island celebrated amongst the Indians for a plant, which is said to be an infalliable cure for the ague, and only to he found a smooth sloping rock well protected was stretched on a smooth sloping rock well protected from the gale by a group of trees. There being a prospect of rain, by the advice of the Indians we covered the ock under our tent with branches of hemlock and cedar. Shortly after we retired the rain fell in torrents, and streamed down the rock; but owing to the branches, it ran so that, although we felt very damp, we were not wet through. The rain continued, with slight intermission, during the night, and before day-break we were awakened by a thunder-storm. The flashes of lightning were almost incessant, and of dazzling brilliancy, and the thinder reverberating among the rocks was stunning as Penetanguishine, and see Mishiquotto there. About mid-day, however, we met an Indian who informed us that he had seen the chief and his family going up the river Severn the day previous. In consequence of this information, we determined to proceed home wards, as it would be almost impossible to find him among the numerous little lakes and islands of that river. In the after-The rain ceased during the mornrous little lakes and islands of that river. In the afterber of Severn Indians, moving to some distant part of Lake Huron. They had petitioned the Government to build houses on the river, and having obtained their request, lived there a short time, but had now deserted the place, without assigning any reason. We paddled on until late in the evening, Mr. McIntyre feeling very until late in the evening, Mr. McIntyre feeling very anxious to reach Orillia on Saturday, so as to perform his Sunday services, which he had made arrangements should be read by his catechist, if he were delayed. We tried to find a camping place in Matchedash Bay, but, in consequence of the darkness, our attempts were ineffectual the shores being either very rough or assume at tual, the shores being either very rough or swampy at every place we touched, so at length we determined to endeavour to reach Coldwater. It was late in the night when we arrived, but we obtained beds in the hotel, and

when we arrived, but we obtained beds in the hotel, and next morning returned to Orillia, rather fatigued, but much pleased with the partial success of our journey.

On the following Monday Mr. McIntyre called to inform me that Isaac Yellowhead, feeling much interested in the object of our journey, had started down the Severn in a light cance on Sunday morning accommanied by one Indian, with the intention of searching out Mishington and bringing him to Ranna to receive his year. quotto, and bringing him to Rama, to receive his presents with the Indians residing there, at the distrib which was to take place in a few days, so that Mr. Mc-Intyre might then have an opportunity of seeing him.—
On Tuesday evening Isaac returned and brought word
body should result in pensioning a man who has been that he had found Mish-i-quotto and that he would be at convicted by one of the most respectable and purest I saw, from the verandah of my friend's house, five large canoes coming down the little lake, and, on examining them through a telescope, saw that they were crowded with Ledione. I proceeded down toward the control of the control with Indians. I proceeded down towards the village, to with Indians. I proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we were the proceeded to their landing-place, and found that it we were the proceeded to their landing-place the Indian's curse would soon be obtained, should they remain at Orillia, persuaded them to cross the lake and remain at Orillia, persuaded them to cross the lake and stop at Rama. They remained there for a week, during which time the two Yellowheads ably seconded Mr. Mc-Intyre in persuading them to remove thither, as a first step towards their conversion. The old chief, although he still declares that he is too old to change his religion, is getting more and more convinced that his people will he much improved in their condition, and much happier. be much improved in their condition, and much happier, in a civilized state, than they are in their present wild condition, and Mr. McIntyre and the Yellowheads are very sanguine that they will come down early in the spring and take possession of the houses left vacant by the Methodist Indians.

work amongst the Indians, which, amongst ourselves, resulted in the late unnatural rebellion. The early settlers of this country and the U.E. Loyalists (who made Cana-The early settlers of this country and the U. E. Loyalists (who made Canada their refuge when successful rebellion overthrew law-da their refuge when successful rebellion overthrew law-datheir refuge when successful rebellions, members of the ful authority) were, with few exceptions, members of the ful authority) were, with few exceptions, members of the ful authority and the U. E. Loyalists (who made Canada their refuge when successful rebellion overthrew law-dather representation res Church of England. For years they remained steadfast to their faith under difficulties and neglect, At length numerous professed teachers of religion thronged in from the adjoining republic, inculcating disloyalty in connex-ion with fanaticism. Seditious papers aided their exertions,—discontent was excited, grievances invented, and finally the smouldering embers of rebellion burst into an

open flame.

The British Government had neglected to provide proper religious instruction for its subjects, dissent and dis-loyalty seized the vacant ground, and the natural results were that a rebellion arose, in quelling which upwards of a million was expended, and which threw the country

back many years in the march of improvement.

Such was the origin of the Canadian insurrection, and though the Indians are of too passive and unenergetic a nature ever to be goaded into violent measures, yet I have no doubt that the suspicious distrust and mutinous spirit which dissent is now exciting in their minds, will be apparent in the conduct of those who are exposed to its evil teaching, should we ever be driven into hostilities with our ambitious neighbours. Toronto, October, 1846.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1846.

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Apostles.

A Village Story.

20th September last, and was attended by an unusually large number of Clerical and Lay Delegates. The Diocese, and the desire to prepare the way for a final and satisfactory settlement of the difficulties, touching that important jurisdiction, which have, unhappily, for some time existed.

(Chapter 1) The distribution of the difficulties and satisfactory settlement of the difficulties, touching that important jurisdiction, which have, unhappily, for some time existed.

The following Resolution was moved by Judge whether 'Evangelical' or otherwise, which is likely to be seen

Burnet, one of the Lay Delegates ;-"That the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund be directed to pay over to the Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D.D. out of the income of the said fund (excepting the portion thereof set apart for accumulation) the sum of 2,500 dollars annually, to commence from the 1st day of October, 1846, until otherwise directed by the Convention. And that he be paid at the same rected by the Convention. And that he be paid at the same so chimerical. Let our non-Episcopal brethren be willing to rate for the period from the 3rd Jan 1845 to 1st Oct. 1846, whenever the state of the fund will admit.

This produced an able and animated, but,-judging from the Report contained of the proceedings in the Churchman, - by no means an intemperate discussion. The subject, beset as it was by so many causes for excitement, appears to have been met with calmness, reasoned upon with temper, and decided with Christian charity and moderation. The resolution of Judge Burnet was modified by an amendment to the

that sufficient security shall be given to the trustees of said fund, that if it shall be hereafter determined by any competent authority, that no part of said fund could be rightfully appro priated to the support of the Bishop during his suspe-

then the part of the fund so appropriated, shall be refunded to the said trustees by the Convention, and that he be paid at the same rate for the period from the 3d of January, 1845, to the 1st of October, 1846, whenever the state of the fund will ad-This last was passed by the following vote:-

Clerical-Ayes 90 Lay-Ayes 79 Clerical-Nays..... 27 Lay-Nays 44 Majority..... 98

This, it will be seen, does not settle the question of difficulty which has arisen; but in the indefinite position in which Bishop Onderdonk has been placed, t effects no more than an act of justice. The difference between degradation and suspension must at once be recognized. Where the former has been decided upon, the individual thus dealt with is wholly removed from his office, and ceases of course to have stipend which pertained to the suspended party should be regarded as his, -deducting what may be considered as necessary for the interim performance of the duties which he is, for the present, incompetent to discharge. He is to be viewed not as ecclesiastically defunct, but disabled; with the possibility at least remaining that he may be enabled to resume his duties, with the past forgotten and the field before him as full of hope and promise as ever. Under these circumstances, humanity and Christian charity dictate that he should have all the income that remains after the expenses attendant upon the performance of his allotted duties have been defrayed.

We do not desire to renew any expression of opinion upon the merits of the main question at issue,-Bishop Onderdonk's suspension: suffice it to say that Church to adopt: when that point is settled, the under circumstances so solemn,-will never, we are persuaded, be cruel in its justice, nor be disposed to transgress the Divine injunction, "not to break the bruised reed, or quench the smoking flax."

The decision which has been arrived at, is hailed by the Churchman as a ground of great thankfulness, not only from its recognition of the principle involved, but from the evidence which it gave of a yielding and conciliatory temper on the part of a portion of the Bishop's opponents," -from the fact which it indicates that "the waters are apparently returning to their old channels." But, on the other hand, the Episcopal Recorder, in strong dissatisfaction with this result, affirms, that "when the excitement of party feeling shall have passed away from that distracted diocese, it will be a humiliating thought to all who are jealous for the reputation of the Church, and the honour of the Gospel, that the meeting of such a Rama on the following day. On Wednesday afternoon tribunals which ever assembled upon earth, of a long they admitted of greater polish, they gave encouraging course of aggravated immorality,-thus actually of-

> llage, to We lament the bitterness of the language which is far removed from the scene of contest, will say that of Latin and Greek compositions without leisure for may well be imagined from the few names given, there

previously given from the Churchmun. The very want of unanimity manifested in the decision which in Poetry and Prose, which were written in the with each other, especially on the now prominent subwas taken upon the case of that prelate, leaves room for the charitable belief that the majority were mistaken in their conceptions of the question; and the very result of their deliberations,—the sentence of hope to lay this document before our readers in indefinite suspension,-betrays more than a doubt our next publication; and they will then be enabled wild that his had been "a course of aggravated immo-

The words of the poet-"Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres

Quem super notas aluere ripas," floods, thus rampant and desolating, were subsiding Lordship in lamenting that so bitter an opposition has will be fertility as well as security: men's minds will the hope which the Bishop expressed, that, if there be called off from extraneous, exciting, and distracting should arise in after days an historian to chronicle the by an unusal press of matter to postpone it. themes; and each servant of God, acting within his services of the University, when he records the humiappointed sphere, and concentrating his energies to one liating fact that attempts were made to overthrow it, great aim, will better promote the peace, and growth, he may have it in his power to state likewise, that and welfare of the Church.

The Episcopal Recorder, in commenting upon the The Speech of the gifted Vice-President, the Rev. proceedings of the "Evangelical Alliance," has thrown Dr. McCaul, at the close of the proceedings, was out suggestions which may claim at least the merit of worthy of his high reputation. He was assisted by

originality:order, must concentrate upon the act of ordination. Now, the Episcopal Church, while berself satisfied with ordination by a nouncement made by him, of an authoritative act Bishop, as containing everything essential to validity, has in the spirit of fraternal conciliation actually held out the Olive nch to our non-Episcopal brethren, by requiring in all her ordinations much more than this-even all that they themselves would ask. It is her constant practice to require at every Presbyter's ordination occurring by her authority, that the candidate shall be ordained 'with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery.' Now let non-Episcopalians consent to meet us half way in this thing; and the work of Christian union us half way in this thing; and the work of Christian and will have begun in carnest. Begun, did we say? It will, in our opinion, have been completed, as far as it can be, until the millenial sge shall come. The chief external impediment will have been removed. We shall then hear no more of the 'unchurching dogma,' by which so many unkind feelings have been That disturber of the peace will, by common consent, be driven from amongst us. We may have different denomina-tions still, but there will be but one Church. One set of men, pointing to the Presbytery present at every ordination, will insist, perhaps, that its name ought to be *Presbyterian*, while another set of men, recognizing the presence of a 'Successor of the Apostles,' will still prefer to call it Episcopal. But these brethren, having gone thus far in the fraternal conciliation, will NEW-YORK commenced its session on Wednesday the thing he wants freely accorded to him by his brother, and, enhave become too wise to quarrel about a word. Each has the joying what he considers the substance, will be in too good a shall then have the opportunity of supplying the omishumour with himself and others, to contend about the shadow. "Such an Episco presbyterian Church will be a combination question of paramount interest with this Assembly, which the highest Churchman in the land will have no good was the anomalous condition of the Episcopate in that Diocese, and the desire to prepare the way for a final

in these days. "We commend these suggestions to the candid and prayerful consideration of all whom they may concern. In suggesting meet us half way in this matter of ordination, about which we have been so long and so bitterly contending. Let that which is matter of practice in the Episcopal Church, be enforced by covenant engagement and canonical requisition in all Churches.

Then the two great contending powers in Protestant Christen-

ronical, or as meant to be understood just as it stands. by means of a Society, offering encouragement to the We apprehend that our non-Episcopal friends will be farmers of all parts alike to improve their farms and disposed to view it in the former light, while the genu- their condition generally, and aiding in the advancetollowing effect:—
That the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund be directed to pay over to the Right Rev. B. T. Quderdonk, D.D., out of the pay over to the Right Rev. B. T. Quderdonk, D.D., out of the restand against a scheme like this, on the ground to our vast agricultural community from the Ottawa services of a Travelling Agent;

the Episcopacy insisted upon should be derived from perseverance, and above all, union among those en-a legitimate source, and not adopted as a formality or gaged in it. As models for imitation, the Association convenience, and because of the reverence from time has the famous Societies now in successful operation nemorial attached to the name. We should soon, we for similar purposes in the British Isles and in the presume, be relieved from much complaint of the no- neighbouring state of New-York. velty, if our non-Episcopal brethren were brought to Notwithstanding all the difficulties under which feel that, conjoined with the imposition of the hands the meeting took place, it was highly satisfactory to of the presbytery, there must of necessity,-to give find that the result fully met the expectations of the efficacy and validity to the commission imparted, -be gentlemen who were mainly instrumental in the esthe laying on also of the hands of one who is a Bishop tablishment of the Society. We are aware indeed indeed; a Bishop consecrated by a Bishop before him, that it far exceeded the anticipations of many, who and so driving us into the chain of the Episcopal, with apparent good reason feared that the attempt and, because it cannot terminate until it reach their would fail. The display of Stock was not numerous, times,-rightly denominated the "Apostolic Succes- | but good, embracing superior specimens of the breeds

ginum recensus, in Johannem stabit auctorem;" which of the specimens were of the South Down and Leiceswe shall familiarly translate, "The order of Bishops, traced back to its original, will end with John as one haps to any country. This colony is admirably adapof its authors." Let this, then, be the test. Let the ted for the keeping of this kind of Stock, and that Episcopate, thus adopted, rest upon St. John, or some other Apostle, as its founder, or the first in its order, and we shall be satisfied; but with nothing less shall we, or any sound Churchman, dare to be content.

We enjoyed the pleasure yesterday, the 22nd inst., of witnessing the customary periodical celebration of the "Commencement" of the University of King's College. Although the weather was by no means inviting, the never-failing attraction of this interestng occasion secured the attendance of a numerous assemblage. It is generally known that the University Lectures are delivered for the present, until the ompletion of the edifice which is to be permanently appropriated to this purpose, in the buildings where the former Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada held their sessions. The spacious room in the centre building which was once occupied by the Lower House was filled with spectators. The Pupils of Upper Canada College were ranged in order in the sition assigned to them, and amongst those who are nnected more immediately with the University, we were pleased to observe a goodly number of graduates, duly invested with their scholastic insignia. In these, and in others upon whom she may confer hereafter her marks of distinction, we trust that the University will find a large body of trusty and influential children, prepared to render her every proof of gratitude and esteem in return for her valuable services and faithful supervision as a kind and sedulous and efficient Alma Mater.

The time at our disposal is too short to allow of our furnishing our readers with more than a hurried sketch of the proceedings. The Right Reverend the President of the University was present, and occupied his official seat. His Lordship, we are rejoiced to say, appeared to be in good health, and to have recovered from the fatigues of his late Tour of Visitation. By referring to the Catalogue which we have published in a succeeding column, it will be seen that five individuals have received Degrees; two of whom enjoyed the distinguished honour of obtaining,-the one, Mr. Jessopp, the Gold Medal of the University; and the other, Mr. Christopher Robinson, the Gold Medal which has been generously bestowed upon the University by the Hon. Mr. Vice Chancellor Jameson .-The List of Matriculating Students contains the large number of nineteen who are now entering the Uni-

The merit of the Prize Compositions was well described by the learned Vice-President in the wellchosen remarks with which he prefaced the distribution of the rewards allotted to them. We fully agree in his opinion that they were extremely creditable: if were equally satisfactory with the productions, both were many opinions expressed not exactly agreeing mother-tongue.

The Address of the Lord Bishop was listened to with marked and respectful attention. We to discern in it that happy application of great practical knowledge, and that earnestness of feeling and energy of character for which his Lordship is distinguished in the discharge of all his duties. All who "ample amends were made for its unmerited suffer-

ings. no comment nor note of any kind, and we do not "It is obvious that all serious difficulties concerning church remember that we have ever heard him speak with on the part of the College Council, will be welcomed, in every part of the Province with infinite delight. The Council have resolved upon the establishment of seventy-two scholarships: three in each of the twenty districts into which the Province is divided, which will confer exemption from all tuition fees in the University; six in the University, of which the advantages, in addition to the above, are Room and Commons in the University free of expense; and the remaining six to be attached to Upper Canada College. The privileges of the University will thus be extended far and wide. Henceforward, surely, we shall no more hear the charge of illiberality and exclusiveness. We abstain from entering into further particulars, as the whole scheme will be officially promulgated. We are conscious that we have passed over the names of many members of the University who deserve a special notice. But we are compelled to be hasty observations.

Our want of space this week prevents us from giving anything but a passing notice of the first meetng of the Provincial Agricultural Association, which took place on Thursday. The day was fine for the season, and the exhibition of Stock, Agricultural Produce, Fruit, Vegetables, &c. exceedingly creditable to the country and to the producers. The display was not so great as it would undoubtedly have been, had the season of the year and the state of the roads admitted of the more easy transportation of stock and implements from the remoter Districts. It must be remembered too that this, the first meeting of the Association, has taken place under other serious disadvantages. Nothing of the kind had as yet been attempted in the Province; and much allowance must dom, Episcopacy and Presbyterianism, may meet on neutral ground, and shake hands. 'Ephraim will no longer have occasion to envy Judah; and Judah will no longer vex Ephraim." and the greatness of the undertaking, -no less a task We hardly know whether to regard this language as than uniting the Agricultural interests of Canada West

windows. There is an indescribable emotion of deep income of the said fund (excepting the portion thereof set apart that it is a "novelty," and, like other novelties, unauto the newest settlements on Lake Huron. The But even this would, in principle, be harmless, if requiring for its success a great amount of labour and

of cattle and sheep most approved in the old countries. It is said by Tertullian "Ordo Episcoporum ad ori- Among these the sheep were much admired. Most ter breeds, and would have done no small credit permuch more may be done in the way of supplying us with Canadian fabrics for all descriptions of general wear, than is now the case throughout the Province, was sufficiently evidenced by the specimens of Blankets, red and white Flannels, Cloths and Tweeds, exhibited by the enterprizing manufacturers, Mr. Gamble and others. The garden products, fruits and vegetables, were beyond all praise, and some of the samples of Wheat were such as may account for the preference so generally given to Canadian Flour in the British

The articles exhibited in the very numerous departments of productive, manufacturing and artistical in-dustry, were too numerous to speak of in this short, even in a very long, notice. Indeed, it may be estioned if some of the departments for specimens which prizes were offered, are desirable at a meetng of this description. They certainly must have rendered the labours of the Managing Committee needlessly onerous, and, in some measure, distracted their attention from the consideration of stock, produce and the agricultural manufactures, matters much nore important to the Canadian farmer than paintings, needle-work, wax-flowers, &c. These last mentioned andiworks, however, it must be owned, assisted greatly augmenting the number of visitors to the wellstored rooms of the Government House. The agricultural implements displayed, though few, were good, and gave evidence of the growth among Canadian ed in print, to which indirect reference is made in the farmers of a praiseworthy determination to make the last sentence of the above resolution, relating to the case and gave evidence of the growth among Canadian most of their land, by adopting the modes of tillage of Mrs. Evans:successfully used in older countries. There were some complaints that the admission to the exhibition was not free; but this could not, it will be seen, be ted to produce compound interest; and such portions of reasonably expected. Besides the important consideration of aiding the funds of the Society, the sale of tickets is the only means of keeping up proper order Berean. on such occasions; and if the products of our fields, looms and workshops are worth looking at, surely the gratifying sight of such a collection as was presented on Thursday was an ample return for the trifling consideration of one-and-three-pence or two shillings

President of the Association, E. W. Thompson, Esq., ment:with the Honourable the Chief Justice on his right, with the Honourable the Chief Justice on his right, and Sir Charles Chichester on his left; facing him was Vice-President Ruttan, supported by the Hon. Adam Ferguson and the Hon. James Crooks. The first toast at all such meetings, "Our Gracious Sove- time the Alumni of the College who had arrived from reign," was responded to by the Chief Justice in his accustomed eloquent and instructive style. Among accustomed eloquent and instructive style. Among the speakers of the evening were Mr. Justice Hagerpromise that the future efforts of their writers, if their man, his Worship the Mayor, the Hon. A. Ferguson, Harvey, and the other Governors of the College arrived faculties of composition should be strengthened and the Hon. Jas. Crooks, the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the after a short delay, occasioned by his Excellency's waitrefined by diligent culture, would be highly successful.

Sheriff of the Home District, G. F. Ridout, Esq., John
It is severally possible to fow on the Academy then commenced, and although Mr. Irvin ject of the Transit Trade and the Corn Bill, all was conducted with the most perfect harmony and order,

creditable alike to the company and the chair. It is already evident that the effect of the formation of this Association has been to enlist in the cause of Agricultural improvement the leading men of the Province, and to cause something like an union of all interests for the advancement of the farmers' welfare, on which the prosperity of this fine colony must mainhave a sincere regard for the advancement of educa-I cannot conclude this rough sketch without to select, as my firm belief that the same evil influences are now at my firm belief that the same evil influences are now at were probably in the mind of our contemporary of the Churchman, when he alluded to the hope that the with a candid and sober mind, will unite with his is but the forerunner of very many years of the Association's prosperity and usefulness.

> The Report of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec is partly in type; but we are constrained

> Our attention has been drawn to an ERRATUM in the last number but one of the Church. In the selection headed "the Merits of Christ," this passage occurs, "robes that have been made white in the blood of the Saints," in which it is evident that we should read, "the blood of the Lamb." The error is manifestly typographical; and exists in the original work from which the extract was taken.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Dio-

cese of Toronto:-Previously announced, in No. 123, amount... 263 7 8 Simcoe and several stations, per Rev. S. Evans 5 18 1½

124 Collections £269 5 91 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. 22nd Oct., 1846. The receipts of Collections for the Widows and Or-phans' Fund, will be announced next week.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

At a stated Meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, held at the National School House, Quebec, October 7th 1846.

Present: The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, President; The Rev. Official Mackie, V. P. Honble. W. Walker, V. P. Col. Wilgress, V. P. The Reverends E. W. Sewell, J. E. F. Simpson, J. Torrance, W. Chaderton, C. L. F. Haensel, D. Falloon, C. Bancroft, W. Bond, W. Dawes, Secy., E. L. Montizambert, Esq., W. McTavish, Esq., H. Jessopp, Esq., T. Trigge, Esq. Treasurer.

After prayer, the minutes of the last meeting were read The Secretary announced that the Annual Report was printed, and that 1500 copies were now ready to be dis-

The Treasurer's accounts for the past quarter were handed in; by which it appeared that the sum of £225 14s. 10½ was available for the general purposes of the

The Secretary reported that the Committee concerning the Clergy Reserves had not, as yet, proceeded with the business appointed them, because of a communication from the Toronto Church Society; whereupon it was Resolved that the Committee be requested to act upon the former resolution of the Board, and that they be authorized to take such other steps as they may deem expedient to accomplish the end desired; and that the Committee have power

On the Secretary mentioning that the Rev. D. B. Parnther, Assistant Secretary, had left for England;—and drawing the attention of the Board to the last clause of the the

It was Resolved "that, in consideration of the increased and increasing duties of the Secretary, and the vacancy arising in the office of Assistant Secretary, by the departure of the Rev. D. B. Parnther, the Secretary's salary be increased to £150 Cy. per annum, with a view to the Secretary's being enabled to nominate to the Board an individual who may give his time, undividedly, to the

Society's concerns. [The Secretary signified his intention to render his ersonal services to the Society as heretofore, without remuneration.—It may be explained that the Salary as stated, in the above resolution, is allowed to the Secretary in conformity with the 4th Article of the General By-

The Secretary directed the attention of the Board to the fourth resolution, adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Society in July last, viz: "That there is need of more sustained and systematic exertion on the part of this Society, to provide for the suitable education of the poorer members of the Church, within the limits of this cese," and it was Resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to carry into effect the said resolutions, as far as may be expedient, and to report from time to time.

The Committee to consist of the Secretary, the Rev.

M. Willoughby, and E. L. Montizambert, Esq.

The Finance Committee's reports were read and adop-

ted, with but slight alterations.

Resolved That the Rev. J. Flanagan, of Mascouche be directed to apply to the Committee of his District Association, viz. the Beauharnois D. A.;—the matter of his application being such as the Central Board could not Resolved That the application for the payment of the

ground-rent of St. Ann's Chapel, Griffintown, cannot be acceded to—it not being considered to form one of the objects to be provided for out of the funds of the Church Resolved That the Rev. W. King be directed to ap-

oly to the Committee of the Megantic District Associa-It was ordered that the opinion expressed in the report of the Quebec Branch of the Finance Committee be re-corded: and it is hereby declared to be the opinion of the Central Board "that it is inexpedient for the Society

Resolved, on the applications for loans."

Resolved, on the application of the Rev. J. Butler, on behalf of Mrs. Evans, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Evans, of Dunham, for a loan: That the sum of £7 10s. for 3 years, be allowed her, to facilitate her procuring, and paying the interest, on the loan requested, and that the same be chargeable on the Widows' and Orphans' fund,

Resolved, with reference to the application of a smell loan, from the Church-wardens of the 2nd Iuverness Church: That the Minister and Church-wardens be directed to apply to the Committee of the Megantic Association

Ordered that the sum of 17s. 8d. be paid to the Secretary for Postages, &c.
Ordered that the two accounts handed in, viz., Messrs. Cary & Co., Quebec Mercury, and Mr. W. Neilson, Que-

bec Gazette, be paid, if found correct. The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the Central Board, July 3rd, 1846, and has not appear-

That out of the collections to be annually made in aid of the fund for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, the sum of not less than £250 per annum be invesmay seem to have the greatest claim on the fund .-

NOVA SCOTIA.

KING'S COLLEGE WINDSOR .- A correspondent of the Morning Post furnishes an account of the proceedings at King's College, Windsor, on Tuesday last, at which His More than a thousand tickets were sold.

At six o'clock a goodly company of upwards of three hundred sat down to dinner in the ball-room of the Government House. The Chair was taken by the Government House. The Chair was taken by the College, windsor, on Tuesday last, at which His capacity of Governor; and where the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the friends and Alumni of the College, had met to celebrate the Encænia. We have copied the account, as requested, omitting some details of little mo-

"THE ENCENIA, &c .- During the night of Monday bad ducation, it was pleasing to observe the progress they had made. The several classes were examined in Cæsar, Virgil, Horace and Homer, as well as in French, in which anguage they had the benefit of the instruction of Dr. Mantovani, the Professor of Modern Languages in the College. His Excellency took a deep interest in the examination, and after expressing his gratification, allowed the boys to choose the number of holidays they required, which they modestly limited to a week.

"The Governors of the College retiring, the Alumnian adjourned to the College Hall, where they proceeded to complete the organization of their Association, which we trust will not only assist in the support of the Institution, but also place it in a position to command the respect and sympathy of all classes in the Province. "At seven o'clock the Governors of the College, and the Alumni sat down in the Long Room of the Hotel to a sumptuous repast, prepared by Brass, with his usual skill. His Excellency presided at the Board, at which were to be found viands of the most recherche descripwere to be found viands of the most recent the description, including all the delicacies of the season, with excellent wines. After the business of eating and drinking the 'equal feast' (in Homeric phrase) was over, the real business of the evening commenced. His Excellency himself proposed the toasts, prefacing each with apposite remarks. After the toasts of the Queen, and the Church, the part is red was 'Prespective to King's College,' inthe next in order was 'Prosperity to King's College,' in troduced by his Excellency in an eloquent speech, in which he referred to his position as Governor of the College, to the present condition of the Institution, and the efforts made by the Alumni in its behalf, whom he was pleased to see coming forward in its behalf, whom he in order, however, his Excellency went on to say, to avoid any misconception of his meaning or intention, he early made it a rule to commit his ideas to writing, and he had done so in the present instance. His Excellency then read his address, which was received with much ap-

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 30th Sept., 1846. SIR,-A vacancy having occurred in the office of Superinendent of Police in the City of Quebec, I have received the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, to tender that office for your acceptance. I am further to inform you that the salary of the office is fixed at three hundred pounds

A. Gugy, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

per annum. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Montreal, 1st October, 1846. -I decline the tender of the office of Superintendent of Sir,—I decline the tender of the omce of Superior, made me Police at Quebec, upon a salary of £300 per annum, made me in your letter of yesterday, just received through the Post office.

I have the honour, Sir, to be

Your obedient servant, Hon. D. DALT, Secretary. We find the above correspondence in yesterday's Courier .-

We find the above correspondence in yesterday's Courter.—
We did not notice the current rumour, of the office referred to,
having been offered to Col. Gugy, because we could not believe
it possible, that the Government would, so weakly and wantonly expose themselves to the contempt of all parties—whether
those who approved or disapproved of Col. Gugy's deprivation
of office. Approving, as we do, of the general policy of the
Government, it is humiliating, and disheartening, to see them
guilty of such miserable, petty-larceny attempts to conciliate
their components.—Herald. their opponents.—Herald:

[We must say the Government is rightly served in this busi-

ness. If it will attempt to carry its ass to please every body, it will, of course, please nobody.—ED. M. G.] HON. W. B. ROBINSON AND THE "PILOT."-The Revue

Canadienne notices the controversy carried on between the Conservative Press of this city and the Pilot, relative to Mr. Robinson's management of the Welland Canal, and that gentleman's letter in explanation. The Revue says, "we regret that we have not room to republish the article from the Pilot, and the letter of Mr. Robinson; the public can judge for itself. As for us, we cannot help thinking that the Pilot has been a great deal too severe. Mr. Robinson is a man whose integrity has been constantly acknowledged by men of all political parties; there is no doubt but that he was in error in not having

kept his accounts with greater regularity, but he acknowledges by ally his error and offers repayment. Is it right then to treat him as a robber? This is coming it a little to strong!"

We are truly glad to find that our contemporary is in this respect very much above many of his confrers of the same political school, in that he does not suffer himself to be so led away by party spirit, as to commit an injustice. - Montreal

assume mourning for one month for the revered Lord Metcalic.

—Mentreal Courier.

assume holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the first holder of the office, had the succeeded Br. Loung, the succeeded Br. Loun

University of King's College

THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1846.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS. I. Admission to Degrees: JESSOPP (HENRY BATE). ed rate—£500

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ROBINSON (CHRISTOPHER). BALDWIN (EDMUND). .CLARKE (J. P.). B. Mus. B. A. (ad eundem)... VANEOUGHNET (B. J.), Kindi Coll. Windsor.

II. Matriculation :

5. McKenzie, (M.) 6. Loring, (G. F.) Crooks, (Adam) Stinson, E 7. Beasley, (W.) 8. Bethune, (J.) Cronyn, T 4. Kingsmill, (J. J.)

Marsh, (J. W.) Street, (G. C.) Checkley, (R.) Barrett, (M.) Checkley, (F. L.) Gunne, (J.) Hill, (G. S. J.) McKenzie, (J. G.) Winer, (W.) Eastwood, (W.)

Evans, (F.) III. Recitation of Prize Compositions: 1. English Poem, by William Wedd, B. A.

*2. LATIN POEM, by Walter Stennett, B. A.

Subject-"Borussiæ rex Victoriam regie accipit 3. TRANSLATION INTO GREEK PROSE, by T. Hudspoth Subject - Catilinæ Oratio, Sall. Cat. c. 58. 14. English Essay, by Alexander Dixon, Junior Se phister.

Subject-History is Philosophy teaching by Examples. Translation into Greek Tragic Iambics by W. Wedd, B. A.

Subject-Shakspere, Much ado about nothing Scene i., from "I pray thee," to "advertise"

6. English Poem, by Alexander Dixon, Junior Sephister. Subject-"Tyre." * Also by William Wedd, B. A.

† Also by George Crookshank, B. A. ‡ Also by Walter Stennett, B. A. IV. Distribution of Certificates of Ponour and Brites:

FACULTY OF ARTS. CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A. 1. HONOUNS.

In Literis In Disciplinis Mathematici Jessop, (H. B.) Baldwin (E.), Robinson (C.), Ægrott. 2. PRIZES. UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL. Jessopp (Henry B.), Classics. JAMESON MEDAL. Robinson (Christopher), History and Composition JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP. Wickson, (Arthur). STRACHAN PRIZE. McMichael (Daniel). 1. Honours

1. Honours

Classis Prima

FACULTY OF LAW.

Senior Class. J. Roaf, B.A.

Class IV.... FACULTY OF DIVINITY, JUNIOR CLASS. STRACHAN PRIZE. Walter Stennett, B.A.

W. Wedd (B.A) E. Grasett (B.A.)

EXECUTIVE ECONOMY.—A passing fit of economy become over our executive. They are working hard to save come over in Quebec! We allude to the proposed reduction of the company to be given to the Police Magistrate of the tion of the salary to be given to the Police Magistrate of the city, which is to be diminished from £500, the sum received We learn that it was unanimouste resolved, on the motion of Joseph Lee, Bsq., seconded by George A. Savage, Esq., on Saturday last, that the St. George's Society of Montreal should succeeded Mr. Young, the first holder of the office, had £300 succeeded Mr. Young, the first holder of the first holder of the fi

ed rate-£500 per annum; which made him a gainer upon his noluments as Circuit Judge by about £40 or £50 per annum. The office is one of the greatest responsibility, requiring much knowledge of human character, and a considerable amount of legal skill, with great tact and judgment. The number of cases to be decided is considerable. Apart from those arising in the town, sailor's trials, for various causes, constitute an immense amount of labour for the Police Magistrate to dispose of Now will it be believed that the present government have capped the climax to their unjust treatment of Col. Gugy, by fering him this appointment with the reduced salary? one of much and acknowledged talent, of the standing of a quarter of a century. He has also rendered many services to the standing of the stan quarter of a century. He has also rendered many services to the state in various capacities, and in each and all has been so successful as to elicit the approbation of those, even, to whom he was politically opposed. Life and personal considerations have alike been risked by him in the service of his Sovereign. Has St. Eustache been forgotten,—or, rather, has it not been too well remembered? The Colonel, moreover, has been for several years chief of a department of high honour and importance, at a salary of £500. He was clearly entitled to the promotion which Ca500. promotion which Col. Young had been fortunate enough to secure with an income attached of £1000 per annum:—yet in the face of this he is asked to become Police Magistrate of Quebec, an office much inferior to that which he had been forced. forced to sacrifice, at a nominal salary. The offer was properly and indignantly rejected, and in so doing Col. Gugy did but preserve his self-respect as a man, and one who had proved competent to discharge the higher offices of the crown. His talents are on all hands admitted to be equal, nay, superior to, those of Mr. McCord, and his legal acquirements are in the same ratio of comparison of excellence; his qualifications for the duties of the office alluded to are known;—and yet, when the present incumbent has received £500, Col. Gugy was awarded the miserable stipend of £300. No man of talent and capacity can be expected to take the office at £300;—it was certainly beneath Col. Gwyl according to the control of the cont

beneath Col. Gugy's acceptance.

But we have one or two further remarks to make. Col. Gugy was turned out because he was unpopular. Was he likely to make himself more acceptable to the public as Police Magistrate? What might he expect his tenure of office to be after the specimen of regard for public sorvices of which he is a

But he has gloriously triumphed. He has twice had his claim for remuneration acknowledged by the government. They first avowed their consciousness of unjust treatment of him by the donation of £500,—they now offer him an appointment; thereby acknowledging his claim to compensation, and publicly confess, by implication, that they have sacrificed him.—Quebec Mercury.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK. - The following paragraph taken from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, from which it has been transferred to the Rochester Democrat, and, no doubt, to other papers in the United States :

"COMMERCIAL BANK, KINGSTON, CANADA. - Reports have been circulated unfavourable to the solvency of this institution. This report comes without a rational evidence, and is wholly disbelieved by one of our heaviest Canada brokers, Mr. Codd, who left Toronto yesterday morning. It may have had its origin in the fact, that the other banks generally charge higher rates of exchange for Kingston and Hamilton paper than they do for Toronto notes. Until something farther and more defi-nite is known, holders of the notes of the Commercial Bank should not part with them at rates less than are charged on

The reports are entirely without foundation, and the Buffale Commercial has acted wisely in advising parties holding notes of the Commercial Bank not to part with them at less than the current value of Canada money. The notes of the Commercial Bank will be redeemed on presentation, as usual; and to whatever cause the reports in Buffalo are to be attributed, nothing whatever has been whatever has been heard in Canada, save the false and un founded reports from Buffalo, unfavourable to the solvency of the bank, and it enjoys, as it has always done, the confidence of the public to as large an extent as any banking institution

reports arose from a misapprehension of the true nature of the statement sent from Rochester to Buffalo by telegraph. The timate effects upon our political condition, consequent upon the graph of the Kingston Bank of Ulster County, New York, we are told stopt payment, and the reports in question had reference to it. The similarity in name gave rise to the reports being associated with the Commercial Bank of Kingston, in Upper Canada.

The only complaint the public here have to make against the notes of this bank is, that they receive entirely too few of them. We hope they will become more plentiful after this.

We are happy to state that steps were very promptly taken by highly respectively head against the first production of the control of the control

highly respectable bankers in Buffalo, to contradict the of the Commercial Bank were the public from loss. The notes usual.—Colonist. We shall be sorry to undertake the correction of the errors in

latters of fact, which we meet with in the Provincial papers; but there are some curious ones which circulate among people who may not have the means of detecting the error.

Two of the papers published in the French language, one at Montreal, and one at Ouches have stated that according to the ada is 524.207, and that the Euglish and other national origins amount column and that the Euglish and other national origins

Populations in United Province of Canada. - Quebec Gazette.

The Christian Guardian states, that the variances which

direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. All Ministers and Preachers are to be stationed by the Stationing Committee of the Conference, as at present. All sums appropriated to Missionaries in Western Canada, are to be appropriated to Missionaries in Western Canada, are to be appropriated by the Conference and its committees, actorized on the revised constitution of the Missionary Society, as at present. The mission work is to be committed to the English Conference, with the provisions above mentioned; and the annual grant to be received by them, to meet in part the expenses of the mission work. The English Conference is to seen that some men have been foolish enough to hold out a weak and senseless threat of repudiating that debt. Repudiation of just debts! let us leave that to our "enterprising neightons" to our ment "formidable foreign tival," but let no Canada. weak and senseless threat of repudiating that debt. Repudiation to be a member of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Cauada. The English Conference is to appoint a Superintendent of Missions; but there is no seperate Missionary District, as was the case previous to 1840—each Missionary being a member of the district in which his mission is situated. The English Conference is to contribute the sum of actional faith towards the national creditor.

In conclusion, I would say to the people of Canada, be not too hasty, receive cautiously the advice of those who would endeavour to drive you to extremes, whether of trade or politics.

It gives us extreme pleasure to copy the following from the

DUNDAS FOUNDRY.—Not in the least discouraged by the heavy loss sustained in the destruction of the Foundry, the Proprietors are now engaged in the erection of other and more substantial buildings. The proportions are large, and the works when finished, will not be exceeded by any in Canada West.—Length of the principle building, to be of stone, 84 feet; breadth of do., 44 bet; height equal to three stories. We were on the ground last evaning, when Mr. Garishore very kindly explained to make the properties of the subject, thus feebly handled by me, is the importance of the subject, thus feebly handled by me, is the only excuse I can offer. The tendency of the changes sought by a party here, I fear is anti British, and as such on conviction I endeavour to oppose them. We must be either British or American, and I for one prefer remaining still,

Your's very truly,

A Colonist. to us his plan of building. The greatest activity prevails—all the hands connected with the establishment are employed—the foun dation will be commenced this day. Masons from Galt and Hamilton, in addition to those in town, are employed .-Stone has been already queried sufficient to keep twelve teams employed. Already an office has been fitted up, a Lathe is in tion, and temporary shors for other branches of work, bare been constructed in the vicinity. We are happy in being to state that the loss caused by the Fire will not exceed £5000, and that the Account Books have been recovered with-

We beg to assure our respected concemporary of the King or Chronicle that he is in error in assuming the Cobourg arbour to be Harbour to be a failure. During the present season, when various others. rions others have been almost wholly unapproachable, in consequence of the unusual lowness of the Lake, and even Kingsable at all times, (but once we believe in a fog.) to make their regular visits to the Harbour of Cobonra. We again assert that with very little additional outlay, it may be made one of the best and most useful on the Lake. All that is needed is simply to turn the second of the late. reelf has had little to brag of, the Mail boats have been aimply to turn the creek, which alone now causes the deposit, outside the piers, build a protecting breastwork along the shore in front, county, and a protecting breastwork along the basin, complete the cross pier within, then dredge the basin, and we have good authority for the conviction that it would afand ample, permanent, and ready protection for any vessel on the lake — Cobourg Star.

The New York English Mail for the Cambria was left bethe New York English Mail for the Cambria was left behind, the bags having in mistake been sent on a wrong line.—
As soon as the error was discovered, a messenger was despatched by an express train to rectify it; who, having succeeded in recovering the missing mail, was making all speed for Boston, and would yet have been in time, but unfortunately in crossing a drawbridge the engine got off the line, the train upset, and the messenger himself was too much injured to proceed. In consequence the bags had to be forwarded by the Great Western. The Canada letters went as usual.—Ibid. The Canada letters went as usual.—Ibid.

A terrific thunder storm passed over Cobourg on Wednesday The bouses in the town were struck with the electric fluid, and ships, and the plan proposed by our contemporary, of mixing little less than a miracle the immates excaped with their sea, including close to the bars, in the gold which was shattered to pieces, and the bars of the gable, which was shattered to pieces, and the structure of the proposal; and should our regishours deen our trade of the standing and judy the little thing rest, that she was actually askep at the standing and judy the little thing rest, that she was actually askep at the standing and judy the little thing rest, that she was actually askep at the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and the little thing rest, that she was actually askep and the plan proposed by the standing and the little thing rest, that she was actually askep and the structure of the proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and the structure of the proposal passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the structure of the proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the structure of the proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the structure of the proposal; and should our reighb

NAVIGATION LAWS. To the Editor of the Cobourg Star.

Dear Sir,—A short time since the question was put to me, "Are you a Free Trader?" to which I frankly replied "I am," but at the same time thus qualifying the admission: "Every man of common sense must subscribe to the doctrine of free trade theoretically, for if a trade require protection, it is an evitade theoretically, so if a trade require protection, it is an evitade theoretically. ence of its weakness, - and where no great political necessity exists for that protection, a trade or branch of trade that cannot support itself, ought to be at once abandoned. Free trade is the true principle, provided all nations adopt it, but until then, it s rather a dangerous experiment; and a nation taking the initiative in so great a movement, must be prepared to encounter great difficulties." In such wise, and with these views, I, Sir, am a "Free Trader."

The British nation has, through the solemn act of its Legislature, admitted the principle of Free Trade, but how has that admission been brought about? Not, certainly, by the honest convictions of statesmen, nor by a majority of her representa-tives fairly obtained, but as has candidly been admitted by members of the Government, by the "pressure without." Thus ve find the simple democracy, men not having by virtue of the Constitution, any voice in the matter, ruling and swaying the Legislature by the mere force of clamour. "Give us cheap bread," say the Manchester operatives, and the cry is taken up by all of that class from John O'Groat's house to the Land's End. But in granting the boon of "cheap bread," who, or what class is thereby really benefitted? Certainly not those who most need it, the over-worked operatives; no, the benefit, if such it shall prove, will be to the great Lords of the Mills, and even to them it is of very doubtful value, as it cannot, in

the nature of things be permanent.

The Imperial Parliament, in yielding to the selfish clamour of such men as Cobden, Bright, and others, has inflicted a seterests of the Empire, namely, the Agricultural and Colonial, and in order to soften or lighten the blow to the former, it has been made to fall with double severity on the latter. "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce," was once a favorite toast, and the union of these three great interests was considered by states-men of the old school, as the ne plus nltra of national prosper-But these "old world notions," are fast passing away, theories are being brought to light, and neither "ships,", nor "colonies" are now considered as of any value to the nation provided only that "commerce" can be kept at fever heat.

provided only that "commerce" can be kept at fever heat.

Arguments are now being used to prove that the old Navigation laws of England are injurious to the pursuit of trade, "Free Trade," I ought rather to have said, and so they are. But ought they therefore to be repealed? Here is a grave question, and one which requires a more sage and experienced head than mine to answer. Where no great political research head than mine to answer. Where no great political necessity exists for protection, I hold that trade should be free, but if that necessity exists in any case, I say that case most emphatically is, the shipping interest. England, isolated as she is has for ages, by the mere force of her fleets, both martial and mercantile, asserted and maintained her supremacy on the ocean, and claimed a voice in the affairs of all nations. She has assumed the office of dictator, arbitrator, mediator, and peace-maker, in turn and from the position of being merely known as the producer of the best oysters, has raised herself to

the proud position she now occupies.

How was this accomplished? Not by ships alone, although they were the main instrument, but by the happy union of those three great interests, each alike dependent on the other,

namely, "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce."

It is now sought to sacrifice the "Ships" of England to her Commerce" as a sop for her "Colonies," they having already been immolated at the same shrine; and according to one high authority in such matters in this Colony, already as the "knell" of the shipping interest "tolled"

But as I said in the outset, every man of common sense nust subscribe to the doctrines of Free Trade theoretically. However, when we come to reduce that theory to practice, all the difficulties attendant on great experiments stare us in the

That most of us have been led to embark our capital in com-We hear that the false reports in question had their origin a Rochester, from which place they were communicated to Buffalo by telegraph, and they at once found their way into the Buffalo papers. But, it appears from some accounts, that the reports arose from a misapprehension of the true nature of the statement sent from Rochester to Buffalo by telegraph. The the great commercial revolution in the mother country, it were difficult to estimate, and should form matter for deep and solemn thought. Ought we then, through petulance, seek to weaken the supremacy of England, by raising a "clamour" for the repeal of those laws regulating her marine, which have for ages been looked upon by her wisest and her hest men as "the paladium of our commerce, and the maratime Magna Charter

We are told we should derive immense advantages from a free trade in Ships, but how is it shewn that such advantages from a will follow? If now "British bottoms" enjoy a monopoly under the Navigation laws, and consequently possess a good trade, why not build more,—why not get up a Colonial marine? We of Canada, with free trade in all articles necessary for Shipbuilding, and nossessing abundance of timber for the cutting building, and possessing abundance of timber for the cutting, ought surely to be able to compete with any nation in the production of merchant vessels. But no, we must have free trade in ships, in order to allow our "enterprising neighbours" to

amount only to 85.660; and they add that the power and government is in the hands of the latter.

The number of English and other origins, according to the latter.

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The number of English and other origins, according to the latter. census of 1844, is given at 156.059. The power and government is not in the hands of either the one or the other parties who trade in similar distinctions. The population of Upper Canada, however, gives the majority to the English and other possible who trade in similar distinctions. The population of Upper Canada, however, gives the majority to the English and other possible with the difficulty of high freights, you can at the same time, by means of the protection of the navigation laws successfully means of the protection of the navigation laws successfully compete with "your most formidable foreign rival?" If our produce pass by means of foreign craft to New York,

£600 per annum to the contingent fund, for the relief of poor circuits."

too hasty, receive cautiously the authors in the fundamental too hasty, receive cautiously the fundamental too hasty and the fundament member, they are your laws as far as protection goes, as well as Dundas Warder:— Passage to copy the ionowing from the Dundas Foodbar.—Not in the least discouraged by the be assured if removed, you will soon feel its loss.

I fear, Sir, I have trespassed too far on your space, but the importance of the subject, thus feebly handled by me, is the only excuse I can offer. The tendency of the changes sought

Cobourg, 30th Sept., 1846. THE NAVIGATION LAWS .- Some of our contemporaries dwell upon the subject of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, as a remedy for extravagant freights. The Kingston Herald of 29th ult., urges that undoubtedly their will be a reduction in the rates of transport by the St. Lawrence, when the canals are completed; but it will be far from equal to the extra rate on shipments from Montreal or Quebec, over those charged at United States ports; and the difference in favour of the latter will be quite sufficient to induce shippers to send our produce shrough the United States, in preference to the St. Lawrence route. This will have to be tested and proved, in process of time; but, in the mean time it is more matter of speculative opinion than absolute certainty. The contents of the followparagraph, from the Kingston Herald, we purpose dealing

with at present:-"The Colonist, in noticing this subject, says that the Navi-gation Laws do not permit foreign vessels to export colonial produce to a British port, if our produce be sent to New York, t would have to be exported from thence in British ships, or not at all. Very well, so long as those ships took it at the same rate as American ships would do. If they would not do this, the objection would easily be evaded by transferring the produce to American houses, so that it would be mixed up with theirs, and pass as American. In fact it would be sold to them, and he exported by them, and our dealings both for

England from American ports, in United States vessels, if ground in the United States, no matter of what country the grain from which it is so ground is the produce,—our Navigation Laws and the state of the country o tion Laws expressly providing that "all manufactured goods shall be deemed to be the produce of the country of which they the manufacture."

Our contemporary will no doubt by this time perceive that ecobjection cannot be so easily evaded as he at first supposed. That a cargo composed partly of United States and partly of colonial wheat, could not be sworn to as being entrely of United colonial wheat, could not be sworn to as being entrely of United
States growth; while flour ground in the United States, from whig in politics, but an upright man and able diplomatist. He colonial or other grain, could be attested within the strict meaning of the law, as being United States produce. The pritended to us, in addition to that of transportation; but the rules to be observed are of so stringent and inconvenient a character as to hold out little prospect of that route being availed f, in the eveut of the facilities and charges by the St. Lawrence being such as those engaged in the trade, and the well-wishers of the colony, would desire to witness. It is possible that our neighbours may at next session of congress grant us still fur ther facilities, to attract the trade in a greater degree into their waters; they may, indeed, should they consider the inducements. ments sufficient, open their markets for our produce, which would be a great benefit to the growers in Western Canada; would be a great benefit to the growers in Western Canada; and without which the privileges of transportation already granted cannot be availed of to any considerable extent, owing to the operation of the bonding system, combined with the pro-

the St. Lawrence as their natural channel of transportation, and to press upon the government the necessity of reducing the rates on the canals to the lowest possible pitch. By increase of trade, and competition among ship-owners, the rates of of freight, so as to make it no object, even in the event of the

retaining it till next year, farmers at a distance will have an opportunity of competing for it; while, were it now offered, the competition, from the limited time afforded, must necessarily be

likely to be brought against her.

Then as to the indemnity. Gen. Waddy Thompson, late Minister of the United States to Mexico, declares the acquisi-

actual and accurate admeasurement, that the water at our wharves, at Kingston, this day, 26th September, 1846, is three feet five inches lower than it was in 1835. This involves confecting our new canals.

It is a well-known fact, that as a country becomes cleared and open to the influence of the sun and air, that by the action of evaporation, all rivers diminish, hence the many instances in the old country where vallies which have formerly been the channels of important rivers are now become dry, or mere streamlets

It is not difficult to imagine that from the same, or similar causes, our magnificent rivers may gradually get more and more shallow; nor is this a circumstance, which ought to have been overlooked in the construction of our canals. We shall, on some future occasion, give some striking instance on this subject which have come under our own notice in Canada.-King-

This subject is, indeed, a very curious and important one .-We are, however, inclined to think that the very low state of our waters is not so much owing to any alteration in the phycal aspect of the country as to temporray causes.

All over the world, wet and dry seasons come in cycles—that

warm ones. The popular opinion in the Province assigns a period of seven years to the ebbing and flowing of Lake Ontario; that is, that for seven years the mean level of the lake keeps constantly rising, and, for a like period, falling. Whether this pinion really rests on observation or is the result of some lingering superstition relating to the magic number of seven,

The sources of the St. Lawrence are principally to the south of the parallel of Montreal, those of the Ottawa to the north; markage to an in the former. As summer advances, and the Sc.

Lawrence begins to diminish, the Ottawa usually rises, from the melting of the snows on the mountains and forests which lie to the east of Lake Superior. This year the two rivers have di-minished simultaneously. It is stated that it is about forty years since the Ottawa was recollected to be solow. Last win-ter was also the mildest remembered for the like period; little snow fell, and the spring was early. This summer is also equally remarkable for continuous drought. -- Montreal Gazette.

ACCIDENTS ON THE LAKE. - Capt. Lucas, of the schooner The Christian Guardian states, that the variances which have hitherto divided the British and Canadian Wesleyan Methodists are on the eve of being reconciled. The following is published in that Journal as an outline of the plan of union:

"All the work in Western Canada is to be placed under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Clurch in Canada. All Ministers and Passabers are to be stated in that Journal as an outline of the Wesleyan Methodist Clurch in Canada. All Ministers and Passabers are to be stated in that Journal as an outline of the Wesleyan Methodist Clurch in Canada. All Ministers and Passabers are to be stated in the St. Lawrence then to put in for safety, about half-past nine o'clock, on the south shore of the lake. The John Miller is now aground, about five miles below the mouth of the Niagara river. She is laden with wheat, shipped by Mr. John Mac'arlane, on Montreel account. The cargo is considerably damaged, and the schooner is supposed to be greatly injured. The John Miller is the property of Capt. Lucas. The Captain repaired at once to Youngstown, the nearest port of entry, to protest against wind and weather, but, to his astonishment, be could find no one there competent o take his protest, and he on that account came to Toronto, where the necessary documents were executed before a notary public. The schooner was not insured; but the cargo was insured at Montreal. Captain Lucas has been traversing Lake No. 2, Wellington Buildings. Ontario for the last seven years, and during his experience he bas never encountered so severe a storm as that on Tuesday night last. We apprehend that other vessels on the lake must have suffered. The George Waterbury, of Oakville, was in company with the John Miller about four o'clock of the afternoon, but Captain Lucas can give no account of what has become of her.
She was laden with wheat She is a small schooner, and great fears are entertained for her safety. Captain Lucas report another schooner (name not known to him) ashore at Port Dalhousie, with 8000 bushels of wheat on board. The brig Liverpool, belonging to Cook & Calvin, of Garden Island, dragged anchor ashore at Port Dalhousie, but was got off on Wednesday, as Captain Lucas understands, without sustaining any damage. Her cargo was probably timber, as she is usually en-gaged in that trade.—Colonist.

On Tnesday night, this city and its environs was visited by a most violent storm of wind, the fury of which was felt on the line of the St. Lawrence the entire distance between Montreal and Quebec, which is the furthest point to which our information at present extends; but, we much fear, we shall have to record many serious disasters to shipping below Quebec and in the Gulf. Several casualties have occured in and about Montreal, but, so far far as we have heard, they have, in no case, been attended with loss of life. The steam-boats Sydenham and Rowland Hill encountered the full fury of the gale on their passage from Quebec, and did not, in consequence, arrive hore until the afternoon. The passengers report the effects of the gale as most terrific, but, we are happy to learn, that, with the exception of some slight damage to one of the paddle boxes of the Rowland Hill, both vessels weathered the storm without injury. The injury done to the small craft on the river must very great. The steam-boats above mentioned passed at least sixteen schooners and barges either dismasted r sunk between Port St. Francis and this city .- Mon. Gazette

make the existing constitution work, which will be much facilipersonal confidence. We have no right to presume that he will public, as will merit the patronage which, on a former occasion reonal connence. We have no right to presume that he was the table that the table If he does, it will be a matter for his own con for instance, was most opposed to restrictions on trade, but assented to the Agricultural Duties Act, because it was clearly the wish of the Agricultural Duties Act, because it was clearly the wish of the Province, in a matter very suitable for local exports and imports would be almost exclusively with the United States. This will be the certain effect so far as relates to Upper Canada, unless freights from the St. Lawrence be redoment of Mr. Draper's Bill, because it was unavoidable. duced by some means to be about equal to the rates from the United States ports."

Mr. Drapers Bill, because it was unavoidable.

P.M., at which the Fourth Monthly Subscriptions will be stitution should be violated in the attempt at suppression of received, and new Members admitted. stitution should be violated in the attempt at suppression of According to the provisions of the Navigation Laws of the United Kingdom, "Goods, the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, in foreign ships, unless they shall be the ships of on the solution of which the monarchical power in the colony, and whether the whole patronage of the Crown should be surrendered implicitly and unconditionally for party purposes to the local ministers. These were grave questions, on the solution of which the monarchical power in the colony, and the solution of which the monarchical power in the colony, and the solution of which the monarchical power in the colony, and the solution of which the monarchical power in the colony. the country in Asia, Africa, or America, of which the goods are the produce, and from which they are imported." It is obvious, from this, that Canadian produce cannot be imported been an act of laches equivalent to treason. He appealed to the before the control of the colony, as a colony, depended. To have considered would have been an act of laches equivalent to treason. He appealed to the bemoters in the control of the colony as a colony depended. To have considered would have been an act of laches equivalent to treason. He appealed to the colony as a colony depended. To have considered would have been an act of laches equivalent to treason. He appealed to the colony as a colony depended. To have considered would have been an act of laches equivalent to treason. He appealed to the colony as a colony depended.

United States.

DEATH OF MR. Fox .- We lament to announce the death of the Right Hon. Stephen Henry Fox, late Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. The event took place at Washington on Tuesday last, after a pro-

Mr. Fox was the son of General Fox, and nephew to the conducted all the difficult negotiations with the American Ca-binet during the trying event of the Canada rebellion, in which were involved the delicate affair of the Caroline, the case of wearing of the law, as being United States produce. The privilege at present granted by the United States, to send colonial produce through their channels for exportation into foreign countries, is very stringent, so as to prevent the introduction of any of our produce into the United States markets for consumption. The privilege of the bonding system is also extended to us, in addition to that of transportation; but the Pakenham, but preferred to remain in his retirement at Washington. He was an accomplished scholar, much attached to botany, natural history, and other elegant studies; and notwithstanding some preuliarities of disposition, he enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him best.— N. Y. Albion.

IS NOT A VIRTUAL PEACE WITHIN OUR REACH?—It is difficult to conjecture what are the real designs and intentions towards Mexico in the present war. We are told that the object of the war is "to conquer peace." cover sufficient causes of war at the outset. The Mexicans,

As to conquering peace, it appears to us, that peace visions of the navigation laws.

It is obviously the interest of the people of Canada to view It is obviously the interest of the people of transportation, the submission of Santa Fe, and the capture of California. The three ostensible reasons set forth for going into the contest were—first, to recover the indemnity money, say about six or seven millions of dollars; secondly, to obtain a settlement of of trade, and competition among ship-owners, the rates of freight must be regulated so as to induce the general use of that freight must be regulated so as to induce the general use of that route; and the knowledge of the Eric Canal being available, will no doubt have a salutary effect, in producing a reduction of freight, so as to make it no object, even in the event of the total repeal of the corn laws, to take the New York passage instead of that by Montreal.

The inhabitants of Western Canada have so long suffered

The war being ended, satisfaction given, and all subjects The inhabitants of Western Canada have so long suffered from the extravagant rates by the St. Lawrence, that they are anything but sanguine of a permanent change for the better, and nothing but the immediate adoption of a cheap system, will give them confidence in the sincerity of the promises that are now held out.—British Colonist.

Provincial Agricultural Association.—The Canada Canada with their sequenced liberality, have subscribed.

This view of the case reduces the causes of war to two points. This view of the case reduces the causes of war to two points. This view of the case reduces the causes of war to two points.

Provincial Agricultural Association.—The Canada Company, with their accustomed liberality, have subscribed 50l. to the funds,—25l. of which to be applied towards the expense of establishing the Association, and 25l. for a prize for next season, for the best twenty-five bushels of fall wheat, the produce of Canada wheat,—the prize wheat to be given up to the Association for distribution for seed. This prize would have been offered for competition this year, had the Canada Company been amplied to earlier: and it is conceived that by Company been applied to earlier; and it is conceived that by to defend it in the space of two years against any force that is

confined to parties around the city. We hope to see other wealthy parties in the Province follow the good example set them by the Canada Company, and thus present inducements to our farmers to follow an improved system of husbandry, and create among them a desire for honourable rivalry in their noble calling.—British Colonist.

We said by SUBSIDENCE OF THE CANADIAN WATERS.—We find by demnity then may be considered as recovered—the debt as se-

harves, at Kingston, this day, 26th September, 1846, is three et five inches lower than it was in 1835. This involves conderations of importance to our Navigation, and, of course aftering our new canals.

All the causes of war would seem to be satisfied; why not then let us have peace? The United States can easily defend what they have taken, and having obtained all they desired, may fold their arms and care not whether Mexico will receive a negotiator or remain obstinate. We certainly expected the Government at Washington would have made a declaration of this kind as soon as Genl. Kearney's despatches arrived from Santa Fe; a declaration to the effect that enough had been obtained in the seizure of the two named provinces, and that Genl. Taylor would be recalled, as his coercive operations were

Is it too late to adopt a course of this kind now, and thus put a period to a bloody and expensive war? Mexico is weak and the United States are strong, a matter that should not be forgotten by a Christian nation .- Ibid.

POSTSCRIPT.

(From the British Colonist Extra.) Arrival of the Caledonia.

Important Intelligence-Further advance in Flour-The "Great Britain" ashore on the Irish coast—Passengers all safe.

We learn by telegraph from Albany, that the steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday evening: We have only the following:-

The Great Britain ran ashore on the coast of Ireland, and all the passengers were saved. them, the Rev. P. Church, of Rochester. Several of the Great Britain's passengers took passage in the

packet New York. LIVERPOOL MARKETS .- Flour has advanced .-Free flour 34s. to 34s. 6d.; Bonded 32s. to 33s.; Wheat, U.S. red. 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.; white, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d. The advance 3s. to 4s. on flour. Indian corn, 46s.; Cotton without change; Corn meal, 23s. Large shipments to Ireland of Flour. There are agents buying for France. Holland and Belgium speculators are buying in bond, at 32s., on the supposition that the ports will be opened in Great Bri-

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER considers it necessary to state for the information of his friends generally, that no change has T. BILTON,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,
LATE T. J. PRESTON.

See advertisement. October 22, 1846.

IMPORTATION OF Rich Fall and Winter Goods.

THOMAS BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Gentry of Canada West that his importation of FALL & WINTER GOODS have come to hand, comprising the best possible assortment both in Style and Quality, of Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy Trowserings, Rich Plushes, &c. &c. In fact his present Stock embraces that select class of Goods which are only to be met with in a first-rate Establishment.

The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on those principles calculated to ensure a continuance of the distinguished patronage already

N. B.—University Work in its different orders, also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barrister's Robes, in the most approved Toronto, October 10, 1846.

A CARD.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, Toronto respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the term of his agreement with Mr. Thos. Bilton being about to expire, he has made extensive arrangements to resume his business early next month (November), in the NEW BUILDING, Position of a Colonial Governor.—It is to be pre- next to the Court House (North), on CHURCH STREET, sumed that the Governor and the people of the Colony both possess an average share of intellect, and the disposition to tated if the Governor himself is a working man, and inspires such a manner as to give that satisfaction to the gentry and

THE FOURTH MONTHLY MEETING will take place at the Mechanics' Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, the 2nd November, 1846, at SEVEN o'clock,

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance £400 of the Fands of the Society, or such further sum as may be at their disposal, which will be such further sum as may be at of the Fands of the Society, or such further sum as may their disposal, which will be put up to competition in single Sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by the sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by the sions printed will be regulated by the orders received. The Secretary will be in attendance at SIX o'clock, to allow

Members in arrear to pay up, and new Members to be enrolled before the Chair is taken.

EDUCATION.

NRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every en-deavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for educapersons wishing to send their daughters from none execu-tion, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as, in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the character, when the imagination expands during the period of youth amid the fair scenes of nature: for these early impressions tend to pre-occupy the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the References kindly permitted to the-

Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN. Niagara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph, WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMS may be bad on application to Mrs. Keefer. Thorold, August, 1846. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: CUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.-

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

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. BEG to announce to their Friends and the Public generally, that their STOCK has, by RECENT IMPORTATIONS, been considerably augmented; and that, in addition to a

WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF SHELF HARDWARE. they hold on hand, English, Swedes, and Banks's Iron; Sanderson's Steel; Cut and Wrought Nails; Shot; Sheet Lead Lead Pipe; Spades; Shovels; Frying Paus, and Irons; Fenders; Fire Grates; Fire Irons; Files; Saws; Edge Tools, and

CUTLERY. Parlour and Cooking Stoves; Camp Ovens; Bellied Pots; Pot Ash Coolers, and other Hollow Ware.

WHICH, WITH 100 boxes Felling Axes, 500 boxes Glass, 7 × 9 and 12 × 18, 100 bundles Wire;

300 boxes Canada Plates. They offer for Sale on advantageous conditions. Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton Warehouse, Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

Engraved District Maps. NO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA

WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's eye view of all Travelled Roads, listing a Bird's eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates. (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyors. Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart.

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

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.— Price to Subscribers, 10s. cach plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., S, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of Tovanto, Oct 1. 1846

JUST PUBLISHED, (Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings,) RECREATIONS OF A LONG VACATION:

OR A VISIT TO INDIAN MISSIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

BY JAMES BEAVEN, D.D.

Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto.

Price, 5s.—Bound in Cloth.

For Sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; at McKendrick, Hamilton; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; at July 14, 1846.

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

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

July 14, 1846. the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; and by the

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Sept. 24, 1846.

MR. P. MARCH RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered into ar A Splendid Mezzotinto Engraving

OF THE REV. DR. M'CAUL, Vice President of King's College, Toronto,

From the Painting executed for the Principal and Masters o Upper Canada College, (to whom the Engraving is, by permission, respectfully dedicated,) and which has been pronounced by competent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Rever-end and Learned Gentleman.

The Portrait was taken about two years ago; and previous

to its being placed in the hands of the engraver, some material The price will be 20s. for Proofs, and 12s. 6d. for Prints; and great care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub

The Portrait will be of the same size and style as that of the Governor General recently engraved; and by the same Engraver, Mr. Warner, and published by
H. & W. ROWSELL.

Booksellers and Printers to the University of King's College, Toronto. Subscribers' names received at MR. C. MARCH's, King Street, and also at the Publishers'.

Just Received from England. LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL ISAAC BROCK, K. B., INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF

The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth. And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now for the first time published; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND to the College. BROCK TUPPER, Esq. Price 6s. 3d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

MAP OF THE Loudon, Talbot, and Brock Districts.

THE Subscribers have in preparation a large Lithographed MAP of the above Districts, in which every separate Lot is shown, with the Roads, Streams, &c., &c., on the same scale (200 chains to the inch) as the Maps of the Home, Gore, Wellington, and Niugara Districts, already published. It is now being transferred to the stone, and will be ready for delivery about the 21st instant.

y about the 21st instant.
The price will be 10s. in sheets, or 20s. mounted on Rollers

ALBERT BUILDINGS. THE Undersigned has removed to the New STONE BUILD-INGS, second shop east of his late premises, where he hopes to receive, by several of the first arrivals from London, Liver

pool, and Glasgow, a very extensive stock of seasonable DRY GOODS. His Stock this Fall, having been selected in the best BRITISH MARKETS by his Principal Salesman, he has no doubt will be found particularly well worthy of attention, and will be disposed

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, September 22, 1846.

NOTICE. To Chalmants for Rebellion Losses in Upper Canada. THE RECEIVER-GENERAL has made such arrange-

ments for the payment of these claims, as will enable him, on the Second day of January next, to pay the claims in Cash, within the Districts in which the claimants reside.

As the aggregate of the allowed claims exceeds the Parliamentary Grant of £40,000 by £3,463 3s. 9d., there will be a proportionate deduction from the amount of each claim. *, * All the papers in Upper Canada, published in such Districts as suffered loss, are requested to insert the above Notice

THOMAS WHEELER. WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

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

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

TORONTO MARBLE WORKS. Opposite the Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, and close to the New Market, Front Street.

THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that at this (his only Establishment) he has constantly on hand for Sale or Commission a Superior Assortment of EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN MARBLES, Consigned d Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Hoyde, Fuller & Hoyde, Vermont, and that he devotes his owels. whole time and attention, Personally, to the

Statuary, Ornamental and Lettering department; and those who may favour him with their Pathe best style and with despatch.

JAMES MORRIS. Toronto, September, 1846.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co.

110, Front Street, New York, AVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oth Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds, such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on

New York, Sept. 1, 1846. 477-52 PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. A. PYNE, A.B., Incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Oakville,

WILL be prepared, by the First of November next, to accommodate a limited number of PUPILS AS BOARDERS, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family.

Mr. P. would carefully prepare Students for entrance at the University, and is now desirous of commencing with a small class. He would also instruct a few Junior Pupils in the several branches of an English or Classical Education.

For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PYNE, Lake Shore Road, Sept. 3, 1846. BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, YORK STREET. MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School Honse, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

MR. L'SCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS. Satisfactory references can be given.

Toronto, August 20, 1846. EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

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. WANTED, CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small

QUEEN STREET. EAST GWILLIMBURY.

MR. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Popils, to whose Education his time will be exclu-

For terms and reference apply to Messrs. Rowsell on Scobie, Book-ellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid. August 6, 1846.

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBERT OF TRINITY CHURCH, GALT, will be prepared to receive, on the 1st of October next, Four Pupils as Boarders, who shall n every respect be treated as members of his family.

M. BOOMER's course of instruction comprises the Classics and Science required for entrance in the University, with the several branches of an English education, qualifying for any Profession or Mercantile pursuit.
For terms apply to the Rev. M. BOOMER, Parsonage, Galt. Galt, August 12, 1846.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER. TERMS:

Day Scholars. Preparatory Form......£6 0 0 per annum College Forms 9 0 0

J. P. DE LA HAYE, COLLECTOR pro tem. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1846.

The Herald, Patriot, Colonist, Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette, The Monarch, and Chatham Gleaner, will please give 8 insertions, and send in their accounts DAILY GOVERNESS. A LADY would be glad to meet with an engagement as DAILY GOVERNESS, in this city.

Apply at the Office of this paper. BIRTHS. At Dewesbary Cottage, Yorkville, on Thursday, the 15th inst., the lady of Robt. Williamson, Esq., of a son.

At Quebec, on the 10th inst., the lady of the Rev. Official

Mackie, of a daughter.

MARRIED. At St. James's Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on Tuesday the 20th day of October, Edmund Deedes, Esquire, youngest son of the late William Deedes, Esq., of Sandling Park, Kent, to Annie Bruce, youngest daughter of the late Major Kelly, and grand daughter of the late Sir Andrew Mac-dowell, K.C.B., both of the Hon. East India Company's service. At West Williamsburgh, on the 8th ult., by the Rev. Mr Boswell, Mr. James Z. Hickey, of East Williamsburgh, to De liah, third daughter of the late Capt. Michael Empey, of Os-

At her father's residence, Elm Cottage, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Chas. Bancroft, Randolph Routh, Esq., D. A. Com. Gen., to Charlotte, second daughter of Wm. Hall, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Montreal.

DIED. At Tobago, in August last, of yellow fever, Lieut. Otto-Bayer Mackie, R.A., in the 28th year of his age.

LETTERS received to Thursday, October 22:

of on his usual favourable terms.

P. PATERSON.
No. 24, King Street East, Toronto.

P. PATERSON.
477-13

John A. Tidey; Rev. A. H. Burwell, rem.; Jas. Rosamond.
Esq. rem.; Armour & Ramssy, (with a parcel of books); Rev.
J. Abbot.

Class.
eadle, B.A.
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Heberw. Vedd (B.A.) Prizeman. Stennett (B.A.)

economy has g hard to save proposed redocusivation of this see sum received

heral East, who office, had £300 as he then was at, at an increase

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. R.—These Hymus are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches, being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalm of David."

O ALMIGUTY and most merciful God, of Thy bountiful goodness keep us, we beseech Thee, from all things that may hurt us, that we, be ing ready both in body and soul, may cheerfully accomplish those things that Thou wouldest have done; through Jesus Christ our

Now blow the frump, ye priests of God In Zton's holy bound! And ye, her children, small and great, Regard the warning sound.

11.6 "Repent!" saith God ,-" to ME return :" Your ways and works amend c
"Afflict your souls!" d-" Your heart" within, "And not your garments" rend!

IV.e

111. 6 Return to Me-"the Lord your God;" Forsake the sin you mourn And I will spare Mine Heritage; Then-O My people turn!

Be wise, and humbly walk with God, (For evil now the days:)
"Redeem the time;" and live to Him Who turneth pray'r to praise!-

With contrite heart, O God, we come-We come, -our ways deplored:
As pardon'd sons, and "bidden" guests, f We "come before the Lord." g vi.h

In "wedding garment" clad, We praise Thy Name in psalm and hymn, With heart "exceeding glad." i VII. j Good LORD, Thine own in mercy keep!

By THEE prepared for marriage Feast,-

O keep us, LORD, from ill; That we, with ready heart and hand, Henceforth may do Thy Will a First Mor. Les. (Joel ii. 1, 15, 16,): Num. x. 8, and 2 Chron

b The same, (verses 12, 13)

c deremiah vii. 3, 3. d d Leviticus xvi 29, 31. e The Epistle (Pphes. v. 15, 16.) f The Gospal (Mat. xxii. 9.) and Luke xv. 20. g First Ev. Les. (Micah vi. 6.) h The Gospal (Mat xxii. 1.-4). The marriage of the king's son, 't The Epistle' (verse 19.)

XCVI.—SAINT SIMON AND SAINT JUDE, APOSTLES.
L. M.

The Collect. O ALMIGHTY GOD, who hast built Thy Church upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone; Grant us so to be joined together in unity of spirit by their doctrine, that we may be made an holy temple acceptable unto ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

> O Zion, be thy Maker praised! He hath on "twelve foundations" raised Thy goodly walls!—But Christ alone "Is made the head"-the corner stone!

Among the "twelve foundations" shine The Brethren sprung of David's line b.
The SAINTS we bear to-day in mind SIMON, the zealous; JUDE, the kind. c

'Twas THEIRS, true Zeal for God to know, And THEIRS, to feel Love's warmest glow; Lord, be it our's to know and feel Their fervent Love and righteous Zeal.

Be ours, a Love that ever burns,-A Zeal that will with love pursue The holy end it sets in view.

So. Lord, let all confess the Son; d And be, in heart and doctrine, ONE; e That all—"built up in Him" f may be "An holy temple," dear to Thee! g

Great God, Thy guiding Spirit send! h That we, with zeal, may Truth defend; And guard "THE FAITH," the beav'uly trust' From hellish foes, led on by lust!

a The Collect. Rev. xxi. 14, and Ephes. ii. 19-22. b Mat j. 20, -x. 5).
c Simon. "the Canaanite." or "Zelotes;"—The first of these ties is derived from a Hebrew word, signifying zeal; the cord, is of Greek origin, and of like signification. June "Judas the brother of James." was also called Thaddaws, and the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition.

d The Gospel (John xv. 27.) The same (verse 17.) f Colos. ii. 7.
g The Collect. 2 Cor. vi. 16: and 1 Peter. ii. 5.
h The Gospel (verse 26), see also our Lord's conversation wi
"Jupas not Iscarior," related in the xiv chap. of St. Joh

from verse 22 to end of 26,

i The Epistle (Jude i. 3. 4,) also, from verse 17 to end of 21.

A VILLAGE STORY. (From "Records of a good man's life," by the Rev. C. B. tell what is come to my mistress."

Tayler, M. A.) [CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

I thought he would have torn us to pieces; but Col- plied with. Soon after, the other four men were seized, lier has a way of coaxing dogs, and we left the brute and brought to Wentworth Hall, but they had arrived

throwing down his spade, and hurrying on his coat Willis and Mr. Wentworth was over. which he had thrown off, "I have no objection to a When the six prisoners were summoned to appear, LXXIV. THE TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. they find us at home, and a-bed, they'll have a hard abundant room for suspicion, but no evidence in law up, and I shall do well enough."

One of them came back, and with some difficulty,

assisted the man to rise. "I can't walk," he cried, holding the arm of his companion; "my limbs are quite gone: help me on for mercy's sake," and he grasped the arm of the man as well as he could, making a violent effort to do so. The man tried to shake him off, but Willis still held him, and then they fell together. "You shall not leave me," he said; and darting forward his head, he caught the man's clothes with his teeth, and for almost a minute, held him fast. In a fury of passion, the man at last struck him down, and rushed away. Willis began to moan and sob; but his grief was soon turned into muttered curses of revenge.-For a considerable time Martha heard him endeavouring to rise up, but his efforts were all in vain; and no other persons approached. Willis uttered a low moan, and Martha ventured to lift up her head. She saw three men, only three-Woodman and his two sons; and she blessed God, that in his providence, the six ruffians had been led to hasten away, for had they stayed, they would have been more than a match for the Woodmans. Martha heard them speak; but it was evident they saw no one, for after looking about for a few minutes, they were passing on. Willis sat all the while under the stack perfectly motionless; for though the sky was now clear, and star-lit, the shadow thrown by the hay-stack was even deeper than it had been. Martha rose up, and let the ladder fall heavily. The Woodmans came back from the gate, against which they had been leaning, to listen; they had heard the sound of the ladder in the dead stillness of the air. One of them walked round the stack. "Holloa!-who are you?" he said, as he nearly stumbled over Willis. He opened a dark-lantern that he had in his hand, and turning the light full in the man's face, "What! old Willis?" he cried, "why, I thought you were too ill even to leave your bed-your wife came to the parish officers only yesterday, for relief for you, and told a miserable tale about your helpless state." Martha was astonished at the readiness with which the man replied in a whining voice, "Yes, indeed sir, indeed Mr. Woodman, I am very ill! very helpless! I cannot e myself for the life of me. I was just going a little way to see a friend, a dear sister, on the heath, over the downs, and we got a lift in a neighbour's cart, you see, at this early hour-this late hour, I mean. The cart you see-the cart came up for some sacks of corn in the barn, here. Farmer King's an early man! not like one of the new school, Mr Woodman! always manages to be early with his corn in the market; and we that is, wife and I, thought I might crawl, with her help, the rest of the way; but I found I could not. I found how wrong it was to leave a comfortable bed even to see a dying sister -- a dying sister, Mr. Woodman! and as they set me down here-the carter did-and as I found I could not stir-she, that's my wife hastened back to get another cart to carry me home again, if not to my sister's. I hope she'll be here soon, for I'm suffering fearfully from the damp; the same Hebrew root as the hay is damp, you see, Mr. Woodman! and I've been asleep, I suppose. Well! I hope Mrs. Willis has been long enough! I hope she'll come, for I shall perish here if she does not. Perhaps, however, one of you gentlemen would call and tell her how you found me; and that I'm waiting for her to bring some cart or other-or perhaps," he said, with a wheedling tone, "perhaps one, or both of you younger men, would give me an arm, and help to get me home, for I can't

"Strange, indeed!" said George Woodman, (his brother and father were at the same time helping the All this time Martha lay in a state of intense anx- wretched Willis to rise,) "have you seen nothing of iety and dread. Her own situation was trying enough, Martha Firman?" he inquired. "I? no!" replied but her chief fears were for Susan and her husband. Wills instantly, in a lively voice. "What, have not you seen her?" "She is here, safe and well," said to leave the lodge, or had they in any way delayed Martha, who had softly descended the ladder on the in their departure? She trembled to think what other side, and now came forward. "I am blessed be might have been the event when they were in the God! unharmed; and you are preserved also, my dear midst of such lawless wretches! Martha as I have friends. Had you been here half an hour ago, the numsaid, possessed extraordinary courage—the determined ber might have been too much for you." At this moment, energy of, a brave man, combined with the calm en- George Woodman was struck to the earth with a bludduring patience of a courageous woman. She knew geon, and a voice exclaimed, "Not so safe either!" while BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS, herself to be almost within the grasp of wretch- two men, James Baker, and Collier, rushed upon the es, who, it was very evident, thirsted for her blood, elder Woodman and his son. They had stolen back She had not a doubt that the pit then digging was intended for the grave of herself, and perhaps of ano safety, for they dreaded his tongue, and they then ther. She was aware how soon the horrible work of found the mistake made by their party in separating. death might be done, and even the spot where her At first they had thought of going back to call their body was buried might be undiscovered till generations | comrades, but they were strong, and full of animal courhad passed away. But in the midst of her gloom, the rage, and they dreaded losing the opportunity which sudden thought came like a burst of sunlight, she said, now offered, in which they had at least a chance of into her spirit-" My heavenly Father is looking on getting the mastery, as they could rush upon the Woodall this dreary while, and without his permission they mans unsuspected and unseen. Martha stopped for cannot touch a hair of our heads. I am called upor, a few seconds, and looked around her. With her The Subscriber begs most respectfully to say, that in every into walk by faith and not by sight: to mere sight woth- usual presence of mind, she saw at once that only two ing can be more alarming than the prospect around of the ruffians had come back. Hastening to George me; but faith sees holy angels near at hand, and Him, Woodman, she lifted him away in her arms, chafed by whom the lions' mouth were shut, and whose pre- his temples, loosened his neckcloth, and all this in less sence in the fiery furnace prevented even the smell of fire from coming upon those who put their trust in flew back to the encounter herself. She found the him." a And thus, with her eyes upturned every now contest still doubtful; but soon the other Woodman and then to the heavens above where a few pale stars fell, and Collier (she knew him by his height, as being began to appear, as the clouds cleared away; and a remarkably short, thick-set man,) rushed down upon Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, on liberal with deep forceful strivings in prayer, Martha became him. She hesitated no longer. Her strength was, terms. composed and prepared with all her faculties and perhaps, little inferior to that of any one present. By powers of mind and body, for whatever might come main force she dragged back the murderous man, and to pass. "Praise the Lord, O my soul!" she said to the elder Woodman being released, they succeeded, herself, "and forget not, at this time, forget not all after a severe struggle, in mastering, and even bindhis benefits! There are streams in the wilderness ing Collier. In the meantime George had come to for the parched with thirst—there is the shadow of a his brother's assistance, who had already proved an great rock in the scorehing heat-there is a shelter overmatch for Baker, and the two brothers secured and a refuge from the storm!"-Footsteps at length the wiclent man. Leaving Willis in the farm-yard, Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Cils, Colours, Varnishes; were heard, and two of the men that had gone to the the Woodmans and Martha set offinstantly with their lodge returned. "The old jade," said one of them, prisoners to Mr. Wentworth, who was a Magistrate, and "has been too deep for us, and for once has given us notwithstanding the difficulty they had with them, the start : and her blabbing tongue, instead of being at they at last brought Baker and Collier to the Hall. A rest for ever, is no doubt, giving its information some- cart was then sent instantly for Willis. The instant where at this moment. There's not a soul in the he arrived, he begged and entreated hard to have a On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. lodge. Nothing but the old hound that goes about with private interview with the magistrate before any exa-George Woodman; and when we burst open the door minations were entered upon. This request was com-

quiet enough." "I tell you what," said James Baker, there some little time before the conference between

scuffle if you have a mind to stay, for I'm no coward; the evidence against them was of course called. George at the same time I'd have you remember, that the old | Woodman bore witness to all he knew of the events dame may have found out that we are a strong party, of the night, so did his father and brother; but even and she wont send one or two after us. We run a fair to the astonishment of the prisoners, nothing could chance of being taken if more than our number should be proved against them, but a violent assault, (and come; and, therefore, I think our best plan to-night that not on the King's high-way,) on the part of Baker would be to get quietly one by one, to our own homes. If and Collier, against the three Woodmans. There was matter to prove we have been out to-night—and as for that old blabbing wench! there are ways nearer "though suspicion is very strong as to what was inhome of stopping her tongue." As he said this, two tended to have been done last night, if only from the other men rushed into the farm yard. Willis cried half-dug open grave, which still remains in the farmout in a fright, and the others were about to run, fan- yard with the water of the pool there dammed up. cying at first that their pursuers were near. The men, however, were the other two of the party. "We prisoners, I should be obliged to let them be held to stole along towards old Woodman, the steward's bail and dismissed." He stopped a moment, and house," said one, gasping for breath as he spoke from looked towards Martha. The countenance of the poor the swiftness with which he had been running; "there woman, which is usually without any expression, was were lights moving about, and the door opened and now marked with such strong workings, that Me. shut, and several men seemed to be coming." "Home, Wentworth said he had seldom seen deep grief morr then at once," said Collier; and they were hastening expressive, particularly when she began to speak. away when Willis cried-"Stop one moment, and Her rough voice, tremulous at first, but very slow, hear what I have to say." Several stopped, but with gradually became firm, and then its solemn slowness impatience. "What I have to say is this—Wait for was almost awful. "I dare not trust myself," she me—help me up, or I am a lost man." "What! is said, "to look round on one whose wickedness has that all?" said Clark-"Do you stop us for that? well-nigh broken my heart. No woman in her worst Why you managed to get as far as this place, and you agonies of labour, has suffered, I think, even in bodily must get back again." "To be sure," said Baker, writhings, what I have suffered this last night; but "we are not going to hazard our lives for you; you were the sufferings of my body, or I may say, of my would come, you old villian; and 'twas your halting soul to be endured again-aye, again and again, so and dawdling that has thrown us out to-night. Get that I might save that young man even from the eyes up yourself," and off he hurried. "Only help me up, of men, I would rejoice to bear them. But I am not help me up," he roared out, "for my limbs seem stiff; to be led astray by any such weakness as mine would the hay was damp-I can't stir-only just help me be were I to screen him. I would rather see him punished by the severe hand of the law here; even if mine were the only voice to witness against him, and to condemn him. I see that his heart is set upon one dreadful crime; nay, more perhaps than one, though one is enough to name. I speak, therefore, without reserve. I speak to save him from the crime of murder, the murder of one who has been even as a mother to him, for he was brought to me when a babe, from his dead mother's breast; and he used to say his little prayer at my knee, and he has fondled me as a child does his mother, with his baby-arms round my neck, and his mouth covering my lips with kisses. I have worked, slaved for him, hungered for him, passed many, many a sleepless night with him. Blessed be God!" and here, as she spoke, her eyes and all her face was lighted up-"I can still pray for him; do still pray for him; and yet I stand here to accuse him .- I have yet hope for him: could I hope as I do now, had that murder been committed?" Here she stopped, and seemed to shudder, as if at the recollection of some dreadful things that she had lately witnessed. Some one came forward to support her. "No," she said calmly, "I am not used to fits and faintings. I shall be able to give my evidence presently, but I beg for a little water first, for my throat is dry, and my words seem stopped and dry in my throat."

Some water was brought her, but as she was about to speak, Mr. Wentworth stopped her. "My good friend," he said, "I have been considering deeply upon all I know, as to the evidence you can give. thing I am well aware how far it goes; and I relinquish it the more readily, because, though it goes to criminate deeply all the prisoners now present, little posed against you, and I fear against George Woodman. However, I have full evidence that will conious demand, has given me that proof. I warned him as to what might possibly make his evidence useless to himself; in fact, I set before him the law on the subject. He still insisted on making a full confessbeen for two hours, nay, more, employed in writing down his confession, to which his mark, as he cannot write, has been affixed in the presence of proper wit-In this written account, three of the prisoners, not James Baker among them," (1- said, said, his eye towards Martha Firman) "are accused of a murder committed lately, on an old man, of large property at Hetherleigh, in this county; and all are accused of house-breaking on several occasions in the neighbourhood, within the last few months."

Willis, with all his cunning, had over-reached himself, and given evidence against his party. They could not otherwise have received the sentence afterwards pronounced against them. He had been as deeply implicated as any one else; but though it was evident to common sense, that he had been the prime olotter and contriver of every offence, he had managed, when the circumstances were related, to save himself from the last punishment of the law.

It happened, however, that the wretched man was soon cut off, for he died in the car that was bearing him and several other prisoners to the transport-ship in which he was to have been taken to New South Wales, his sentence being transportation for life.

Adnertisements.

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From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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Hardware Merchant, BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, an extensive assortment of the celebrated "Van Norman Stoves," which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms.stance these stoves are giving entire satisfaction. JOHN HARRINGTON.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846 IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE, King Street, Toronto.

470-3m

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the Manufactories in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Canon, &c. &c., a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy

JOHN HARRINGTON. Toronto, July 23d, 1846. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

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

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS: AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS, All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARET Toronto, July, 1845.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, July 15, 1846.

RICHARD SCORE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, EEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and CICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to nerit a share of public patronage and support.

N.B.—University work done in all its different orders so, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the nost approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, July 1st, 1845. Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES or Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate. WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846. 466-tf.

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

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N.B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

CARD. HE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-ruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership D. E. BOULTON

JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. MR. NANTON, OF LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

CHANCERY DRAFTSMAN, CONVEYANCER AND SPECIAL PLEADER. CHAMBERS AT MR. STERLING'S. No. 51, KING STREET EAST.

RESIDENCE :- CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Aug. 22, 1846. D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

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

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, has been carried into effect that was evidently pro- ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842.

MR. BEAUMONT, vict and condemn all. Isaac Willis, at his own anx-FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, ion of the doings of the present gang; and I have Athomeforconsultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf DR. J. A. COWLES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14. 1842. BANK STOCK

A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-tf LAND SCRIP

FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf]

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET,

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

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

NOTICE

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.

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.

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July 5, 1843. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY RATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. THE PHONIX 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. 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. 416-tf Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-tf

TO CAPITALISTS. A PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE,

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, Four Acres of superior Land,

Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed for between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land. LEASE would, at the same time, be given for about 300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-one years, from March next. About 200 acres cleared.

£400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with interest

Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, might be had at a y reasonable valuation, and time given for payment of onehalf the amount of purchase. August 13, 1846.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township.

ellington Amaranth ... 8 ...
chnstown Bastard ... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 E. half 11 ...

E. half 11 ... Con. Acres. 416-tf 15 .. 6 .. 200 8 .. 5 .. 200 do. ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 do. ... Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 lagara Cayuga..... Talbot Road, South Simcoe Collingwood .. Cramahe E. half 14 Essa Fredericksburgh Part N. half 20 Hamilton, (Town of) 14 & 15, 3 & 4, 18, 22, 24 & 34 ... 23 28 } front \(\frac{1}{3} 33 \) \\
12, 17, 18 & 34 ... 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots) E. half E. half 17 W. half 12, 16 E. half

South half 1

N. half

FRANCIS M. HILL Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

nce Edward Picton [Town]

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlement in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned Township. Lot. District. Bathurst Bathurst 14, 17, 22 14, 16 18, 20 W. half 1 W. half W. half 23

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Woolwich Block No. 3, on the Grand River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of

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

ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres

"15,7th " " W. half 10, 4th " Mono, half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. do. 200 " do. 200 " W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. . W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 " Western District.

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200

Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 "

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, The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. TO LET,

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse n rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON.

Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846. SUNDAY SCHOOL, PARISH SCHOOL,

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DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamiltonian and Kingston, calling at the intermediate for

er permitting. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, - - - - CAPT. W. TWOH City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK Princess Royal, - - CAPT. H. TWOHY, Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under:

(From the

DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON. Sovereign, every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, P.M. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at o'clock, P.M.
On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Nisgard. UPWARDS_FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO.

Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at 3 Sovereign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock.

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The Steamer ADMIRAL, from Lewiston, and the Steam ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for

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The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, hards large Upper Capita and capacity. arge Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms.

Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, teach Montreal within forty-five hours—distance, 425 miles Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846. Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENS TON, AND LEWISTON, every Morning at 18 past Seven o'clock; and will leave LEWISTON for Toros at Two, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted). One of the "ROYAL-MAIL LINE" of steamers will less TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, de

(Sundays excepted,) at Three P. M.; and will leave LEWIS

every Morning at Nine o'clock, for TORONTO and KINGSTO Royal Mail-Packet Office. Toronto, August 17, 1846. THE STEAMER AMERICA CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

W ILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (tentoning at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) per Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intel mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobons Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto. (touching at the VV intermediate Ports, weather permitting every morals, Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toroxto for LAMILTON and intermediate Ports, weather permitting every morals, Sunday excepted at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toroxto for Candin

HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sund excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON.

WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at interpt diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock. 4 Toronto, May 4, 1846. TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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uperior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors and the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the gel DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves of Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health.

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There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed a squal this. If you are some to get Comstock's, you will find superior to all others. It does not require putting. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all intiritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm:—coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this applied on a fannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh would sore are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant

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