The Church,

Poetrn.

MARTYRDOM OF ST. POLYCARP.* Right dear in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints.

PSALTER

Night hung o'er Meles' rapid flow and Smyrna's tower and 'Neath Smyrna's lowliest roof that night the Saint in slumber And through the uncurtained window as the solemn starlight

streamed,
Its raylets like a glory shone around him as he dreamed.
And from the chamber as they flowed up to the deeps of even,
There lustre glowed, a radiant road from that rude couch to

Morn over Meles' rapid flow and Smyrna's bay and tower-The blessed sun looked calmly down on Goodness mocked by

The soldiers of the Roman stood within that humble room, To bear the holy father forth to trial and to doom:
Yet was the old man's smile as sweet, his soul as little moved, As when his seat was at the feet of him "whom Jesus loved."

High noon o'er Smyrna's tower and bay. - The haughty chiefs of Rome

And pagan priests and people thronged to fill the Hippodrome

O tis a fair and pleasant sight, as gay heart could desire,
To see a brave old Christian die by faggot and by fire:
To feed the merry flames; to flout and mock his holy calm;
And small the best states out to drawn his chauted psalm

And swell the shout that echoes out to drown his chanted psalm! Then came the martyr, through the crowd that billowed like

Robed all in white, as every priest of our pure God should be, And as he came, distinct and clear, along the sky there ran A voice from Heaven—" Now, Saint, be strong, and quit thee like a man!

He raised his eyes as if to greet some vision he might see, Then murmured sweet, "Ah, it is meet, Jesus, to die for thee!" Warriors were there who had not blenched where blows fell

thick as rain;
Men who had gorged the eagle's beak on many a bloody plain;
Men who had launched from fearless hands the thunderbolts of

And chained proud princes to the wheels of their triumphal

But priest and prince and soldier felt the noblest hero there To be that brave old man who knelt beside the stake in prayer-They bound him, and they fired the pile, quick raged the flames

Buf, lo, the heaven-chained element harmed not the Saint of As the three children stood of old, safe, mid the circling fire. It curled about the martyr's feet, and raged, but soared no necessary outcasts from the land of their fathers.

Till a rude soldier pierced his side with malice-sharpened spear Then far and wide, the fiery tide rolled in its mad career.

80, as the Prophet; went of old, in chariots of flame, The old man's saintly spirit passed to God from whom it came lis soul the Angels met, the fire and steel destroyed the rest O Christ I inspire with warm desire my weak and erring breast That I may suffer all for Thee, nor deem the trial sharp, With all the free, high loyalty of good St. Polycarp.

New York Churchman. ACOLYTIS. St. Polycarp, pupil of the "beloved disciple" and Bishop of ayrna, suffered martyrdom in that city about A. D. 164. For acount thereof, vid. Epistic of the Church of Smyrna. Patres Apost 561. Oxford 1840, and a translation in Whittingham's Palmer's Hist, page 16.

61. Oxiona. Hist. page 16. † Daniel iii. 19-26.

TASMANIA, OR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

[Concluded from our last.]

they were subdivided so as to form eleven.

regularly laid out, with rows side. The houses in general the harbinger of a better state of things; for, if the dis-

sought by unceasing prayer.

where there is a government establishment.

reflect but with feelings of the most intense anxiety; and it cannot be more strikingly set forth than by the bishop himself. It is true that the statements made by him, here referred to, were not from actual personal observation, but on authority which could not be doubted or contradicted. It is gratifying to know that additional means for the amelioration of the spiritual condition of the convicts have been afforded by government. "It will be a matter of deep thankfulness to Almighty God," says the quarterly paper of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for April last "with all who have been aware of the spiritual destitution in which the convicts in Australia have been left in past years, to learn that her Majesty's government have determined on providing a large crease of clergy for their express benefit. The services of five candidates for ordination in the diocese f Tasmania have already been secured through the ecommendation of the society, two of whom sailed with the convict ship 'London' about a fortnight ago: and two clergymen are about to be sent to Norfolk Island." Still the bishop's language is most forcible, and may well excite commiseration for those who, as

It has been stated that the cheering accounts received at home from emigrants have had a tendency to lessen the dread of transportation, for felonious actions; that the horrors of the penal settlements have been regarded as extremely exaggerated. It was stated to the police committee some years ago, by the ordinary of Newgate, that the generality of those transported consider it as a party of pleasure,—that they rejoice at it. 'I have heard them," said he, "when the sentence of transportation has been passed by the recorder, return thanks for it, and seem quite overjoyed at their sentence." But let not the criminal flatter himself that the condition of the felon is to be measured by that of the industrious and honest emigrant; that the state of the voluntary and necessary exile are nearly the same. Most forcibly did Mr. Baron Alderson ing, at the late Suffolk assizes: "Think you these The colony, now in a progressive state of advance- things will not rise up against you on Almighty God's ment, and yearly approaching nearer in resemblance judgment-day hereafter, when you will have to anto the mother country, can already boast of towns and swer at that tribunal where there will be no doubt, villages in a most flourishing condition. It was origi- where there will be no dispute, where this and all the hally divided into two counties only—Cornwall and other crimes you have committed in the flesh will be Buckingham; but these being inconveniently large, made manifest as the sun pe noon day? I beseech you, think of these thing, while you live, in the time Hobart Town, the capital of the colony, is built on spared to you, lest you think of them only in the awful by mount Wellington, 4,000 feet above the evel of it is a punishment which I fear to contemplate, and tains tanneries, to or three banks, hospitals, taverns, meet with them only. In that society there will not tions. A small stream runs nearly through be a mixture, as in society here, of good with bad;

Inself to incalculable evils, absolute ruin presents it- that, out of a population of 60,000 persons, 18,000 School System. The first is, of course, the only one self in earnest, and in dependence upon Divine help, The city of David had closed her eyes that she self to incalculable evils, absolute ruin presents itthat, out of a population of 60,000 persons, 18,000
School System. The first is, or course, the condition of things which we can pronounce to be free from most vital
to the facts of the case—to the condition of things which we can pronounce to be free from most vital
which is the condition of things which is the condition of the case—to the condition of things which is the condition of the case—to the condition of things which is the condition of things which is the condition of the case—to the condition of the case—to the condition of things which is the condition of the case—to the condition of the case—to the condition of things which is the condition of the case—to the case—to the condition of the case—to the case—to the condition of the case—to the condition of the case—to the case—to the case—to the case—to the case—to the case—to the condition of the case—to the case habits have so far gained the mastery over him that appointed. There was one Wesleyan minister stalous sects—all of which receive pecuniary support spirit of Christ were there to sanctify each and all, ber existence is left unrecognized.

congregation of five, which appeared for some time wretched hovels during the night, and in the morning religion has disappeared. Other places might be adverted to, all in a flourish- miserable criminal might be remanded to the gaol in shape, or under such modifications as would alone speak how cruelly and disdainfully they have trodden ing condition, though at present of minor importance; Hobart Town, and thus be permitted to spend in comas Elizabeth Town, Brighton, Perth, Port Arthur, &c. parative comfort that brief time which was suffered to whose views must be consulted in the arrangement. but wasted as she is, she yet bears, in her lost estate,

dy as extensive as the disease.' heart; but where sin has abounded, grace may yet the thirg, which, constituted as it is, it would be likely more and more abound: the brand may yet be pluck- to give in its stead, in the scheme of the new Colleges. ed from the burning, the bond-man of Satan may yet be set free-the efficient cause, the sovereignty of al- in which it appears in a worse light than the National mighty mercy; the efficient means, the preaching, by System. So far as it goes it is a national abandonthose who are sent as ambassadors for Christ, of a cloudless, free, and unfettered gospel. On no other the rights and powers of education from the Church method employed can the blessing of God be expec- to the State. Under the National Education Board address the wretched criminals tried by him for burn- ted to rest, and, consequently, no other will be effec- elergymen might have schools, if their principles allowed

NEW ACADEMICAL INSTITUTIONS. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

It will naturally be expected, that the Irish Ecclethe bay, about twenty miles from its junction with the sea. The river is without rocks or sand-banks, and always navigable for ships of considerable size. The town is situated on a gently rising ground, which allows us to award, is a light the town is situated on a gently rising ground, which has already become sufficiently familiar.

The tale is melanging from its junction with the twenty miles from its junction with the twenty sent of the most opposite authorities, the designation of the good and that will be very, very, and that will be very, very, of "a gigantic scheme of godless education." And with a same Jesus hath said, that "Jerusalem shall be troding to the most opposite authorities, the designation of the god with a same Jesus hath said, that "Jerusalem shall be troding to the most opposite authorities, the designation of the god with a same Jesus hath said, that "Jerusalem shall be troding to the most opposite authorities, the designation of the god with a same Jesus hath said, that "Jerusalem shall be troding to the most opposite authorities, the designation of the god with a same Jesus hath said, that "Jerusalem shall be troding to the most opposite authorities, the designation of the god with a same Jesus hath said, that "Jerusalem shall be troding to the most opposite authorities, the most opposite authorities, the designation of the god with a same Jesus hath said, that "Jerusalem shall be troding to the most opposite authorities, the most opposite authorities, the designation of the same Jesus hath said, that "Jerusalem shall be troding to the most opposite authorities, the designation of the same Jesus hath said, that "Jerusalem shall be troding to the most opposite authorities, the most the sea in height. The Derwent is he sal and which makes my blood run cold when I think of it. In be, and what they are intended to effect, are points and influence to the side of the world. Of old, the structive also. It confirms the validity of the other wilds are intended to effect, are points and influence to the side of the world. Of old, the structive also. It confirms the validity of the other wilds are intended to effect, are points and influence to the side of the world. Of old, the structive also. It confirms the validity of the other wilds are intended to effect, are points and influence to the side of the world. Of old, the structive also. It confirms the validity of the other world. wide. The town itself covers more dand square the punishment which you will have to undergo, you will be excluded from your families, your friends, your and some are of brick and freestor. The streets are regularly laid out, with rows large shops on either at stand apart from each nought but unmixed villainy and wickedness, and introduction of Christianity into these countries, pubother, a small piece of round being attached to each. with men whom the justice of the country has cast lic education is to be separated and withdrawn from the studies were Jerusalem, when conquered, would remain subject to The public building are numerous. The town conout as most unworthy to remain here. You will its shelter—that they are not to be religious institutain public building are numerous. The state is now beginning to her victors; but the remark is idle and inapplicable.

the centre of the town, which, besides turning mills, but the bad will remain in painful isolation and con- Education. 1. Where it is placed under the direction separation will, in all probability, come at no very disaffords t certain seasons a good supply of water. nection together, a foretaste of that hereafter where of the national Church; where she alone is recognized tant time—and meanwhile the State, as if in anticipa—under foot of the Gentiles?" Neither does it speak The town, however, is chiefly supplied by pipes, which the bad will congregate alone. That society will be as the channel for conveying Divine Truth, and none tion, is gathering resources for the conflict that will doubtingly, as if she might; but it declares positively water to private houses and to public pumps, a hell upon earth; and that it is which, as I said, receive religious instruction except from her ministers. then inevitably ensue. A rejection of Christianity by that she "shall be trodden under foot of the Genand occasionally some scarcity of this prevails. Two makes my blood run cold when I think of it. This, 2. Where some other religious body is set at the head when some other religious body is set a or three newspapers are published weekly, and an offinevertheless, will be your portion. It is my bounden of the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution is a specific to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution is made to the Institution is a specific to the Institution. 3. Where an attempt is made to the Institution is a specific to the Institutio Breweries and distilleries are not want- duty to tell you, and to warn through you those who give united religious instruction (which can only be The Church has been partly robbed of its possessions, fulfilled." This positiveness as to the fact, united g; and spirit-shops—the ruin of a population, when at hear me, who may have committed crimes like those effected by some compromise, be it more or less of the and a combination of parties clamours for an entire with this limitation as to the time, is after the manner, me or abroad—are abundant; and, while such exist, you have committed, that they are by no means light whole truth). 4. Where religion is altogether omitted, confiscation. She is now in the way of being deprived not of a reasoner, but of a prophet; and all the tesdemoralization must continue. Their decrease will be crimes, and that to them is awarded a punishment and forms no part of the command of education. The second of these schemes finds an illustration in the tend to no results more severe and scorching? When the bishop received his appointment he found establishment at Maynooth, the third in the National establishment at Maynooth, the Church cannot too soon address her-

he cannot emancipate himself from their soul-destroytioned by government in Tasman's peninsula; but the
intends to be the held of experiment.

That this plan is pregnant with the most formidable
intends to carry out an educational scheme, which is heart, she crucified her Saviour and her God, and all ing bonds; for he may be assured of this—that he "probation gangs" had no stated religious privileges with necessary tioned by government in Tasman's pennsula; but the disconsequences designed to permeate and influence all grades and was fulfilled, from the greatest even unto the least of results, and enfolds within itself possible consequences of the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and was fulfilled, from the greatest even unto the least of the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and was fulfilled, from the greatest even unto the least of the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and was fulfilled, from the greatest even unto the least of the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and was fulfilled, from the greatest even unto the least of the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and influence all grades and the second designed to permeate and the second designed to permeate a will not improve his condition. It is an undeniable at all. "The term 'probation gangs' (said the bishwhich we may well shrink from examining and of
the work which had been denounced upon her: and
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the work which had been denounced upon her: and
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appalling extract is taken) "requires some explanaprogress of events, which Divine Providence is percourse afford to each class, in their several degrees,
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appalling extract is taken) "requires some explanaprogress of events, which Divine Providence is percourse afford to each class, in their several degrees,
appalling extract is taken) "requires some explanaprogress of events, which Divine Providence is percourse afford to each class, in the percourse affo soluteness of conduct. Thousands fall a prey to the boile. The danger of allowing the convicts to herd boiles. The danger of allowing the convicts to herd boiles. The danger of allowing the convicts to herd boiles. poison of the spirit-store—the fountain which sends together in large masses was too obvious to be insisted bend to, however she may deprecate, as a chastisement would be possible for them to obtain. We have woo was indeed for her, and for her inhabitants alone; out the waters of bitterness, and misery, and death.

Not, indeed, that any man need say that he is so far a slave to the spirit-store—the fountain which sends to gether in large masses was too obvious to be insisted afready the national system for the positive of the moral is for us and for our children for ever.

There was a time when the church—net, in the popular acceptation of the spirit-store—the fountain which sends to obvious to be insisted afready the national system for the poor, with, as it is but the moral is for us and for our children for ever.

For what were the Jews? A nation. So are we. slave to drunkenness as that no exhortation can affect there would be the peril too of their devising, in conhim: what no human resolution, no human pledge, cert, fresh schemes of mischief, and planning the can do no human resolution, no human pledge, cert, fresh schemes of mischief, and planning the high in honour and strong in earthly resources, and three new colleges for the upper high in honour and strong in earthly resources, and the middle orders, and three new colleges for the upper high in honour and strong in earthly resources, and the middle orders, and three new colleges for the upper forded to them of improving the gift. And so have ever, have been erected, and others are in progress. The very means were forcharges itself into Bass's Strait, about forty-five miles because it might be answered that, by a government and desire to fulfil her duty, that Government and country intellectual, and theological. ow, at Port Dalrymple. The town presents a bu- evening by the superintendents of each station. Was she had served too well, and to whose interests higher siness-like appearance, with its shipping, wharves, this, then, spiritual instruction? Were these the objects even than her Nationality had been sacrificed, and stores. The court-houses, barracks, female facmeans by which souls were to be convinced of their first forsook and then smote her. Ten bishoprics
torus. tory, &c., stand near the junction. The male prison- sinfulness, both inherited and personal, and to be won were swept away at one stroke. By another, a fourth ers habitations lie near to the north Esk. There are to Christ? Nay, it was a solemn mockery of Christ of her property was alienated for ever. By another,

the windmill hill. This is of great consequence to merchants, who ascertain, by signals devised for merchants, who ascertain, by signals devised for ach mercantile house, when a vessel either enters or leading mercantile house, and have been leading merca

udgement-seat of God. There he may stand, seem- hands, it is preferable that the State should omit the

ment of Christianity, and with this, a transference of it, and other provisions were made, by which their authority in the matter of education was confusedly recognized. This has vanished. Now the State the students are to be brought up as the children of siastical Journal should contain some expression of the State, under its officers, not as the children of God, opinion relative to that new project of legislation under the teaching of His Church. All the officials which appears to have appropriated to itself, by con- of the Colleges are to be appointed by the State, and Where the new colleges are to be, what they are to ture and science, but for transferring all their weight The tale is melancholy indeed, but it is deeply inattach to itself education with all its powers. The The prediction uses not the language of conjecture There are four possible schemes of Academical Church and the State are no longer identified—a and probability, but of assurance and certainty. It

But there is another way of looking at this measure,

THE CASE OF THE JEWS.

(From the Rev. C. Benson's Hulsean Lectures.) the Windmill hill. This is of great consequence to the windmill hill. This is of great consequence to the windmill hill. The attempt and failure of the Emperor Julian to rebuild in 1836 they rose again to 120,849; but in the following whomsoever written, it is, in truth a prophecy. Jet a the strengt and failure of the Emperor Julian to rebuild in 1836 they rose again to 120,849; but in the following only 113,727; in

clears the heads of George Tewn, thirty miles distant, own diocese, circumstances had occurred which went to the Bible were scattered through rooms from which yet, the time of the Gentiles has not been fulfilled, and I never think of the glory of their descent and prove the utter depravation of mind and spirit to which the substance and life of religion were excluded, and Roman Gentiles annihilated the city and policy of the their election, without feeling for them the reverence "At Longford, near Launceston, may be found an such neglect would naturally give birth. He spoke startled children were left to gaze upon a volume, Jews, and Christian or Mahometan Gentiles succeeded which is due to an elder brother in the faith. I never example of 'patient continuance in well doing' which of matters that had happened within these few years. while the enigma was propounded, that there lay the to their inheritance. This is not chance, this is not chance, this is not accideserves to be recorded for the encouragement of There was, in a sequestered spot in his diocese, a only centre upon which the religious feelings and faith dent, but providence. The ruler of the Roman world* tion and wrath, walking in loneliness through the others. About the year 1830, the first clergyman small island devoted as a receptacle for the most of all might unite. Such was the National System, did once, in the madness of presumption, endeavour streets and multitudes of a mighty population, withstationed there, the Rev. R. P. Davis, began with a abandoned criminals. There they were shut up in the harbinger of another from which even the name of to contravene this decree, and did set up his counsel out turning my mind instinctively to the words and and might against the denunciation of the Ruler of warnings of St. Paul. + "If God spared not the stationary. A church has been built, which it was sent in boats to the neighbouring wood stations on Nevertheless, we would not be understood as exthought would never be filled; but, in eight years af- the opposite coast. Here they are employed in fell- pressing a preference for the principle of the National were brought to nought. With all the power of the thee. Behold, therefore, the goodness and severity terwards, the walls could not contain those who were ing timber, and in converting the heavy logs into huge System, in comparison with that of the new project, as Roman world at his command, he did fail; and wheth- of God; on them which fell, severity; but towards anxious to hear the word of God in them. The grain rafts; often nearly the whole day up to the middle in it has been so far propounded. Between a choice of er we attribute his failure to a miraculous or an ordiof mustard-seed had grown into a spreading tree, the water, surrounded by swamps, borne down by toil, evils, we should have no hesitation in preferring, in a nary cause, the fact still remains the same. Even to otherwise thou also shalt be cut off. For because of congregation had multiplied a hundred-fold, and to- and by the ever present sense of irremediable hopeless country where Christianity exists, that religion should this very moment, Gentiles, neither of the race nor the unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by wards the erection of a larger church £1,500 was sub- degradation. So dreadful is the punishment, that be entirely omitted from public education, rather than religion of Judah, are the masters of Jerusalem, and faith. Be not therefore high-minded, but fear." scribed by the inhabitants." (Pridden's "Australia.") murder even has been committed, in order that the incorporated with it in an imperfect and mangled her faded splendor and her ruined walls too plainly The subject of the convict population of Van Die- intervene between the sentence of death and its exe- It is far more honourable to Divine Truth, if it cannot an everlasting testimony to the Gospel of our God; man's Land is one on which the Christian cannot cution. Here, again, it is needless to say, there are be presented whole, that it should be left untouched, and her children also bear witness with her. Go no spiritual instructors—no one to cheer them in their than that man should assume the office of determining where you will, and in every nation under heaven, in than a term of debasement by the degenerate gentry dreary labour-no one to watch the rising sigh of what is to be given and what is to be withheld. In the east and in the west, in the north and in the south, of our age. He owns a God, and he worships him; penitence, were such ever to heave from the breast of the former case the principle of the completeness, and in the snowy mountain and in sandy desert, in every and makes that honour which he observes others to the wretched felon-no one to fan the latent spark of the authority of the Christian faith, may be at least city and almost in every village, you will behold the render unto God the ground of his respect to them.a yearning for religious consolation into a goodly and negatively implied; in the latter, the expediency which face of some exiled Israelite, fulfilling, in his destiny, He looks upon no man as a gentleman but him alone abiding flame. The possibility of reformation, so to consents to yield a part, does, in reality, detract from the prophecy of the Lord. There is something pecuspeak, was taken from them, and they were doomed, the paramount dignity and claims of the whole. The liarly remaikable and apparently providential in this from Heaven; and he accounts all those who can brook it would appear, to have even in this world a fore- commission of the Church is to preach the Gospel, but universal dispersion of the people of God. They are any dishonour or contempt of their God, that one taste of that hell which God had declared should be she has no where received a dispensation to preach to be found in all nations, and in all nations they are common Father of us all, as a bastard, and no son. the dwelling-place of the impenitent and the ungodly. less than the Gospel. In one sense, then, the absence found despised and rejected of men, without a home It would be no honour for him to seek an acquaintance It was time to put a stop to such a system—time to of the religious element in the new plan is less offenwipe off the disgrace that rested upon us, as a nation, sive upon the high ground of Christian Truth, than its from having so long trifled with the awful interests of partial presence in the National System. The last in which they are less hated and oppressed than in where he may be sure to meet with such as shall be the imperishable soul of man—time to apply a reme-shred of religion has now been abandoned by the State others; and under the mild and parental government worth his keeping. He dares call every man a fool in its new office of teacher of the people-and we do of our native land they have nothing to fear and less to his face, who with David's fool suffers either his The good effect of ministerial labour already be- not so far complain; -it is better to yield it altogether, to suffer than in any other country in the world. Why tongue or his heart to say, "There is no God." gins to tell. Many years, of course, must elapse than by retaining, to descerate it. It may be that then do they not gradually quit those lands of their before great effects are to be expected from the estab- from the past unfaithfulness of the Church, from the oppressors to seek for safety in this rock of compara- ready, "of his mother's;" that is, he is a true son of lishment of a regular ministry under episcopal super- precedent of former concessions, from the growth of tive refuge and peace. It is the common dictate of the Church: and yet he is only so far her son, as he intendence; but we must wait in faith, labour in faith, new opinions and the circumstances of the country, a human nature to flee from distress and seek comfort sees her willing to continue his Saviour's spouse. and pray in faith. The spiritual desert may yet reoice, and blossom as the rose. The felon, justly least at once; and certainly whether it could or not, in what country or in what clime. Why then does and to be taught, as mothers use to teach their young banished for ever from his native shores, an outcast there are none possessing the combined will and power not the Jew avoid the fury of the German populace, children, to say his prayers and creed by rote; but he and an alien, is not therefore necessarily debarred to attempt it. New combinations, stubborn and per- the barbarity of the chieftains of Africa, and the prays, and believes, and practises all truly by heart. from the offers of salvation. He is still within the plexing facts, have to be dealt with, through which the grinding exactions of Turkish avarice, by raising the Notwithstanding, he never forgets his mother, nor reach of saving mercy and of sovereign grace. A most transcendant abilities and the purest intentions tabernacle of his rest under the influence of the freecaptive in a far distant land, he may yet be made to might fail in the attempt to guide their possessor, walk in that liberty wherewith Christ maketh his people free. He has stood a criminal at the bar of Church has ever taught; but such men we do not see he not turn his steps towards the land of his fathers by all those chatting dry-nurses which are so busy man: he has heard the merited sentence from an starting forward to make the effort, and we, as well as after which he sighs, and endeavour to console his about him; such as indeed have talk enough, but, earthly judge: he is paying the penalty of his crimes. others, must deal with facts as we find them. Since, sorrows by living and dying in that Judea, and beside alas, no milk; whose whole business is indeed to make But he has not yet been called to stand before the then, we cannot have a pure religious system at its that Jordan, which he loves? Such would be the him undutiful to his own mother, and to set light by natural conduct of common men. But the Jew acts all her counsels and commands, persuading him to ngly hopeless as may be his case, and hardened his element entirely, rather than attempt to incorporate not thus. Oppressed and persecuted, he still continues to live where he has lived, and grows and multi- mother in any thing: and they never shew their venoplies in adversity without the thought of change. - mous teeth more plainly, than when they go about to Neither tribulation, nor anguish, nor hatred, nor dis- make him forget what this mother of all Christians, tress, nor even the fear of death itself can drive him by a strict command from her dearest Lord, has ever away from the soil in which chance has planted the been most careful to teach all her children, to say habitation of his misery. Now it is for this singu- "Our Father." The true gentleman is one that is larity in his conduct that we have to account. That God's servant, the world's master, and his own man. the Jew alone should remain uninfluenced by His virtue is his business, his study his recreation, those motives which operate upon the mass of man-contentedness his rest, and happiness his reward. kind; that the Jew alone should act contrary to our God is his Father, the Church is his mother, the saints general experience of the rest of the world, to what are his brethren, all that need him his friends, and can we ascribe it, but to the providential dispensation heaven his inheritance. Religion is his mistress, grasps at the whole; property, patronage, superinten- of God? Why is it, but that he is immoveably fix- loyalty and justice her ladies of honour. Devotion is dence-all are to be secular. In the new institutions, ed and rooted, as it were, by the never-failing word of his chaplain, chastity his chamberlain, sobriety his

fool-hardy as to emigrate, if conscious that drunken of the latter there was not one chaplain exclusively objections; the last is the Government project, and which impends, and in the midst of which a few years not have as to emigrate, if conscious that drunken of the latter there was not one chaplain exclusively objections; the last is the Government project, and which impends, and in the midst of which a few years not have a subjection of the latter there was not one chaplain exclusively objections; the last is the Government project, and which impends, and in the midst of which a few years not have a subjection of the latter there was not one chaplain exclusively objections; the last is the Government project, and which impends, and in the midst of which a few years not have a subjection of the latter there was not one chaplain exclusively objections; the last is the Government project, and which impends, and in the midst of which a few years not have a subjection of the latter there was not one chaplain exclusively objections; the last is the Government project, and which impends, and in the midst of which a few years not have a subjection of the latter there was not one chaplain exclusively objections. will place her. The State has already begun, and In the hardness of an impenitent and unbelieving sought of grace of God may do, and will do, if it is a was possible, these and similar evils, government had separated the convicts from each other: they were portioned out to different parts of the island, in what were called 'probation gangs,' in numbers values, Independents and Romanists. The church of St. David, a large huilding was at large had on the his bishop of Sodor and Man.

The charge of God may do, and will do, if it is a was possible, these and similar evils, government had be required the personned out the present day, siderations, and looking simply to intellectual attainments, the Church in the next generation has were portioned out to different position of these naw sees may be position of The providing revenues for these new sees might be state. The providing revenues for these new sees might be state. The providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the protection and person of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the other. The providing revenues for these new sees might be call engine of the State—an outwork for the other. The providing revenues for the state is a state of the state One connected with the united church: others, however to retain their present ground we are deeply they gave no heed unto his very and hor reverence.

Abstractedly, the system was good and politic. But and advancement of English interests; on the other, with the united church: others, howhere again, though the very object of this plan was the fixed at £7,000; the two bishops, for Surrey and Hants, St. David's has recently undergone several alterations gotten, or omitted, by which alone such reformation without ministers who could instruct them through the convinced that they must be trained for the arduous without ministers who could instruct them through the work, under a system of instruction and discipline of Life and filled up the measure of their forefathers' So as to give it more the appearance of a cathedral. The second largest town is Launceston, at the function of the north and south Esk, at the head of having a possible portion of the river Tamar, which discharges itself into Rass's Strait about forty-five miles.

Only independence of a cathedral and crucined the though the measure of a cathedral and for unistence to the measure of their forefathers and for punishment, but none for spiritual instruction. He knew that his words were open to objection here; because it might be answered that, by a government of the north and south the first of the north and south the second largest town is Launceston, at the first of the north and south the first of the north and south the second largest town is Launceston, at the knew that his words were open to objection here; because it might be answered that, by a government of their own language—these miserable deeds at length bore their fruit. A hostile nation of a different creed grew up around the Church; and as she because it might be answered that, by a government of their own language—these miserable deeds at length bore their fruit. A hostile nation of a different creed grew up around the Church; and as she because it might be answered that, by a government of their own language—these miserable deeds at length bore their fruit. A hostile nation of a different creed grew up around the Church; and as she because it might be answered that, by a government of their own language—these miserable deeds at length bore their fruit. A hostile nation of a different creed grew up around the Church; and as she at length bore their fruit. A hostile nation of a different creed grew up around the Church; and as she at length because it might be allotted £4,000 each.—The form of their own language—these miserable deeds at length bore their fruit. A hostile nation of a different creed grew up around the Church; and some deeply, and embedding the first own language—these miserable deeds at length of their own language.

The first creed g and the person of the Son of God; to deny his di- ready in hand, or clearly in view, of £6,000 or £7,000 a vinity; to forget his laws; to hate his followers, and to crucify the Son of God afresh in the wickedness to crucify the Son of God afresh in the Wickedness to crucify the Son of God afresh in the Wickedness to crucify the Son of God afresh in the Wickedness to crucify the Son of God afresh in the Wickedness to crucify the Son of God afresh in the Wickedness to crucify the Son of God afresh in the Wickedness the Wickedness to crucify the Son of God afresh in the Wickedness to crucify the Son of God afresh in the Wickedness to crucify the Son of God afresh in the Wickedness to crucify the Son of God afresh in the Wickedness to crucify the Wickedness to crucify t of our lives-are crimes which are confined to no habitations lie near to the north Esk. There are two finely built churches here—the episcopalian and the Scottish presbyterian—with numerous and highly repeat prayer, press ordinance upon ordinate to the state of the property was alienated for ever. By another, a found to will of a Holy, and the power of an Almighty God, will of a Holy, and the power of an Almighty God, the Scottish presbyterian—with numerous and highly repeat prayer after prayer, press ordinance upon ordination, for the first time, especially for the army, repeat prayer after prayer, press ordinance upon ordination, for the first time, especially for the army, repeat prayer after prayer, press ordinance upon ordination, for the first time, especially for the army, and to the will of the constraint and to the will of the property was alienated for ever. By another, a following the constraint and to the will of the property was alienated for ever. By another, a following the constraint and to the will of the property was alienated for ever. By another, a following the constraint and to the will of the prayer after prayer after prayer, press ordinance upon ordination, for the first time, especially for the army, and to the will of the prayer after prayer after prayer, press ordinance upon ordinates. This interesting cere to the morth Esk. There are to Christ? Nay, it was a solemn mockery of Christing the constraint and to the will of the prayer after prayer and to the will of the prayer after prayer after prayer, press ordinance upon ordinates. respectable congregations; besides meeting-houses of various and highly repeat prayer after prayer, press ordinance upon ordinate to purish the evit doers for the evit they have done. Is it so? Here is a positive and now in providing an various the last and sign of the congregations; besides meeting-houses of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes, even perpetual fact proposed to mankind as a test and sign of the upper classes are the upper classes and the upper classes are the upper classes and the upper classes are the u by which every one may judge of the truth of the Redcemer and his God; and, like the Jew, be seat- Fusilier Guards, at present quartered in London, who had The exchange-room is well supplied with newspapers.

The exchange-room is well supplied with newspapers.

With these acts before us, we could no longer wonder away since they laid her even with the ground, and the peace, and the unbeliever, who love as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as easily as the city of Jerusalem did; and like that long the peace as the pe There are several banks, inns, warehouses, and shops, having almost every necessary and luxury at very necessary necessary and luxury at very necessary neces moderate rates. The private houses are excellent.— it if the human mind, thus left to the wickedness of these unhappy beings. What marvel is produced, at the view of the neterogeneous electronic ments which it had to crush and bruise into a seminate which it had to crush and bruise which it had to crush and bruise which it had to crush and bruise which it had to crush and bruis The river is navigable for vessels of 500 tons burthen its own devices, should become worse and worse, blance of harmony, yet ready to make the desperate may talk of the possibility of the prophecy being tile more than the Jew; or what city of the earth can be river is navigable for vessels of 500 tons burthen its own devices, should become worse and worse, blance of harmony, yet ready to make the desperate may talk of the possibility of the prophecy being tile more than the Jew; or what city of the earth can be river is navigable for vessels of 500 tons burthen its own devices, should become worse and worse, blance of harmony, yet ready to make the desperate may talk of the possibility of the prophecy being tile more than the Jew; or what city of the earth can be removed and the prophecy being tile more than the Jew; or what city of the earth can be removed and the prophecy being tile more than the Jew; or what city of the earth can be removed and the prophecy being tile more than the Jew; or what city of the earth can be removed and the prophecy being tile more than the Jew; or what city of the earth can be removed and the prophecy being tile more than the Jew; or what city of the earth can be removed and the prophecy being tile more than the Jew; or what city of the earth can be removed and the prophecy being tile more than the Jew; or what city of the earth can be removed and the prophecy being the prophecy bel up to the town. The chief exports are wheat, bark, more stout-hearted in its guilt, more ready to take the desperate of the town. The chief exports are wheat, bark, more stout-hearted in its guilt, more ready to take the number of marriages in England and Wales has the number of ma wool, and whale-oil. In connexion with the post-ofa telegraph of those numerous insinuations in which scepticism so
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and the temple of Jerusalem? This record at least we graph of the temple of late years, though the temple of late years, the temple of late years, though the temple of late years, a telegraph has been erected on an eminence called vel is it if the reformation of which we talk so much the Use of the U

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN. (By Clement Ellis.)

The gentleman is not ashamed to be called a religious man, although that epithet be thought no better

If you ask him what religion he is of, his answer is prophecy, to the soil on which he dwells? Why is it butler, temperance his cook, hospitality his housethat he flees not back to the land of his fathers, but keeper, providence his steward, charity his treasurer. because Jesus hath said, that he shall be led captive Piety is mistress of the house, and discretion the por into "all nations." And why does he not strive for ter to let in and out as is most fit. Thus is bithe left bank of the river Derwent, at the head of a day of God's jude-nent. But in this world you must sent of the most opposite authorities, the designation of the bay, about twenty miles from its junction with abide your peoushment; and that will be very, very, his family. He is necessitated to take the world in

† Rom. xi. 21, 22, 20.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FAIRLIGHT, NEAR HASTINGS. -This ancient church, which is supposed to have been erected in 1180, during the reign of Henry III., was rased to the ground a few weeks since, for the purpose of erect ing a more convenient and substantial building. In the commencement of the week the first stone of the new church was laid by Mrs. Millward, of Hastings, who munificently contributed £1000 towards the erection of the sacred edifice. The church will be erected in the old English style of architecture, and will contain four hundred sittings, the major part free and unappropriated. The building is to be completed in April next.

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION IN MANCHESTER AND SAL-FORD IN 1815.—The population of Manchester and Salford, in 1815, was probably about 110,000. There were then in Manchester and Salford eleven churches, which it was calculated, might accommodate 12,483 persons. St. Stephen's, the most recently built church at that pebear to an individual, it bears to the author of this riod, was erected in 1794; so that for more than twenty years no new church was built, though, in that period the population had increased by from 20,000 to 30,000 persons. In 1815 there were in Manchester and Salford 8,000 Sunday scholars under the establishment, in addi-

CHELTENHAM.—A subscription for erecting a church for the Tewkesbury-road district, in Cheltenham, has reached the sum of £1,500. An additional £500 is required to carry out the work.

INCREASE OF BISHOPS .- We should like to see the Episcopacy thoroughly settled and invigorated, by a doubling of its present numerical strength. But then comes the difficulty. The Church wants many more bishops for their ecclesiastical duties. We should be content, therefore, with the moderate addition, at present, of six bishops; and we would be satisfied that these six new sees should remain in the same predicament, as to the House of Lords, as the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

might have £5,000 each. Thus, in lieu of two bishops receiving £17,000, we should have four receiving only

CONFIRMATION OF SOLDIERS .- This interesting cere-

and in 1840, 115,548. The number of burials in 1837 was 336,994; in 1838, 292,650; in 1839, 286,855; and in 1840, 304,407. The number of baptisms in the latter year was 364,440, some 5,000 fewer than in 1823.—Globe.

OXFORD.

The Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship has been awarded to Robert Grandell, B.A., Michel Scholar of Queen's. Mr. Grandell was also the successful candidate for the Kennicot Hebrew Scholarship in 1844.

Worcester, were elected Exhibitioners of Lincoln. The Professor of Rural Economy (Dr. Daubeny) delivered two lectures "On the Rotation of Crops," on Saturday and Monday last. On the latter day he explained the results of some experiments which have been carried on in the Botanic Garden during the last ten years, connected with the subject of his lecture.

The Prize Essays and Poems have been adjudged as follows:—English Essay.—The Causes and consequences of National Revolutions among the Ancients and Moderns compared.—Samuel Lucas, B.A. Queen's. Latin Essay. eompared.—Samuel Lucas, B.A. Queen's. Latin Essay.

—De Ordine Equestri Apud Romanos.—George Bradley,
Fellow of University. English Verse.—Petra.—John
William Burgon, Commoner of Worcester. Latin Verse.
Numa Pompilius.—Goldwin Smith, B.A. Magdalen. Dr.
Ellerton's Theological Essay in English.—H. B. Barry,
Michel Fellow of Queen's.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following prizes have just been awarded as follows: Chancellor's English Medal.—The gold medal given annually by the Chancellor of the University for the best English Poem in heroic verse, has been adjudged to Edward Henry Bickersteth, Trinity College.—Subject:

The Canden Medal.-The gold medal given annually by the Marquis Camden, for the best exercise in Latin Hexameter verse, has been adjudged to James Leigh Joynes, Scholar of King's College.—Subject:—

......' domus Albuneæ resonantis, Et præceps Anio, ac Tiburni lucus, et nda, Mobilibus pomaria rivis.'

The Porson Prize. - The Porson Prize, (being the interest of £406 navy 5 per cents.) for the best translation from Shakespere, Ben Johnson, &c., has been adjudged to Thomas Markby, Scholar of Trinity College.—Subject: Sharspere, Hamlet, Act. 1.—From the beginning of scene 3, to the words-

"though none else near." Caius College .- Andrew Whyte Barclay, Scholar of this College, has been recommended to the Mickleburgh and Caian Scholarships for his superior examination in chemistry on the 8th, and in anatomy and physiology on

Queen's College.—On Thursday last the Latin and English prizes were adjudged, the former to Richards and the latter to Thackray; a second English prize was also adjudged to J. B. S. Williams.

St. John's College.—John Bainbridge Smith, B.A., has been appointed mathematical master of the Royal Naval School at Deptford. There were upwards of fifty can-

Sir W. Browne's Medals .- On Thursday last, Sir Wm. Browne's gold medals were adjudged as foliows:—Greek

Ode—Subject, "Napoleon in insulam Divæ Helenæ relegatus"—Charles James, Monk, Trinity college. Latin

Ode.—Subject, "Eversosque focas antiquæ Gentis Etrasgatus — Charles James, Monk, Trinity college. Latin Ode.—Subject, "Eversosque focas antiquæ Gentis Etrascæ"—Jas. Camper Wright, King's college. Greek and Latin Epigrams.—Subjects, "πλεον ημισυ παυτος," and "Liber non potes et gulosus esse"—Henry De Winton, Trinity college.

St. John's College.—We understand that the degree of LLD. has been conferred upon Mr. D. W. C. Moore, of St. John's college, and of the Grove Blackheath, by a very celebrated Foreign University; this gentleman is nearly of standing for the degree of B.D. in this University.—

Cambridge Chronicle.

Trinity College.—Mr. Thos. Markby, scholar of Trinity college, to whom the Porson Prize was adjudged last week, was the first Captain who left Bury school for the University, after the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Donaldson to the Head Mastership.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY. Whilst Puseyism and the debate on Maynooth agitate England, an analogous movement is manifested in all Germany. A priest, discontented and uneasy, M. Ronge, Strying to walk in the footsteps of Luther and Calvin. Strying to walk in the footsteps of Luther and Calvin. Iske Abbe statel, he wants mass to be said in the language of the country. But M. Ronge goes much farther, and wants to extend his reform to other things besides the street of the country. Like Able swages war with the Latin language, and, and sans to be said in the language of the country. But M. Ronge goes much farmings besides Lain. First of all he demands the complete above the country of the country of the country. But M. Ronge goes much farmings the country of the country. But M. Ronge goes much farmings the country of the count tions, and, at the present time, all the Confederation is engaged in the quarrel. Several celebrated professors have taken part for M. Ronge, who has proclaimed himself provisionally chief of the German Catholic Church. Professor Henrickh, of Halle, amongst others, has published a manifesto, which has produced the most lively sensation throughout Germany. At Friburg, in the Duchy of Baden, a distinguished professor, M. Schreiber, has placed himself at the head of the movement. M. Ronge by calculation, despises abstraction, and cares little to sensation throughout Germany. The motivation of the distinguished professor without its religious counterpoise and antidote, has a much stronger hold on the popular appetite than the sober and serious man can be pleased to observe. But still the generation in which we live is, to a very great extent, eminently conversant with matters of fact. The motivation of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the conversant with matters of fact. The motivation is engaged in the quarter of the distribution of the group of the group of the conversant with matters of fact. has suffragans every where, whom the bishops of the difcate. As a matter of course that step has been had recourse to long since against M. Ronge himself, and that act has not a little contributed to give him celebrity.

As in the time of Luther, the sovereigns intervene in the recourse to long since against M. Ronge himself, and that act has not a little contributed to give him celebrity.

As in the time of Luther, the sovereigns intervene in the recourse to long since against M. Ronge himself, and that act has not a little contributed to give him celebrity.

As in the time of Luther, the sovereigns intervene in the property of the prop quarrel, and more than one prince is disposed to recognize the new doctrine of M. Ronge, Primate of Germany. This reformer appeals at the same time to Catholics and Protestants. To the former he offers a religion, in his opinion, more easy, freed from auricular confession, augmented by the marriage of priests, and relieved of many other regulations. To the Protestants, M. Ronge presents a form of worship more apparent than their own and sents a form of worship more apparent than their own, and appealing more to the senses; he offers them in addition, and, in too many instances, unscrupulous adventurers, says, a certain unity which would put an end to the he says, a certain unity which would put an end to the differences now giving birth to the innumerable sects that at present split Protestantism into pieces. Thus recruits will be denied by no one who seriously considers how are found in both camps. Protestants and Catholics place themselves under the banner of M. Ronge; and his standard bearer, M. Czersky, another fugitive from the Catholic Church, serves him with effect in his conquests. The inferior clergy are more particularly appealed to, and taking. Even when it is not so universal as to occain various districts they seize on the opportunity of escaping from the yoke of authority and discipline. The sequence national discredit; it never fails to produce, movement is propagated throughout all Germany, and it movement is propagated throughout all Germany, and it is even penetrating into Austria, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the Government to arrest its progress. The Austrian journals are forbidden to mention the name of M. Ronge and of his adherents; the police and the censorship aid each other to grush the new docand the censorship aid each other to crush the new doc-trine in the bud. The King of Hanover prosecutes it as anti-monarchial, and the King of Bayaria as communist. charities of social life. The powers of steam, on the The German Catholics of Saxony have addressed a pro-test to the Minister of Worship, and call on the Saxon lavishes its frantic exertions, afford an ant emblem of Government to ask Bavaria for explanations on the measure which she proposes taking; and they defy the Bavarian Government to find a trace of communism in their doctrines. In his last discourse, Czersky has given his doctrines. In his last discourse, Czersky has given his partizans notice to prepare for persecution. It appears, in fact, that Austria intends proposing to the Diet severe measures. In other places, the temporal power has shown itself indulgent. In Prussia, Saxony, and other states of the Germanic Confederation, the authorities, without precisely approving of the reforms proposed by M. Ronge, throw no obstacle in the way of their discussion, and the Rongists or Separatists are making rapid progress in Breslau, Leipsic, Berlin, Magdeburgh, Hildesheim, Frankfort, Mentz, Offenbatch, &c. The German press, in seizing on the Question, displays a prodigious activity; and speon the Question, displays a prodigious activity; and special publications, destined to propagate the new doctrine, are distributed in considerable numbers in every part of Germany. The Réforme, the organ of the German Catholic body, which is published at Berlin, has, it is said mearly six thousand subscribers. The last catalogue of Saviour. the fair of Leipsic contains the names of upwards of 200 pamphlets and works approving of, or condemning the new German Catholic Charch; and rarely has a question so powerfully agitated both the minds of thinking men, and of those persons who are least accustomed to meddle with matters of Theology. But simple discussions are not the only things thought of. Everywhere the mateporal interests of the Church, and they did not separate until everything was arranged to the satisfaction of the dissenters. Dr. Wigard presided over the meeting. At

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. May 28.—In a Congregation holden this morning, the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor of Divinity.

—Kev. James Morris, Brazenose College. Bachelor of Arts.—George Seaton, Exeter College.

The Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship has been Seaton to Report Grandell B. A. Michel Scholar of The case of the Jews.

> THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing missible to that rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years. His Lordship also takes this now, in their own persons, to assume, and that every practicable means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the Church of Christ. APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATIONS:

perform of the second second	AND TO	Philipping participation and Archive
Monday, July		-Dover 11, A.M.
Tuesday,		-Dereham 11, A.M.
Wednesday,		-Port Burwell 11, A.M.
Thursday,		-Malahide 11, A M.
Friday,	25	-St. Thomas 11, A.M.
		Port Stanley 3, P.M.
Saturday,	26	-Dunwich 12, Noon
Sunday,	27	-Westminster 11, A.M.
Monday,	28	-Delaware 11, A.M.
STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.		Muncoy Town 4, P.M.
Tuesday,	29	-Wardsville 11, A.M.
Wednesday,	30	-Zone Mills 1, P.M.
Thursday,	31	-Howard 3, P.M.
Friday, Augus		-Mersea 11, A.M.
Saturday,	2	-Colchester 11, A.M.
Sunday,		-Amherstburgh 11, A.M.
Monday,		-Sandwich 11, A.M.
Wednesday,		-Chatham 2, P.M.
Thursday,		-Walpole Island 2, P.M.
Friday		-Moore 11, A.M.
Saturday,	9	-Sarnia 11, A.M.
Sunday,	10-	-Sable Indians 11, A.M.
Tuesday,	12 -	-Warwick 2, P.M.
Wednesday,		-Adelaide 11, A.M.
Wednesday,	hat win	Metcalfe, 5th Con 4, P.M.
Thursday,	14-	-Katesville 11, A.M.
I hursuay,	11	Strathroy 3, P.M.
Friday	15	-London 11, A.M
Friday,		-London Township 11, A.M
Sunday,	11.	London Township 3, P.M.
M. J.	10	
Monday,		Devonshire Settlement 2, P.M.
Tuesday,		—Goderich 11, A.M.
ending self for		the not turn his stops to was taken
WILD THE THE		INTERPRETATION CONFIDMATION

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION BY THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONT

CONTRACTOR DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE P			Action of the last
		-Manitouawhning Is-	- 10, A.M.
		mind, Dake III.	not thus
		Owen's Sound,	2, P.M.
		-Grier's Mills	. 10, A.M.
		Edge's	
		-Vallett's	
		Watts'	
		-Black's	
		Bell's	
		-Arthur Elora	
		Nichol (Robinson's)	
		-McKees, Garafraxa	
		Leeson's, Erin	
		-McMillin's	
		Esquesing	
		-Guelph	
ne fathers, his		Puslinch	. 3, Р.М.
		-Guelph Parochial Mee	
		-Galt	The state of the s
Saturday,	6,-	-Flamboro' West	. 11, A.M.

man can be pleased to observe. But still the gene- of distinctiveness too far; the Greeks, by extending their nently conversant with matters of fact. The motive power of society is a practical principle which works sooner did they make a discovery than they set to work ferent dioceses where they preach hasten to excommuni- for plans or measures which do not terminate in phy-

In the present constitution of society, it is obvious that such a spirit is essential to the conduct of human affairs. Without it all would be indolence, languor, and debility: the social mechanism would fall to pieces were it absent. But that it proceeds to an injurious excess when it generates a morbid taste for speculation, and gives birth to a race of headstrong of the Gospel, and to that quiet devotion which should

distinguish the Christian in every station or undersequence national discredit; it never fails to produce, lost and smothered among its representatives. The for lavishes its frantic exertions, afford an apt emblem of

we have before observed, with the quiet temper of the great crimes. tions to the standard of Christian duty, will be careful

Divine Providence,-applying to this earth the same reciprocating influence and affinity which prevails throughout the whole of his creation, -has so adjusted the productions of different countries, as that the inhabitants of one region, as civilization advances, should be dependent upon those of another for some that we may safely say, that if there be any ground for rial means of celebrating the worship of the new Church should be dependent upon those of another for some are being augmented; and at a recent meeting not only of the increased comforts which civilization discovers the dogmas and the doctrine were canvassed, but the tem- and demands. As the refinement of mankind advances, commerce becomes more and more valuable with the principles of order upon the hearts of men. as a bond of union between territories which nature Mentz, Frankfort, and the towns of the Duchy of Hesse, has separated; and, as such, it has the effect of promanifestations of the same kind have taken place; they are in general, favoured by the municipal powers, and several governments seem inclined to enter into the views of the Reformer of Breslau. The Archbishops and Bishops and Bishops and Bishops and Bishops are in general governments. This hard are interested in the several governments seem inclined to enter into the views mony and brotherhood, so far as it obtains, is unpower of argument as from the correct views it products are inclined in the factor of the same kind have taken place; they moting the consideration which one state will feel for another when a mutual obligation subsists. This hard with great interest, as well from its eloquence and product the following the consideration which one state will feel for another when a mutual obligation subsists. This hard with great interest, as well from its eloquence and power of argument as from the correct views it products are in general, favoured by the municipal powers, and another when a mutual obligation subsists. This hard with great interest, as well from its eloquence and power of argument as from the correct views it products are in general, favoured by the municipal powers, and another when a mutual obligation subsists. This hard with great interest, as well from its eloquence and another when a mutual obligation subsists. The half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Con. East of Chinguacousy, with great interest, as well from its eloquence and product of the following the consideration which one state will feel for another when a mutual obligation subsists. The half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Con. East of Chinguacousy, with great interest, as well from its eloquence and another when a mutual obligation subsists. The half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Con. East of Chinguacousy, with great interest, as well from its eloquence and another when a mutual obligation subsists. The half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Con. East of Chinguacousy, with great interest, as well from its eloquence and another when a mutual obligatio

this respect, have been recently illustrated in two in- chartered privileges and vested rights. It does not structive and well-managed Essays By W. Scorr design, for instance, that Trinity College, Dublin, This morning, Thomas Charles Grainger, Commoner of Lincoln; and Robert Parker Wilkinson, Commoner of that it may be understood that candidates are not adpublished in pamphlet form by that Association. We have read these productions with considerable interest | lished and chartered University is to be stripped of its and pleasure. They evince, in our estimation, a care- property and privileges, in order to uprear an infidel ful study and a judicious application of historical truth.

The condition of mankind in the infancy of human positive recognition of Christian truth. society, immediately, and for some time after the dispersion which followed the Deluge; their increasing the spirit of common justice and common honour still wants, necessities, and discoveries; their progressive improvement in arts which concern the protection and alleviation of painful feelings in contemplating the one comfort of the body, and their advancement, to a li- as contrasted with the other. And let us hope that the following extract, selected from the division which structed and maintained. embraces, -in the author's words, -" the connection between literature and commerce during the early

progress of civilization in Europe." " It is impossible to enter now into details of the early Grecian commerce; our time will not allow it, and it would hardly be necessary for our purpose, even if it did. The connection of early Greece with those countries which we found to have been the very focus of early commerce and civilization, is clearly proved, by the fact that Cecrops, the first king of Athens, was an Egyptian, —Pelops of Mycenæ, a Phrygian prince,—and that Cadmus introduced written characters from the Phonicians.

These facts prove that a familiar communication took place between Greece and the countries from which these rulers came. Another proof of the energy of commercial spirit among the Greeks, is to be found in the fact, that spirit among the Greeks, is to be found in the fact, that they established colonies every where within the range of their maritime enterprise; not colonies consisting of a conquered town or province, and dignified with that name as a matter of favour, as the Romans did; but real settlements, peopled by their people, and speaking their language. And this colonization, though commencing in so early an age, that the difference of pronunciation, which was produced by distance and change of climate, gradually increased till it formed distinct dialects of the mother tongue, was yet continued, till the parent states had lost tongue, was yet continued, till the parent states had lost their greatness. We find them with important settlements in the south of Italy; we also find them taking such complete possession of Asia Minor, and extending their arts and influence so far into the interior as to press apon the Persian monarchy, and render it a matter of political necessity that the rulers of that vast empire should attempt to cut down the main stem, that they might diseacumber themselves from the branches. We cannot, upon any other supposition, account for their Persian wars; or for the expedition of Xerxes, otherwise apparently so wild and

arts of literature, sculpture and architecture, must be accounted for by other causes; but it is easy to see how this habit of commercial activity should, by producing a constant stimulus of fresh ideas, urge them on to make discovery after discovery, improvement after improvement, and even to create that constant eraving for something new which was so characteristic of them that it is attended with a stimulation ought to be the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the general and great liberality of our townsment of the mere fact that it is attended with a saturd with a season of the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the general and great liberality of our townsmen upon various occasions; but when churches are to upon the watch-towers, it was with the expectation of being in due time permanently relieved; but if this cannot be done without involving the necessity of them that it is attended with outlined with a second to take our station of the mere fact that it is attended with outlined with a second to take our station of the development of the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the general and great liberality of our townsment of the mere fact that it is attended with a second to the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the general and great liberality of our townsment of the development of the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the general and great liberality of our townsment of the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the general and great liberality of our townsment of the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the general and great liberality of our townsment of the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the general and great liberality of our townsment of the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the general and great liberality of our townsment of the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the general and great liberality of our townsment of the case, believe me I am by no means unmindful of the genera thing new, which was so characteristic of them that it passed into an ancient by-word. We know that their learned men travelled to the East to study at the most celebrated schools of philosophy which were still taught by the priests in those countries; and we can easily imagine how the vast mental activity which, on their return, they found prevailing among their countrymen, would induce them to display and make the most of their acquired knowledge. We can easily imagine how it would lead them to complete those systems of philosophy, of which they had obtained the rudiments in the East-how it would stimulate them to original thinking, till

they produced new systems of their own.
"We find that this was the course they actually took.
They imported the knowledge of the East, and they care-

tal tendency among the Greeks was quite different from that of the Eastern people. The aim of Eastern philosophy, was distinctiveness; while that of the Greek was abstraction. The Egyptians erred, by carrying the desire abstract reasoning to subjects to which it did not apply. by calculation, despises abstraction, and cares little to symbolize it—to attempt to draw it down from heaven, and make it apparent to the eye and the touch. ransacked all animate and inanimate nature, for fancied resemblances to those ideas of the beautiful or great, which their philosophy had made plain to their intellect. The flower, the tree, or the animal in which the resemblance was found, became an emblem: from an emblem, it passed gradually among the vulgar into an actual personification; therwise incomprehensible multiplication of objects of idolatrous worship among them. Their train of thinking was essentially symbolic, their language was the same this still continues to be a striking peculiarity of Eastern style-presenting nature in such graceful extravagance, as even yet to captivate us in infancy, and delight us in

"The Greeks, again, were never satisfied with the mere possession of a positive and certain truth; no sooner did they make a discovery of any such, than they began to resolve it into its principles,—to split it into abstractions. They deprived it of its individuality, and generalized a theory from it; a habit of thought which, carried to the extreme, produces results equally disastrous, though differing in kind from the errors of the East. The latter multiplied representations of truth, till truth itself was mer went on abstracting till there was no certainty of any

truth whatever.
"It would be very interesting to investigate whence Greeks,-whether it was derived from a previous philosophy of which we are now ignorant, or was produced by their peculiar habits and position. Its effect was very early apparent in the overthrow of all ancient and universally received principles of government. Monarchy was discarded, republican institutions were established upon the specious pretence that they were more consovox dei was made an axiom in philosophy. To this new system, we owe much that is noble in character and active in exertion, combined with incessant vicissitudes, frequent re-actions in public affairs, great virtues, and

"So attractive did the Greeks make this system of government, that more or less of it has been mixed up with every European constitution to this day. The East continued in the implicit observance of their traditionary mode of rule, which, by their excessive attachment to it, frequently degenerated into tyranny of a very bad description—the tyranny of the palace—of the minions who ruled the sovereign by crouching to him. And yet look where we will, whether to the early days of ancient empires, or to the state of every newly discovered country—look around the world—read the records of old discoveries, and examine the details of new ones—look where you will and observe society in its circuit old the property of the state of t will, and observe society in its original elements, no where will you find any thing but the original form of patriarchal government, combined perhaps with the ruling power of chiefs, or elders. We find every where, that the masses of mankind were ruled by some authority independent of themselves; no where do we find an instance of such the axiom that vox populi est vox dei, there is stronger reason for concluding that this vox totius mundi is the actual handwriting on the wall-the voa dei engraven

The article upon our first page from that excellent of the Reformer of Breslau. The Archishops and Bishops employ spiritual arms to oppose the movement, but as always occurs in such circumstances, the thunders of the Church remain without effect, or to speak more correctly, they only serve to extend the schism, and become a determining motive for all that remained doubtful.—

Paris Constitutionnel.

The Archishops and Bishops and Bishops

connexion between Solomon and Hiram of Tyre was has been made to justify the plan of an Christian rish of Cornwall for the time being, and eventually for commercial; and we doubt not that it was the means lately propounded by our own local Government, from the endowment of Roxborough, when it shall be erected St. Paul's first miracle was performed in the island of Cyprus: the commercial business of that island would rapidly transmit the report of the miraculous blindness of Elymas, and the conversion of the Processel to the Processel to the semblance which it bears to the "gigantic" into a parish.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Wm. Willoughby, for his donation of part of Lot No. 20, 1st Con. West Caledon, containing two acres, for the site of a pother particular, it is acceptable of the processel. of Elymas, and the conversion of the Proconsul, to the utmost parts of the habitable globe.

Commerce has likewise exerted an important influence over the interests of literature. Its services, in this respect, have been recently illustrated in the conversion of the Proconsul, to the utmost parts of the habitable globe.

Commerce has likewise exerted an important influence over the interests of literature. Its services, in this respect, have been recently illustrated in the conversion of the Proconsul, to the uneasure; but in Church, to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Mrs. Elizabeth Dee, for her donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of the North half of Lot No. 13, 10th Con. Collingwood, for the benefit of St. John's Church, Stamford. structures; whereas, in the other instance, an estabinstitution, or one at least in which there is to be no

So far there is a difference; and so far,—as respects predominant in the British Empire,-there is some mited extent, in the culture of the mind; until each the sense of justice which is yet so strong and unimtribe or nation had reached a certain stage, and then peached in our fatherland, will be exerted to prevent, became stationary, from which period commercial in- if not the loosening of Christian responsibility involved tercourse was made the means of extending their in an irreligious educational establishment, yet at least knowledge and raising their character, -all these the overturning of those well-defined rules of moral points are very happily described, and, when grouped equity by which man is taught to confide in the truth together, present a pleasing picture which we would and integrity of his fellow-man, and to respect as somewillingly transfer to our columns, if our space permit- thing more than waste paper or idle words those coveted us to do so. But we must content ourselves with nants and treaties by which the social compact is con-

> We have noticed with much regret the intention of the Rev. Dr. Coleman to retire from the Editorial management of one of the ablest and most successfully conducted of our Church periodicals ir. the United States, the Banner of the Cross. We have always been great admirers of this excellent and interesting paper; and although in its new conductor we may discern as much of talent and zeal, yet we can hardly hope at once to observe that discriminating judgment, which time and experience, bearing upon a superior

We lament to hear that a physical disability,-a serious affection of the eyes, -is the cause of the sudden relinquishment of Editorial duty by this learned and amiable Clergyman; yet, at the same time, we are consoled by the hope that, as such a visitation may, in the good Providence of God, prove but temporary, we shall be but temporarily deprived of his valuable

We are enabled to speak with some degree of exactness ourselves as to the nature of the duties which devolve upon the Editor of a religious periodical in these exciting and perplexing times, and how heavy a burden of responsibility and of accompanying discomfort would be removed by the abandonment of the work; yet as the circumstances of the times are such as to require that this duty should be undertaken by some one, it is not easy to relinquish it when once "The high polish to which the Greeks brought the assumed, from the mere fact that it is attended with

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE,

The Lord Bishop in the chair. At the General Meeting of the Society, held on Wedesday, July 2nd, the minutes of the two last Meetings were brought up.

The Treasurer laid on the table a statement of his ac-

ounts, shewing a balance in hand of £1101 11s. 5d. The receipts during the same period have been— April Sales,£50 7 0\frac{1}{2}

 May Sales,
 47
 5
 5

 Mission Fund,
 103
 8
 6

 Thornhill Par. Association.
 46
 18
 2

 June Mission Fund,..... 200 4 10

 June Sales,
 100 0 0

 Septuagesima,
 6 5 0

 Missionary,
 3 0 0

The payments during the same period have been-

The Standing Committee recommended the payment of the following accounts:

H. & W. Rowsell, printing paper,...... 6 13 0

James Browne, Freight of Books—
Ex Lady Kinnaird... £12 15 8 Do, ex Niagara 10 9 4 Sundries 0 3 0—23 8 0

The Standing Committee reported that they have Ordered—That 2000 copies of the Report be printed at the Diocesan Press, in octavo form.

Agreed - That whereas the Rev. Richard Garratt is others shall feel sympathy.

engaged as travelling agent for *The Church* newspaper,—
an occupation which requires him to visit many remote
and unsupplied places in the Diocese,—he be requested
by the Lord Bishop to appropriate as much of his time
as can be spared by him, both on Sundays and week-days,
to the performance of ministrail distributions. to the performance of ministerial duty in such quarter as are not regularly visited by the resident Clergy of Travelling Missionaries, and that a stipend at the rate of £50 Sterling be granted to him from the Missionary Fund

It was ordered, that the sum of six pounds five shilngs be granted to the Rev. John McIntyre, to reimburse the expences which he has incurred in the employment of an Indian interpreter.

It was resolved, that the sum of £37 10s. be granted,

from the Missionary fund, for the maintenance of a School-master and Interpreter at the Indian village at Rama, under the charge of the Rev. John McIntyre,
Missionary at Orillia, Simcoe District.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Francis
Foster, for his donation of a Church site on the N. E.

it has facilitated the circulation of the Bible. The discussed; but we may notice briefly the attempt that of Roxborough, containing 200 acres, to the Church So- St. John Observer, July 1.

connexion between Solomon and Hiram of Tyre was has been made to justify the plan of an University as ciety of the Diocese of Toronto, for the benefit of the pa-

COLLECTIONS BURN Esq., which were read before "the Literary should be plundered of its endowment, and the spoil Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of de in the several Churches, Chapeis, and Stations of this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the pro-moting the cause of Missions in this Diocese under the direction of the Church Society, in conformity with the Circular of the Lord Bishop, dated 15th

> Previously announced, in number 113, in am's 311 19 Oshawa—per Rev. John Pentland 0 15 114 Collections..... £312 14 73

> > T. W. BIRCHALL,

The Treasurer has received from the Newcastle and colborne Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of oronto the sum of Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings. The Treasurer has also received from Alex. Gaviller, Esq., of Tecumseth, the sum of Twenty-seven Pounds, contributed by friends in England, to be appropriated to Missionary purposes, with special reference to the Simcoe

Toronto, July 13th, 1845.

To the Building Committee of St. George's Church. Gentlemen,—I have heard with much satisfaction the liberal donations of Dr. Widmer and Mr. Widder to St. George's Church. Let us receive these and the following enclosed voluntary gifts as a voice speaking to the public generally,—"Go thou and do likewise."

From a Backwoodsman, - - - - £2 10 a Friend, - - - - 0 10
an Officer of the 82nd Regt. - - 5 0
a Friend to the Church, - - 2 10
a Friend, also, - - - 4 0

Allow me to congratulate you upon the unexampled (in this Province) success of the late Bazaar, the result of which must have exceeded even your most sanguine expectations. But highly as I appreciate the zeal of your mind and a sound heart, can alone be expected to kind friends, and their untiring application and exertions, supply. and expediencies, ought not of necessity be resorted to for Church purposes. "Freely we have received, and freely we ought to give." The building of churches should be considered as decidedly a general benefit to a community, nay more, the greatest blessings are conveyed to us in these edifices of devout prayer and holy ministrations. Therefore, whenever churches are to be built, if instead of begging money or dragging it forth from the pockets reluctantly by all the efforts and ingenuity the mind can invent,—if, I say, instead of this being made

mind can invent,—if, I say, instead of this being made necessary, people would voluntarily give what they can spare,—there would be no lack of means for defraying the expenses of Church building. Upon such occasional necessities, if one-tenth of our income (be that what it may) were thrown into the treasury, in most cases the undertaking would be readily accomplished; and I will add any soul consider the block of the ask any soul conscious of the blessings he daily receives whether one-tenth of our income is too much to return to the Lord of the abundance with which He blesses us Will any one—can any one—say it is too much, when they call to mind the vast increase He giveth to our exertions and labours? In remarking thus freely upon what ought to be the case, believe me I am by no means unmen upon various occasions; but when churches are to be built, the poor fed and clothed, we should "cast forth our bread upon the waters in faith, and after many days (though it may be,) we shall surely find it without seeking for it." I have trespassed long upon your time, and

renewing in their own persons the vows made for them when she first took them to her bosom; nor can we doubt that many an earnest prayer went forth silently with theirs, as they kneeled to seek their Heavenly Father's blessing, through the laying on of his servant's hands.

After the Service, the Bishop preached, and though neither the laws of good breeding or good taste, nor, above all, the laws of God, would warrant us in criticizing the discourse, even for the purpose of praising it, yet we may be allowed to say that the words of our Bishop

much space for the notice of a village Confirmation; but my apology must be found in the circumstance that a vil-lage Confirmation is an event of the deepest interest to a whole community on earth and "an innumerable comdescends silently—like light or heat—into the heart; it comes like "the dew which lies all night upon the branch," not revealing itself in the broad light of day, but giving an enduring influence by its peaceful presence.

Grudge me not my little corner, then, but give an equal or a larger space, for a like purpose, to all our sister parishes. God send that our fellowship with one another, and our zeal for the one holy Catholic and apostolic Church-pure as at first from the over-creeping errors which are still the accursed means of sundering us from millions who ought to be our brethren-may be ever growing, while God, as at this day, is extending our boundaries on every side until our love and interest embrace all our brethren in the household of faith throughout the earth-that "whether one member suffer or rejoice," all

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton arrived in town from Head Quarters on Friday evening, and on Saturday conducted the Examination of the Episcopal Sunday School at the Mechanics' Institute, in the presence of a large umber of spectators, and in a manner highly gratifying by this Society, in consideration of such services.

The Standing Committee recommended, that the Society do undertake to provide for sale, books for the registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in the various parishes, in such form as shall be approved by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

On the memorial of the Rev. John McIntyre, Mission-ary at Orillia. to the parents of the children, and all who witnessed it.

His Honor the Chief Justice, the Rector, and several of
the Clergy, attended his Lordship during the examination.

On Sunday, very appropriate and impressive Sermons
were preached by the Bishop on behalf of the Sunday
School—in the sent. On the latter interesting occasion, so great were the crowds in the aisles, on the stairways, and at the principal entrances of the Church, that numbers were bliged to leave, unable to gain admittance. The collection at both Churches was £63 2s. 6d. His Lordship also preached in the afternoon to a crowded audience in Valley Church.

Yesterday, his Lordship examined the public Grammar School in this city, and inspected the Madras School at Portland; and to-day he examined the Central Madras School, and took his seat as President of the Board. We understand the Bishop will address the Episcopal Sunday School Teachers, who meet this evening at the

Rector's, on their peculiar duties and responsibilities.
On Thursday, his Lordship leaves here on a short visit to the Rectors of Hampton, Norton, and Kingston,—returns to town on Friday evening, and goes up in the steamer to Fredericton on Saturday, for the purpose of officiating next Sunday at King's Clear. It is his Lord-

From our English Files.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS. (From the St. James's Chronicle.)

A decision of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench supplies the text for a long article in yesterday's Morning Chronicle.—
The decision in question may be understood by the following extract taken from the journal to which we refer:—
"On the 1st of June, 1843, there were sixteen vacancies in the help of the part Triping Callege and the contract of the part the body of scholars of Trinity College, and a number of can-didates for those vacancies were on that day publickly exam-ined, according to the usual practice, by the Provost and senior Fellows. Amongst the persons so examined was a Roman Catholic sizar of the College, named Heron. At the end of the examination, a list of the candidates was made out, ranged according to the order of merit, as determined by their answe ng. The name of Heron appeared fifth in the order of merit in that list. However, twelve days after, the Provost and lenior Fellows proceeded to the election, and chose sixteen of the seventeen whose names stood highest on the list, passing altogether over Mr. Heron, whom they rejected on the grounds that he had not on the previous Sunday received the sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England, and that he was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Heron made an pa-

peal to the visitors, the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, to inquire into the case. The visitors refused to entertain the appeal. Mr. Heron applied to the Queen's Bench for a mandamus directing the visitors to entertain the appeal, and obtained to the Archbishops of the visitors to entertain the appeal, and obtained in the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, the Archbisho For our own part we are not quite certain that the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench is right. The duty of university or college visitors, as we understand it, is not judicial, except as regards the observance of good morals; partaking more of the nature of a criminal than of a civil jurisdiction; but the claim of Mr. Heron is strictly a civil claim—a claim to an office, which if not, as we think it is, absolutely and without appeal in the discretion of the governing board to decide, ought to be decided by the Queen's Bench itself upon another form of mandamus.

There is, indeed a prima facie absurdity in withdrawing the question from the governing body of the College, who are also the examiners and patrons, and who, it is true, according to their own private independent. their own private judgement, range the candidates in that order of literary merit which is the sole ground of the present claim. These gentlemen, however, as governors of the college, are also by oath bound to consider other qualifications besides literary qualifications; and how is any exterior tribunal to direct their judgement in the one case, or in the other? Be this, however, as it may, the visitors now authorised by the command of the Queen's Bench (if they do not think it better to carry the question of jurisdiction to the House of Lords, 85 in our opinion, they ought to do), will entertain the suit; and of their judgement against Mr. Harne's daim are have no she in our opinion, they ought to do), will entertain the suit; and of their judgement against Mr. Heron's claim we have no shadow of doubt. The college of Dublin is a Protestant college, founded by Protestants for Protestant purposes, and exclusively Protestant through all its gradations for 200 years. In 1793, Roman Catholics were first admitted as students, with an express stipulation that they should receive nothing more than education and honours, if merited, as students, and degrees in arts, law, and medicine. Hitherto it has been, we are informed, the rule that no student, could be admitted to a grees in arts, law, and medicine. Hitherto it has been, we are informed, the rule that no student could be admitted to a scholarship if he had not proved himself a Protestant of good morals and becoming piety, by, among other proofs, receiving the sacrament in the college chapel, at least once during his first two years of residence—not being, however, limited to any particular Sunday, as the Morning Chronicle seems to intimate. Whether this test is enjoined by express law, we are not able to say, because we have not the statutes of Trinity College at hand; but the custom of 250 years—a custom in strict conformity with the constitution of the college, and the strict conformity with the constitution of the college, and the principles upon which it was founded, would be held in any principles upon which it was founded, would be held in any court in Christendom equivalent to the most distinct and precise enactment. To suppose that either the act of 1793, or 1829, could make any change in this particular were a gross absurdity. These acts gave what they professed to give, but they gave no more; and to strain their equity to include the Trinity College Scholarship would not be one jot less extravagant or less impudent than to claim all the cathedrals and parish churches, and all the ecclesiastical revenues of the king on the same grounds.

PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The claim of such privilege as the House of Commons has been in the habit of claiming, is a confession of weakness of meanness; and as the House of Commons is neither weak nor mean in the such that the such mean in the such means in the such mean though it may be,) we shall surely find it without seeks ing for it." I have trespassed long upon your time, and will only remark upon the general anxiety expressed, as to which he may be just as profitably employed, we should rather bear the burden and heat of the day a should rather bear the burden and heat of the day a little longer than, by a consultation merely of personal case and convenience, to risk a damage to the great interests of the good cause.

The manness of the father of the claiming, is a confession of weakness of meanness; and us the House of Commons is neither weak nor mean in the age in which we live, it is a claim founded prostated the will be one who will faithfully and zealously endeavour to call home the wandering sheep that have long strayed into many and various pastures, is truly the desire and prayer, to the Father of mercies, of your wiend and lay member of the Church, L. W.

Mr. Thomas Champion has received from T.

16, the sum of Two Pounds Ten Shillings, to be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Quebec, which has been paid to the Treasurer for that fund.

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> PRESENT FROM THE EMPLOR OF RUSSIA TO PRINCE ALBERT.—His Imperial Majesty to Emperor of Russia has just forwarded to this country, for pre-neation to the prince Consent of the P Consort, a most magnificent gift, consisting of three carriages—a double droshky and a single drosh, and every regard for the convenience of the Royal p aons whose use they are intended. The two equipages are found in the two equ sing the discourse, even for the purpose of praising it, yet we may be allowed to say that the words of our Bishop were listened to, not only with the deference due to one commissioned by God to speak with authority of the things of God, and one who, moreover, (certainly not above but under and according to the laws of the Church, is recognized as being, by God's appointment, the overseer of both pastors and people,—but also with the earnest attention which men give to one who speaks simply and forcibly to their souls. Not one word, it is believed, fell to the ground. God grant that every word may bring forth fruit unto everlasting life.
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> whose use they are intended. The two equipages area in even whose use they are intended. The two equipages area in even whose use they are intended. The two equipages area in even who see is in tended to be drawn by one horse, which is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is earninges is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is the carriages is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is earninges in intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who, area intended. The two equipages area in even who, are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended. The two equipages area in even who are intended to be drawn by one horse, which is the carriages is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is the carriages is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is the carriages is intended to be drawn by one bring forth fruit unto everlasting life.
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> You may think, Mr. Editor, that I am claiming too
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> is of a darker colour, and affords accommodation for one poly behind the driver. The sledge is very beautifully structed, and has a most novel appearance. It is entirely hazel wood, the apron being formed of a magnificent bear-ski The horses are selected from the Emperor's private atud.
> Their symmetrical form and great beauty are remarkable.
> One of the animals (an entire horse) is one of the deeps black, with a long flowing tail, and stands nearly 16 hands high. Almighty God does not now confer miraculous gifts, as he conferred them of old, through the hands of his apostles; for even now, and to the end of time, this apostolic rite will be a blessing to those who in faith receive it. God has many ways of "setting-to his seal," besides those which are open to the eye of sense. His blessing also which are open to the eye of sense. His blessing also descends silently like light or heat—into the heart; it our own. The coachman sits on a small dicky in front of carriage, and holds a single rein in each hand, the snaffle bit, which alone is used, being thus pressed against the horse's jaws, the property of a little of a littl It is obvious that an English servant would feel himself a little at fault in adopting this novel mode of driving, and the peror has accordingly sent over three of his own servants to instruct the Royal coachmen in their new duty. The whole of the carriages and horses were, shortly after their arrival, removed from Blackwall to the Russian Embassy. The horses were attached to the different carriages on Saturday afternoon, and driven two or three times round Berkeley-square for the nurses of secondariants. purpose of ascertaining that every thing was in a perfect state preparatory to their removal to their destination. It should not be a second to their destination. mentioned that the harness and trappings are of the most costly and superb description.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—We have very great pleasure in stating that this gallant officer has just received a mark of the esteem in which his services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the treatment of the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the treatment of the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the treatment of the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the treatment of the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the treatment of the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities in regard to the services are held by the Chinese authorities are services ar esteem in which his services are held by the Chinese anthon ties in regard to the treaty lately concluded by him between this country and the Celestial Empire, in the shape of a portrait of the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, which has just arrived by a vessel from China, as a present to Sir Henry from that exalted personage. Several packages of Chinese curiosties, &c., have also arrived for the gallant gentleman, which the Lords of the Treasury have permitted to be delivered to him, duty free, in consideration of the important services rendered by him in his official capacity. dered by him in his official capacity.

LADY HESTER STANHOPE.—Lady Hester Stanhope is a name tolerably familiar to most readers, but of the extraordinary individual to whom it belonged, only the most marvellous and untrustworthy assertions. and untrustworthy narratives have hitherto been made publice few characters (and assuredly no female) of modern times. resent such remarkable features. Public curiosity, which has present such remarkable features. Public curiosity, which been so completely baffled respecting her, is now about to be fully satisfied. The life of the eccentric yet noble-minded niece of William Pitt and grand-daughter of the Earl of Chatham is about to be published from materials of singular interest preserved by a gentleman who resided with her ladyship for many years in her extract or Meant Library analysing her many years in her retreat on Mount Lebanon, enjoying her confidence and her friendship, and therefore intimately acquainted with all her affairs. We are led to expect a work which cannot fail of attracting general attention—as much from the curious picture it will convey of life in the East, (of which no other European had such experience) as from the unbligation of Ledy Hester Stephens's enjoying and reminipublication of Lady Hester Stanhope's opinions and remini-scences respecting some of the noblest families in England, and the state of parties, of which she obtained a thorough know ledge during the lifetime of her celebrated uncle.

Anniversary at St. Paul's of the Charity Chil REN.—This meeting of all the children educating at the charitable schools of the metropolis is one of the most pleasing of the year. It is a practical illustration of one of the most beautiful. ship's intention to hold Confirmations in the different parishes throughout the Province, the ensuing Autumn.—

St. John Observer. July 1.

the year. It is a practical illustration of one of the most tiful doctrines of Christianity—the love of Heaven for the young. The spectacle is almost sublime. Ten or twelve

thousand poor children collected within the grandest temple in the British empire, all presenting an aspect of comfort, and uniting their sweet youthful voices in prayer and praise.—
From all quarters of the metropolis the living stream poured in on Thursday, while yet the day was fresh and cool, towards St Paul's-all in new attire, in decent and orderly array, and with faces partly composed to the gravity of the occasion. Vast as the area of the cathedral is, the wonder seemed how space could be found for the multitudes as they arrived, till the children rose higher and higher in circles round the dome, and the walls looked as if they were built up with youthful life. The attendance of visitors was numerous, many of the metropolitan elergy being present. The civic authorities came in state; they were the sight for the children, who, looking at scarlet gowns and gold chains, forgot that they were themselves the attraction of the day. There was some fine chanting from the gentlemen of the choir; but it excited little notice compared with the breathless attention with which "The Coronation Authem" was listened to, sung by the whole body of the children present. At first there was some trembling in the body of sound—a kind of oscillation, such as we observe when a vast multitude sways to and fro; but as the little tremblers found how grand and thrilling was the music they made they gained courage, perhaps felt enthusiasm, and every nook of the vast edifice was filled with the melody of their ten thousand voices. The sermon, an excellent one, was preached by the hishop of rough, and then followed more singing, concluding with Handel's grand chorus, the children's voices rising in the "Halah" high above the magnificent pealing of the organ ding with harmonious accord into one sweet tenor of the

COLOGNE, TUESDAY, JUNE 10 .- The communication between London and this place, by the way of Antwerp, is now wonderfully expeditious. A considerable number of the passengers who arrived here yesterday evening left London only on Sunday by the Antwerpen steamer. They arrived at Antwerp early on Monday morning, and after staying two or three hours at that place started by the railroad train, which leaves at half-past 10 o'clock, and reached this town in the evening. The whole journey from London to Cologue is in that way performed in about 29 hours.

STEAM VESSEL ON WINDERMERE.—The launching of a steamer upon one of our northern lakes is not only a novelty in the lake district, but a circumstance wholly without a precedent in any of the lakes in either England or Ireland.—
Henceforth, however, that ocean in miniature—the Queen of the England the English lakes—magnificent Windermere, is destined to bear upon her waters a neat and powerful steamer. The steamer was built at the foot of the lake, a little above Newby Bridge, and and on Saturday last was launched in the Windermere, and received the appropriate name of The Lady of the Lake. In about a month or six weeks the steamer will be ready for plying upon the lake, when she will be placed under the command of Captain Lamb, R.N., the late commander of the Countess of Lonsdale steamer, belonging to Whitehaven.—Carlisle Patriot.

The following account of the events which attended the outward voyage of the Hibernia are extracted from a letter, addressed by a gentleman who was a passenger on board, to a mercantile house in this town:—"Our passage across was re-plete with events. In the first place, when out five days, and about 300 miles west of Cape Clear, we had a startling announcement of fire on board, which was duly signalised by a and paddled during the day at half-steam; and, after breaking all our floats, and doing considerable injury to the stem, at last got an opening, when we went at full speed, passing several icebergs of huge dimensions, some of them 200 feet above the level of the water."—Manchester Guardian.

stone was gone through with. There was a pretty good attendance of ladies and gentlemen present, but the platform was so small and the arrangements apparently so confused that we were not able to get near enough to hear any thing that was level of the water."—Manchester Guardian.

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Terms of Private Tuition in the Classics, Mathematics, &c.

FRIGHTFUL ATROCITIES IN SYRIA. (From a Morning Paper.)

the Suburbs of St. Rochs and St. Johns but here seen perpetrated around us are dreadful. On every side the sounds of battle are heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flame! houses, villages and churches, and convents, being reciprocally a prey before us the appaling spectacle of no less than eleven villages and a number of Maronite churches and convents in flames, and what is worse, when the Christians are victorious they enter the Drugs villages, nutting to the edge of the sword mean. distance of nearly two miles, and almost in a direct line, with Druse villages, putting to the edge of the sword men, women, and children; the Druses following the example when they are victorious. All the silk worms of both parties, the sole support of the Syrian population, have been burned. The convents of the Maronites and Catholics have been burned, and the bodies of their priests, after death, have been burnet by the Druses. Every horse is practised on their enemies—for exthem, loaded with grape, and compels this unfortunate sect to take to flight. The Druses immediately enter their villages. ng them, burning their houses, goods, &c. I do not doubt fire. ut the Pasha has secret orders from his Government to destroy and ruin the Christians entirely, or he could not so openly aid

The fanaticism of the Turks on the coast is daily becoming lore and more visible, and we are menaced by a terrible revo on. In Saida they rose a few days since to massacre all the Christians, but thanks to some European ships-of-war, and to Reschid Pasha, who left suddenly for the seat of disturb-Beyrout, a rising also took place a few days ago, to put the ristians to death; but, thanks to the energy of the co and to some of the rich Turkish proprietors, a calm has suc-

At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we see unnumber of 6000 or 7000, on the coast. Two ships of war, one tered by the mercantile body, have sailed to collect and save them from the dreadful death which awaits them from famine. I do not know what so many people will do here to live; or what we all shall do from the great existing scarcity of water, when the population of our city will be augmented by 15,000 or 20,000 souls.

This, you may rely on it, is no exaggeration. I do not a handful of troops of any Christian nation, would suffice to cause their insolence to cease, and to bring them to a proper

MAY 20 .- Fire and battle continue to reign with destructive violence on all sides around us, and the news we have at the regular troops, which places us in a very alarming position, as we fear a revolution of the Turks against all the Christians, and we are now all prepared, weapon in hand, to defend our wrote to the consular body that it was impossible to reconcile the hostile parties, and demanded assistance from them. But what can the Consular beginning to the consular beginning to the consular body that it was impossible to reconcile the hostile parties, and demanded assistance from them. But what can the Consuls do between two nations equally stupid, Ignorant, fanatical and superstitious? Our city is already full unfortunate mountaineers, of the Christians' men, women, and children, dying of hunger, whom the Consuls here are contrained to support in common charity."

Colonial.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been lightly indisposed for a day or two. We are glad to find His Excellency so well as to have been able to come into town yes. terday. - Montreal Courier, Thursday, July 10.

East at present, who occupy seven villages or settlements;—
Iroquois at Caughnawaga; Iroquois at St. Regis; Iroquois,
Algonquins, and Nipissings at the Lake of Two Mountains;
Abenaquais at St. Francis; Abenaquais at Becancour (near
Three Rivers); Hurons at Lorette; and Micmacs at Restigouche. Besides these there are a few wandering Indians, whose whereabouts is uncertain, and who are of the Têtes de Boule and Amalacite tribes. The total of the Indians in Lower Canada is estimated at 3301 persons. We are happy to see it stated that the social condition of the settled tribes has much improved of late years, and that gross immorality of

any kind no longer prevails among them.
The Indians in Canada West are the Six Nations (Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras) on the Grand River; Delawares on the River Thames; Chippawas and Munsees in Caradoc; Oneidas in Delaware Township Chippawas, Hurons, Shawnees, and Munsees at Amherstburgh Chippawas, Pottawatamies and Ottawas at various places Mohawks at the Bay of Quinté; Mississagas at various places Algonquins near Kingston;—forming a total of 8862 persons.
These are exclusive of any of the Indian Tribes under British dominion in the North-West, and also of wandering Indians from the United States, who used to receive presents annually from the British Government, a practice now ordered to be discontinued. The number of Indians is stated to be on the increase, partly from the excess of the births over the deaths, and partly by a rather numerous immigration of tribes from the United States.—Montreal Courier.

steamers which accompanied her playing Off she goes, and other confirming airs. On passing Woolwich, it appeared as if the whole population had turned out to behold her. Near Erith, the tide turned, and the expanse of water being larger, her the balance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the balance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the balance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the balance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the balance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the balance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the balance in instalments, guaranteed at there. The terms agreed on we understand at there. The terms agreed on we understand at there. The trong agreed on we understand at there. The passing agreed on we understand at the trong agreed on the trong agreed

THE LATE FIRES -Six suggestions, which, if carried into we are informed that the firm mentioned at the commenceme

They must enact a law to vest in Commissioners or the Mercury. Corporation, the whole of the ground in the burnt district,

at a valuation.

3.— They must authorize the raising, and guarantee the repayment of a million, (more or less) to be borrowed in Eugland, which may be obtained on easy terms.

4.— The Commissioners or Corporation must re-build the burnt district, by contract, with brick or stone, and cover the houses with slate, tin, tiles, or sheet-iron. -The houses, when built, to be let by auction to the highest from the Rolls on file at the Police Office :-

the house built upon it, at the price offered for it by another.

The walls of 500 to 1000 houses should be raised and covered before the winter, that they may be partly occupied and finished during that season; the streets may be made of whatever width the Commissioners please; if these sugges among the American. The Buffalo started from Eric 32 mi-

for their eminent services during the last fire. The Major General acknowledged the vote of thanks in a speech delivered with great feeling and effect. It gave him great satisfaction to learn that the services of the military had been appreciated on the occasion of the great calamity which had befallen Quebec;

The exhibition and distribution of prizes took place at the

of house and home, there is scarcely a man, woman or child to be seen in the burned district. Now and then a solitary

Commercial Bank, M. D.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution held at the carter, with a load of boards to raise a temporary shelter, breaks the unearthly quiet, but all else is dead. The very trees are withered by the intense heat, the vegetables in the gardens charred, and the grass of the neighbouring fields burned up.

The tension of the Stockholders of this Institution neid at the gark yesterday, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: Hon. J. Hamilton, Hon. J. Macauläy, Hon. John Kirby, John A. Macdonald, Joseph Bruce, James Nickalls, John Macpherson, D. Prentiss, Wm. The following details have come to band through a private steen, of the butcherings that have recently taken place in charred, and the grass of the neighbouring fields burned up. The tombstones too in the English burying ground are cracked, "A civil war and one of extermination, reigns at this moment in the mountains between the Druses and the Christians, to ashes. Never was destruction more complete, or more widely and during the last fifteen days, the horrors we have seen per-

Druses. Every horror is practised on their enemies—for example, to kill by famine, massacre, and a thousand other acts of barbarism are momentarily committed. The Christians at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pasha, who is out with his regular troops, as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artillery against them, loaded with grape, and compels this unfortunate seath.

There is nothing new here. Nothing new respecting the fire. The General Committee of Relief met yesterday, but nothing of consequence was done. Brick-making has commenced in the Island of Orleans, under the superintendence of M. S. W. Mr. Smolenski, a Polish refugee, naturalized, and for son years past a resident of Quebec. He is the patentee of the Rus-

sian stoves, which are now becoming so deservedly patronized.

The first delivery of goods saved from the fire and the robbers who attended it, will be made to-morrow, a second on In this matter our police have exerted themselves beyond all praise. beyond all praise.

Many sheds have been already run up in the burnt district (i.e. the second). To-night the City Council will meet to enact a local law respecting the temporary rebuilding of St. Roch's.—Quebec Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

Between six and seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, smoke was seen to issue from a shed in the rear of a house in Vitré Street, between Sanguinet Street and St. Denis Street, helonging to Mr. Tait, and adjoining the wood yard of Mr. M Donald. The flames were quickly extinguished by the neighbours, who hastened to the spot with buckets of water. On examining the shed, a quantity of partially consumed lucifer matches were found, which in conjunction with other circumstances, left no doubt that the premises had been wilfully set fire to. Suspicion fell upon an individual named James Cook, who had been know how European Powers can tolerate such abominations, or the fanaticism of the barbarians, and remain inactive, when the fire was discovered. He was apprehended, and on being searched, one entire package of lucifer matches and the remains of another which corresponded in appearance with those dis-covered in the shed, were found in his waistcoat pocket. The we violence on all sides around us, and the news we have at his moment is, that the Christians have been obliged to fire on set on fire, but providentially the attempt did not succeed, as sent by Editors or Publishers, from their offices. the fire had goue out itself before discovery. Cook was examined yesterday, and the depositions of numerous witnesses

> FIRE IN COLBORNE. - A fire, by which six houses were consumed, occurred on Thursday, 10th inst., in the village of Colborne. It has been imputed to incendiarism; and the individual suspected has been committed to take his trial for the act.
>
> for one ounce or less, each copy
>
> Each additional ounce, or fractional part thereof

taken, and the evidence was sufficiently conclusive to warrant

his being committed for trial. - Montreal Gazette, July 10.

While walking on the quay yesterday we noticed that the vessels in harbour all had their flags at half-mast, and on enquiry we found that it was in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. Rae, master of the brig Rother, of Liverpool.— Mr. Rae retired to his cabin perfectly well the evening before, and was found dead in his berth in the morning. The Coro-

Report on the Affairs of the Indians in Canada," which was the late Governor General, Sir Charles Bagot, to Messrs.

Rawson, Davidson and Haphurn, and contains.—1st. A gene
village of Mount Pleasant, situated about five miles from this town, left home in the morning in company with his wife, for the purpose of witnessing some equestrian feats which were being performed in this place by a band of itinerary actors from the Governor General, Sir Charles Bagot, to Messrs.

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village of Mount Pleasant, situated about five miles from this town, left home in the morning in company with his wife, for the purpose of witnessing some equestrian feats which were being performed in this place by a band of itinerary actors from the Governor General, Sir Charles Bagot, to Messrs.

Landing, two miles, for the purpose of receiving the Toronto a late hour before they left for home, and it was nearly mid
out a few minutes after 10 o'clock, in the small wooden buildings, of which it was a being performed in this place by a band of itinerary actors from the Governor General, Sir Charles Bagot, to Messrs.

Landing, two miles, for the purpose of receiving the Toronto in the Morning in company with his wife, for the purpose of witnessing some equestrian feats which were being now and their ing, No. 9, Front-street, occupied as a cabinet shop by Robert W. Bell.

The range of wooden buildings, of which it was a part, was almost immediately enveloped in flames. The whole for during the present season, are requested to forward their during the present season, are requested to forward their first department was unfortunately abroad at the Steamboat Landing, two miles, for the purpose of witnessing some equestrian feats which were being No. 9, Front-street, occupied as a cabinet shop by Robert W. Bell.

DARTIES desirous of procuring Books, &c. from England, being No. 9, Front-street, occupied as a cabinet shop by Robert W. Bell.

Landing, two miles, for the purpose of wich as a cab Rawson, Davidson, and Hepburn, and contains,—1st. A general history of the relations between the Government and the Indians since the Conquest.—2ndly. A general view of the past and present condition of the Indians,—and 3rdly. Present mode of conducting Indian affairs, with recommendations for its amendment. (This part we have not yet received.)

The States. It appears that Davis and his wife remained until a late hour before they left for home, and it was nearly midnight when they reached what had been their dwelling, but which was found by them on their return reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins, and, fearful to relate, one of their children had perished in the flames! We are informed that the unfortunately abroad at the Stambout Landing, two miles, for the purpose of receiving the Toronto firemen, who were coming on a visit to this city. The flames advanced along the east side of Front-street with uncontrollable fury. But a few engines were on the ground, and those worked by persons who were no firemen, but whose exertions were tunate child, thus taken away at the age of four years, was left

It appears that there are seven tribes of Indians in Canada in charge of a friend, who was to take care of the house and watch over the children (deceased and another) until the return of the parents; but we are certainly at a loss to see how this friend fulfilled his agreement thoroughly, since the results are so awfully startling. The parents themselves may be blamed for remaining so long absent from their helpless offspring, and certainly they are not entirely free from blame; but, did they foresee what the cost of a day's indulgence might be to them?

THE MAGAZINES .- Our literary friends will learn with regret that Messrs. Armour & Ramsay will, after this month, discontinue the importations from England of the various ma_azines, reviews, and scientific periodicals, to the receipt of which a large class of readers looked forward with delight.— They are forced to abandon an enterprize they were the first to embark in, (as the lovers of literature gratefully remember), in consequence of the heavy charges attendant upon it. To import these periodicals via Boston entails enormous cost in the shape of duty at Boston, foreign duty again at St. Johns, transport, &c., that even were every number coming to Canada sold, there would not only remain no profit, but the importers would absolutely sustain loss. It may not be generally known that the Post Office will not allow periodicals to be sent hither by the mail, upon payment of postage even; they are, therefore, brought across the Atlantic to Boston, and from thence to Montreal, as goods. While the *Unicorn* was on the Pictou and Quebec station, the cost of transport, &c. was comparatively trifling, and served as an offset to the heavy charges of the sea-son when they were introduced via the United States. When lelight, high above the magnificent pealing of the organ blending with harmonious accord into one sweet tenor of the purest quality, though of unimaginable power. It is believed that nearly 12,000 children were present.

The Departure of the Energy British and the Post Master General, and represented to him the Creat Britain steam ship from the river, the vicinity of Blackwall was much crowded. The unmerous river steam-boats and the Tailroad brought down thousands of person from the methopolis. Three o'clock was the hour named for her starting, but she did not cast off her bow moorings until half-past four o'clock, when a strong hawser from her starboard bow having been attached to the Ariel, Woolwich steam-boat, she was to been effected to the Ariel, Woolwich steam-boat, she was to been attached to the Ariel, Woolwich steam-boat, she was to been attached to the Ariel, Woolwich steam-boat, she was stowed clear of the mooring buoy, and then proceeded down the tree; On her several masts were hoisted the English white ensign, the American, French, Belgisn, and Russian colours, and as she slowly passed the Brunswick Pier she was loudly cheered by the multitude, the bands on board the several small attents which accompanied her playing Off she goes, and other collegation.

The Departure of the linear past of the seleve the had an intervent with the English Montreal Courier.

The linear partitude States of Quebec and Montreal touries and the United States. Montreal touries and montreal is this season very large. The lowering of the rates of the mass occasioned the town of the direction of the past monthly supplies, we believe he had an intervent with the Post Master General, and represented to him the mission are depelated in the Montreal Courier.

The Departure of the first the linear to comfort and expedience of the mast, and expedience of the most and the commissioner of Customs, J. W. Dunscombe, Esq., an improvement highly favourable to comfort and expedience of the mass monthly supplies, we believe he had an int the turned, and the expanse of water being larger, her rate was increased considerably, and she passed Gravesend shortly after seven o'clock, with a slashing tide that would carry her well out to sea. She had on board between 70 and landing and embarking passengers, for a trip round the coast. From Cowes, after on to Plymouth. After staying there two or three days for 10 plymouth. After staying there two or three days for public inspection, she will go on to Dublin, and thence to Liverpool, from which port she will start on the 26th June, on her first trip across the atlantic.

This.

The balance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guaranteed by that power, which is the belance in instalments, guarantee the independence of the bear or objection that ought not to have been a faint shadow of plausibility attaching to it while have been a faint shadow of plausibility attaching to it while have been a faint shadow of plausibility attaching to it while the mail-bags were carried overland from Halifax during a great profit of the year, that difficulty is now entirely removed; the mail-bags were carried overland from Halifax during a great portion of the year, that difficulty is now entirely removed; the mail-bags were carried overland from Halifax during a great portion of the year, that difficu of these remarks will resume their importations if the Post Office will agree to make a moderate concession. - Quebec

INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF HAMILTON. - We are exceedingly happy in being enabled to notice the very great increase in the population of our rapidly improving town,—an increase of nearly one-third during the past year. The population of 1844, as appears by the Assessment Roll, amounted to 4,911. This year it amounts to 6,475,—shewing the very large increase of 1,564. The amount of rateable property is also proportionably increased. The following returns are taken

1842. - • 4260 | 1844. - • 4911 1843. - • 4860 | 1845. - • 6475

-Hamilton Gazette. STEAMBOAT RACING .- On the 1st instant a race came off between the steamers London and Buffalo; the former being the swiftest British boat on Lake Erie, the latter the smartest tions are adopted, the writer believes we shall be restored to a comparative state of prosperity; with increased security against such sweeping calamities for the future.—Quebec Mercury.

British boat left the wharf; but when she arrived at Buffalo, This day at two o'clock, a deputation of the citizens, headed (90 miles distant,) the London was only two miles astern, having by the Mayor, accompanied by several of the Reverend Clergy, waited upon Major General Sir James Hope, K.C.B., in order to convey to him the Resolution of thanks voted to the Military for their eminent services during the last fire. The Major

the passengers—some of them in a state of frantic excitement pestered the captain with an immense number of suggestions as to the best way of putting out the fire, which was discovered to be in the best way of putting out the fire, which was discovered to be in the bear running across the vessel, immediately under conduct on this occasion. He stripped off his coat, and, in his sleeves, went into the coal-pit, and assisted the stokers in shovelling away the coals from the part where the fire was; and, long. 47 we got into the ice, which was havier and in larger quantities than I ever before saw it. We lay-to for two nights, and particularly and most of great calamity which had befallen Quebec; the passengers—some of them in a state of frantic excitement. The commander of the Forces and he assured the Mayor, that the Commander of the Forces and he assured the Mayor, that the Commander of the Forces and other gentlemen of suggestions and the sufferings of the people, and had given the beat way of putting out the fire, which was discovered to be in the beat way of putting out the fire, which was discovered to be in the beat way of putting out the fire, which was discovered to be in the beat way of putting out the fire, which was discovered to be in the beat way of putting out the fire, which was discovered to be in the beat was of the pupils, masters, directors and other gentlemen of the given the Mayor and most of the pupils, masters, directors and other gentlemen of the pupils.—

There are, Bard High School yesterday. After it was over a procession was formed of the pupils, masters, directors and other gentlemen of the pupils.—

The exhibition of prizes took place at the High School yesterday. After it was over a procession was formed of the pupils, masters, directors and other gentlemen of the pupils.—

The exhibition of prizes took place at the High School yesterday. After it was over a procession was formed of the pupils.—

The exhibition of prizes took place at the Miss pervelement of the correctors and other

gie, and R. S. Atcheson, Esquires .- Kingston Chronicle Wed., July 9.

A most melancholy accident occurred yesterday afternoon. As Mr. Sheldon Ward, Builder, of this city, was walking on the scaffold of a building on the corner of Queen and Yonge streets, by some means he fell and was killed instantly. We ear that another person was seriously hurt .- Toronto Patriot

We see an extract from a letter dated from Rome, written by a young French Canadian gentleman resident there, and published in the Canadian, which states that M. Louis Jo-

The Bytown Gazette says that it is computed that no less than eighty men have been drowned on the Ottawa and its

AWFUL SUICIDE. - A most determined case of self-destruction tion occurred in this town last evening. Mr. John Heard, one oldest inhabitants of Cobourg, and well known as having been for many years in the employment of the late James Be thune, E.q., put an end to his existence by jumping into the Lake, it is supposed about 12 o'clock at night, having first deliberately tied his bands and feet tightly together with cords, in which condition the body was discovered this morning near the eastern wharf. Deceased was a man of very intemperate habits and headstrong disposition, and there can be no doubt that in a fit of despondency, the natural result of such a course of life, he committed the act which has sent him thus awfully to a premature grave. - Cobourg Star.

United States.

NEW POSTAGE LAW IN THE UNITED STATES. The following are the rates of Postage upon letters, newspapers, and pamphlets, as regulated by the new bill, by the last Congress, which came into operation on the 1st day of July

ON LETTERS-Single, or any number of pieces, not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less
If over 300 miles - 10
Drop letters (not mailed) - 2 each additional half ounce, or part thereof, add

single postage. sent by Editors or Publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 30

Over 30 miles, and not exceeding 100 Over 100 miles, and out of the State - All sizes over 1900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets.

nphlets, Magazines, and Periodicals, any distance,

ON CIRCULARS—Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and

pool.—
before,

Among the improvements going on in Sherbrooke, we were before,
were gratified to learn, that Mr Lomas has added to his other

FIRE IN ROCHESTER.—This city has this evening (Tuesday rday.—Montreal Courier, Thursday, July 10.

INDIAN AFFARS.—We received a day or two ago the Report on the 10 of the course of th

On that side of Front-street, in spite of every exertion, five shops and stores were consumed. Almost simultaneously with the commencement of the fire on the east side of the street, it

broke out with great fury on the opposite side, and raged without control, destroying six or seven large buildings.

The loss will not fall short of 50,000 dollars. It is impossile now to say to what extent the property destroyed was in-ured. Not for many years, if ever, has Rochester suffered so disastrous a fire. The scene of the fire is in the heart of the business part of the city.—Rochester Daily American.

St. Peter's Church, Cobourg. THE Subscribers to the Fund for the enlargement and im-

provement of this Church, are respectfully reminded that the Second Instalment of Twenty per cent. (or one-fifth) and may be paid to either of the undersign J. V. BOSWELL, Churchwardens.

Cobourg, July 15th, 1845. Colborne Church. SUBSCRIBERS to the above Church are respectfully requested to pay the SECOND INSTALMENT of Twenty-five per cent. on their respective Subscriptions, on or before the

By order. J. M. GROVER, Sec'y. & Treasurer Colborne, 15th July, 1845.

First day of August next.

MRS. PENN'S Establishment for Young Ladies,

> JAMES' STREET, HAMILTON. QUARTERLY PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION, including all the English Branches of Education, - £35 p annum. Day Pupils, - - - - Under eight years of age, -Music (Piano Forte) - - - - Drawing, Eunamelling, Painting & Japanning,

REFERENCES to some of the Principal families in the Proince, and in New-York, can be given.

Each Lady to furnish her Bed and Bedding, Towels, Dinner Englan Napkins, Silver Spoon and Fork, which will be returned when the Pupil leaves the School.

N. B.—A quarter's notice will be required previous to the removal of a Pupil. WANTED, a Lady of experience, fully qualified to teach French, Music and Singing. To one of an amiable disposition and elegant manners, a liberal salary will be given. An English Lady preferred. Address, pre paid, as above.

Hamilton, July 14th, 1845.

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DENTISTRY.

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

Cobourg, July 7, 1845.

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST,

OFPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG.

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the

with Board and Lodging—£50 currency per annum.

Academic Quarter, in both the public and private departments, eleven weeks from date of entrance. stating all particulars, may be had on application to the Head Master.

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

PRIVATE TUITION. TE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., Rector of Guelph, will shortly have vacancies for two pupils. Mr. calmer prepares his pupils for the 7th Form of U. C. College, or for entrance at the University, as their parents may desire, or, when preferred, gives such a general education in the English and French Languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, as will qualify for mercantile or

Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. Palmer's care are treatin every respect as members of his family. For terms apply to REV. A. PALMER, GUELPH. June, 1845.

A Tutor is required, OMPETENT to instruct three or four Boys, the eldest twelve years old, in the course of study followed in King's College, Toronto. Apply to the Rev. John Rothwell, Amherst Island —(if by letter, pre-paid.) June 10th, 1845.

EDUCATION. GENTLEMAN and his Wife, who have had long exception in Teaching, are desirous of hearing of a place where a respectable Academy is required. The Gentleman is competent to teach Classics, the elements of Mathematics, together with a thorough English Education. He can produce satisfactory testimonials from his College, in which he tained the highest honours in Classics.

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

Letters addressed to R. B., Chronicle Office, Kingston, will neet with attention, and copies of testimonials forwarded if

Kingston, 10th May, 1845.

WANTED, A GOVERNESS, by a Family in the Country, to take charge of three pupils, of the age of twelve years and pwards. The Lady must be a Member of the Church of

England, and be able to teach the Piano on the most approv ciples, with the other ordinary branches of an English Education. Apply, if by letter, (post paid) to Box 338, Post

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. Italian. Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

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

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their child. 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.

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The flames time will be the 20th July, but it is desirable to forward them H. & W. ROWSELL,

Toronto, June 26, 1845.

EDUCATION. MRS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references. In Toronto. - The Rev. Dr. McCanl, the Rev. H. J. Grasett. Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell. In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq. A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as

Boarders. TERMS PER QUARTER-(in advance.) For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental
Needle-work, &c. &c. £1 10
Drawing and Painting—each 1 10 Piano, Guitar, and Harp-each First Rudiments Board and Education in the above branches,— H. & W. ROWSELL,

BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS, KING STREET, TORONTO, RE now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES of BOOKS

Account Books, Writing Papers, AND ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, is very extensive, and in great variety, and will be found to be at the lowest prices. They have also a large assortment of

PRINTED BOOKS, Comprising Works in every department of Literature; SCHOOL BOOKS.

Catalogues of their Books can be had on application. June 26, 1845.

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

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

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

The London Catalogue of New Publications received from All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior

Toronto, June 26, 1845. SOMETHING NEW!! THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock of Pianos, a splendid ROSEWOOD PIANO;

Also, -something new for this country. AN ORGANISED SERAPHINE, an Instrument well calculated for Parlour or Church Music A call is solicited.

GEO. STEPHENS. Cobourg, 11th June, 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED, A KEY TO GERMAN CONVERSATION, CONSISTING of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, &c., calculated to facilitate the acquisition of that Language,

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

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

King Street, Toronto. June 26, 1845.

BOOKS and STATIONERY. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has opened

ll-selected assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL. Consisting of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, Reward Books, and various New and Popular Works.

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

Music, and Fancy Stationery. He trusts by attention to business, and moderation in his charges, to receive a share of public support.

CHARLES BOYER. C. B. has made arrangements to establish a

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Cobourg, 1st June, 1845. A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT

BOOKS AND TRACTS HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY OF The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Catalogues are in course of preparation. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE. YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KELT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.

An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department. PRYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

NEW GOODS. THE undersigned have received their usual SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to which they beg to invite the attention of the Trade. In addition to their usual assortment,

their new Premises enable them to offer to their correspondents Bar and Hoop Iron. Steel, Castings, &c. EARTHENWARE, Assorted, in Hhds. and Tierces, &c. &c. Yonge Street, Toronto,

26th May, 1845. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now opening several cases of SPRING GOODS from the New-York Market, con-

sisting of plain and figured Satin, Silk, and Barege Shawls and Scarfs. Also, Balzarine and Mousline de laine Dresses, of the Scarfs. Also, Balzarine and Mousline de laine Dresses, of the newest styles. Plain and fancy Parasols. French flowers, tabs, gloves and ribbons. Gentlemen's satin scarfs. Beaver, Paris silk, and other HATS. Straw and drawn BONNETS, of a son.

At Bain, on the 2dd of a son.

At Dundas, on the 6th inst., the lady of a son.

MARRIED.

PETER MORGAN, Third door west of the Montreal Bank,
Cobourg, May 12th, 1845. [409-tt] King Street.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

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

SEASONABLE GOODS. P. PATERSON. Toronto, 27th May, 1845.



BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their

King Street, Toronto.
405-3
description, always on hand.
Cobourg, 15th May, 1845.

PAPER-HANGINGS.

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

Toronto, 27th May, 1845.

NEW GOODS. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. G. & T. BILTON,

G KATEFUL to a discerning Public for a continuation of the favours they have so long enjoyed, have now the pleasure of announcing, that they have received, per Great Britain and other vessels, an extensive assortment of choice Goods, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. in great variety and of the richest styles. stock of

SPLENDID VESTINGS. Scarfs, Gloves, Silk Stocks, Caps, Suspenders, &c. &c. are very complete; in fact their present stock has been selected with a view to render their Establishment inferior to none in Canada.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, the same atten-

Toronto, May 21, 1845. RICHARD SCORE.

tion shall be paid to the execution of orders which has been heretofore successfully practised by them.

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

erit a share of public patronage and support. including all those in use at Upper Canada College, as also a great variety of others, both of English and Canadian Editions.

N.B.—University work done in all its different orders, also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the N.B .- University WORK done in all its different orders; most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

1845. New Summer Goods. J. HOLMAN.

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

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

A very Superior Assortment of Vestings, CONSISTING OF

Washing Satins, Plain, White, & Figured Marseilles, White and Buff Cassimeres, Silh Plushes, &c. The above Goods are all of this year's importation, and are therefore of the newest and most fashionable description. He has also a good assortment of

Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c. J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may be eafter favour him with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada,—and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, for Cash, or short approved credit. Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845.

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronage. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.

JOHN HART

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

and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

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

nto, 16th June, 1845.

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

· 414-tf

Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an prortunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry. Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as

equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man have been gaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this ity are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now east in this Foundry.

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

give him their support.

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

TRENT CHURCH. THE Sabscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of

their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY. (Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY.

Treasurer to the Building Committee February 20, 1845.

BY permission of the Worshipful the Mayor and Corpora-tion of Kingston,

A BAZAAR is proposed to be held in the Town Hall the first week in Au-

gust, in order to raise funds for completing the interior fittings of Sr. James's Church, Stuartville, (Lot 24.) Any contributions for promoting this object will be thankfully received by those Ladies of the Committee who have kindly consented to hold tables, whose names are subjoined. Hon, Mrs. DeBlaquire, Mrs. Dupuy,
Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. Brent, MRS. R. V. ROGERS.

> ada es poison esc BIRTHS. At Bath, on the 26th ult., the lady of B. Seymour, Esq., At Dundas, on the 6th inst., the lady of J. B. Ewart, Esq.,

MRS. SADLIER,

In the Church at Clark's Mills, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. P. Shirley, Mr. Homer Spencer to Miss Eliza Haworth, both of the Township of Camden East.

of Elias S. Adams, Esq., of the former place. DIED: In Chatham, on the 5th inst., of intermitting fever, truly

lamented by all who knew her, Mary, eldest daughter of T. Croyn, Esq., aged twelve years. We regret to notice the death of Wm, Bolton, the very well known and estimable Sexton and Keeper of St. James' Cathedral. He died on Sunday very suddenly from a stroke of Apoplexy,—and no man in his station in life has ever been more faithful or scrupulously correct in the performance of his duties than the humble subject of this brief notice.—Toronto Patriot.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, July 17: Capt. Le Vesconte, add. sub. and rem.; A. J. Kingston, Esq.; Capt. Le Vesconte, add. sub. and rem.; A. J. Kingston, Esq.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Mr. T. Graham; J. S. Thompson, Esq.; Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; M. Clarke, Esq.; Rev. J. Grier; T. S. Smyth, Esq.; Rev. P. and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every description, always on hand.

Cobourg. 15th May, 1845.

THE PROPHET'S GUARD. BY ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE.

glow all over the east, the blood-red rays, catching any us." a word; the thick shadows were all at once gone, and many and so mighty.

after gazing at it for awhile, points out to another, and Chariots of fire and horsemen of fire thronged it in dignantly resenting the affront, replied to the messenhe to a third? As each hears, they look eagerly up every part. High up into the viewless air mounted ger, "Go, tell your master, his care of his nephew has to the bill, which rises high above their town, until their wheeling band; rank beyond rank, and army not been such, that I should consign to him any sons of they gather into a knot; and then as one and another beyond army, they seemed to stretch on into the vast- mine." When De Bruce heard of this rash answer, are added to their company, grow into almost a crowd. ness of space, until his wearied eye was unable to gaze he saw that there was no safety for them, and imme-Still it is in the same quarter that all eyes are fixed; on them. And all of these were gathered round his diately fled with his wife and children to Ireland. their water vessels are set idly down, as if they could master. They were God's host keeping guard over There in the following year the poor woman, with her not think of them. Those which were set under the God's servant. And they who would injure him eldest son and a daughter-in-law, and other children, fountain have been quite full this long time, but no must first turn aside those flashing swords, must break and little grandchildren, fell into the tyrant's hands; running over their brimming sides, while its liquid sil- the with God's mighty angels. ver flew all around in a shower of sparkling drops.-But no one thinks of them. What is it which so chains all eyes and fixes the attention of all?

The hill is quite full of armed men. There were none there over night: they have come up from the vale silently and stealthily during the darkness, while men slept; and, like some great mist rising from the waters, they seem to be hemming in the town on every side. Look which way you will, the sun lights upon the burnished and brilliant points of spears, or falls on and cutting swords, or is thrown a thousand ways by the rolling wheels of those war chariots. "Who are enemies, and we are their prey.'

enemies; they are fierce and bitter enemies; they are relation of the Styrian Chamois-hunter was as follows: the Syrians, and they are at war with Israel.

against this little town?

one who feared not God and loved not His servants, the mother, who glanced, from time to time, down into whispered to those around him, and said "Have you the valley, to watch for any hostile approach. To not heard how Elisha the prophet, who dwells amongst avoid being seen, our hunter made a great circuit, and us, has discovered to the king of Israel the secrets of so reached a path that led to the kath. Exactly in the army of the king of Syria? No doubt it is be- front of the niche the rocks descend perpendicularly cause Elisha is dwelling here that the king of Syria to an immense depth. At the back was another steep has come upon us. And now shall we, and our wives, descent. Some fragments of rock formed a kind of and our sweet babes, and our houses, and our treasures bridge between the large masses; but these were become the prey of the king of Syria, for the sake of placed too high to be accessible to the little ones, and this Elisha. I always thought that no good would could only be available for their mother. The hunter come from his dwelling here.'

their minds with hard thoughts; and many of these When the old one caught sight of him, she measured men were full of fear: and so, when they heard these with a glance the unfavourable disposition of the rock words, they began to have hard bad thoughts of God's she sprung upon the hunter with the fury that mater-prophet, and to hate him as the cause of all the evils nal love will breathe into the most timid creatures. which they were afraid would very soon come upon the danger of such attacks, is less from the thrust, which is not very violent, than from the endeavour of

the prophet's house, and his servant came forth with bent like fish-hooks, in the legs of the hunter, and the water-vessels to fill them at the fountain. He then press him back down the precipices. It hapwondered to see the crowd of men gathered together, pens sometimes that Chamois and the hunter, thus enand he drew near to ask them what was stirring. He tangled, roll into the abyss together. Our bunter could read upon their dark scowling faces that some- was in no condition to fire at the advancing Chamois, thing moved them exceedingly; but what it was he as he found both hands necessary to sustain himself could not gather. He could not tell why they would on the narrow path; he therefore warded off the blows REMOVED to scarcely speak to him, but looked on him with angry as well as he could with his feet, and kept still advanfaces, and spoke under their breath, and said "this is one of them." "Twere best to give them up." — dashed back to her young coursed round them with fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence are "They will destroy us all." Then the man was alto- loud cries, as if to warn them of their danger, and then gether astonished; for his master had been ever hum-ble and kind and gentle: no poor man had ever turned which the second but more difficult egress from the away without help when he had come in his sorrows grotto was to be won. She then leaped down again Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. to the prophet of the Lord. And yet, why were they to her little ones and seemed to encourage them to thus angry with him, if it were not for his master's attempt the leap. In vain the little creatures sprang

but, by little and little, he learned what they feared ed again and again her firm and graceful leap, to show and what they threatened; he saw, also, the hosts of them the way. All this was the work of a few minutes armed men, gathered all around the city; and his whilst the hunter had again advanced some steps nearer. heart, also, was filled with fear. He believed that it He was just preparing to make the last effort, when the was for his master's sake that they were there: he following picture, which was the particular circumsaw that all around him were turned against his mas- stance he referred to in speaking of the Chamois' ter, and he trembled exceedingly. For some time he cunning, met his astonished eyes: - The old Chamois, pets cut and made to order. stood amongst the rest, scarce knowing what to do, fixing her hind legs firmly on the rock behind, had neither liking to remain nor daring to go; until at stretched her body to its utmost length, and planted last, as some more stragglers joined themselves to the her fore feet on the rock above, thus forming a tempocompany, he slunk away like one ashamed, without rary bridge of her back. The little ones in a minute stopping even to fill the water-vessels he had brought. seemed to comprehend the design of their mother

trembling: and he went to the prophet's chamber, for safety. The picture only lasting long enough to enable he deemed that he still slept. But the man of God their pursuer to make the last step. He sprang into was risen; and he knew, therefore, where he should the niche, thinking himself now sure of the young find him—that he would be upon the flat roof of his chamois, but all three were off with the speed of the house, calling upon the name of the Lord his God, wind, and a couple of shots that he sent after the fu- CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREET who had made another morning's sun to rise in its gitives merely announced by their echo to the sur-

So he followed his master to the house-top; and Kohl's Austria. there, even as he had supposed, he found the holy |= man. It was a striking sight, could any one have seen the difference between these two men. The one pale (From Massingberd's History of the English Reformation.) and trembling and affrighted, like a man out of himself, and with no stay on which to rest his mind; the other

expected to see paleness and terror overspread it when which lies out of the common records of the chronihis eye gathered in the sight of those angry hosts .- | cles, will serve to mark the horrors of that time.

It was the very earliest morning. The day was thy God." But the prophet was not moved by his aside to it to offer a short prayer; if engaged at the fleecy cloud which is stealing over the sky, and turning ground, and he spake not, yet his lips moved and if ble," says this friend, "whenever he met children in all its misty whiteness into gold and fire; but day was any one had heard the words which he whispered, his way, his custom was to invite them to talk with breaking as it does in those eastern countries—sud- they might perhaps have heard him ask how this could him with a few kind words on either side, that he den, and bright, and hot. Darkness flew away as at be, when they were two, and their enemies were so might as it were force the little innocents to give him

open, and some were passing through them; the flat so he chid him not; but, bowing his knees again on "that they both had met with as much temporal hapther; but most of them were hastening here and there was heard. For there fell from them as it were films; eternal glory !"* to get through their necessary work before the full and now when he looked out he saw a glorious sight. heat of the day came on; numbers were passing and All the mountain was full; and they were a fearful over the dreadful sequel. King John, suspecting De repassing to the clear dancing fountain, whose cool company which filled it. The dark hosts of the Sy- Bruce's fidelity, perhaps more from his religious characwaters bubbled up in the midst of a broad square withnow looked but as a mere handful; for the whole to be given up for a hostage. The baron was absent And now what is it which one suddenly sees, and, mountain round them was full of that terrible army. from home; but his lady, noble and high spirited, in-

and defenders.

THE ADVENTURES OF A CHAMOIS-HUNTER.

"Ah! write it all down, and I'll tell you something about the cunning of the Chamois, that no one strong shields, or flashes like lightning from poli-hed has heard before," said a Styrian Chamois-hunter, to ley Abbey, ibid. Mr. Khol, the traveller; and in truth he told him a most wonderful and interesting story, which shows they?" is the question of all; and no one likes to say not only the cunning of that animal, but the wonderful what all have felt for a long time-"they are our and great love of its young ones which God had implanted in its breast. The Chamois is a species of wild goat, which is found in Alpine countries, and esto the truth. The morning breeze has just floated off teemed valuable for the sake of its skin, of which is in its waves that flag which before hung down lifelessly made a very fine kind of leather. The Chamois-hunby the side of its staff. It has shewn all. They are ters often run great risks in pursuing them; and the

"The previous year he had found a geis or female But why are they come against this little town? - Chamois ready to bring forth. He had followed her When they have licked up it and its people like the for eight days, to see where she would deposit her dust from the face of the earth, they will be scarcely young. Sometimes he took off his shoes, and climbed parties advertising. further on in their war against Israel. Why did not on his bare feet, like a cat; and once, when he had to they begin with some of the great and royal cities?- clamber up the steep face of a rock, he cut off all the Why is it not against Jerusalem, or even against the buttons, from his clothes that they might not make a newly re-built Jericho? Why should they come jingle. At last he discovered the two young ones in a niche at the top of a high rock, in a hath, as the Then one, an evil-looking man of a dark countenance | hunters call it. The little ones were sporting round rejoiced as he contemplated this position, and pressed Now, fear makes men cruel and suspicious, and fills upon the animals whose escape seemed impossible .-

Just then the door of another house opened: it was the animal to fix the point of their horns, which are and wounded their foreheads against the rocks that Broken sentences were all that he could gather; were too high for them, and in vain the mother repeat-And he entered his own door, heavy-hearted and sprang upon her like cats, and thus reached the point of rounding rocks that he had missed his game .- From

CHARACTER OF KING JOHN.

If we wonder how the peers of England, barons as calm and earnest, as in deep and solemn prayer, with well as bishops, should have acquiesced in this humiliahis head bowed and his hands clasped together, his tion of their sovereign, we must remember who that WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS low voice poured forth his thanksgiving, or spake of sovereign was; an usurper who had invaded the throne, his needs: he also, as it seemed, was out of himself and, if he is not much belied, had secured himself in but going out of himself that he might rest upon One it by the murder of his nephew, the rightful heir, and who was near to him though his eye saw Him not, and one whose whole reign was a series of lawless insult, who spake to him though his outward ear heard no treachery and cruelty. To reduce the Church to subjection, he had seized on her estates and expel-So he continued for a season, as if he knew not led her ministers. Those who remained in the kingthat any man was nigh unto him: as if he knew not dom were exempted from the protection of law; that there were, in the great world around him, any their murderers were set at liberty; and a priest who one besides his God with whom he communed, and had killed a person by chance-medley having fled his soul which spake unto his God. All this time from the king's vindictive temper, he ordered three inhis servant stood by him, pale and trembling, but not nocent persons to be hanged in his stead. As to the daring to break in upon that hour of prayer; until at barons, if he suspected their loyalty, his way of prolength the prophet paused, and his eye fell upon the ceeding was to deal with them as if under martial law; July 14, 1842. trembler; and he turned towards him and said kindly, he required hostages from them, seized on their wives "What aileth thee my son?" Then the servant an-swered, "O my father look unto the hill." And he that there was but one step for them between a pristood gazing in the prophet's face, as though he son and a grave. One instance from private life, SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

But it was not so. No change passed over his coun- On the borders of Wales, in an English or Norman tenance; his brow was open as it was before; the fortress erected in Brecknockshire, resided a baron color never left his cheeks; and, with almost a smile, named William de Bruce. A writer who knew him he turned unto the servant, and said, "And why does | well describes his life and character, as one who set | this affright thee?" "It is for thee they seek, my God always before him, having a constant regard to father-it is for thee they seek; and the wicked men the precept of St. James, and saying in all that he of the town are ready to fall upon thee and deliver designed and undertook, "If the Lord will." He thee into their hands. Even now, as I walked along had a large correspondence with persons of distincthe street, they looked on me with fierce and cruel tion in different parts of England, and charged his as: and they breathed threats which these lips may secretaries to begin with an acknowledgment of the

trouble upon them, and their wives, and their little about the Divine aid. In travelling he never came to ones; and I feared that they would curse thee and a church or a cross by the way-side, without turning not breaking as it does in this land of England, with words, for he only answered, "Fear them not, they time in conversation with high or low, commoner or a dewy twylight and a gradual dawning-first a dell that are with us are more than they that are against noble, still he would leave it for this duty, and after Then did the servant cast his eye to the a brief space return. "What was further remarkatheir blessing, and give them his own in return.the broad glaring sun rose proudly in the sky, rejoic- Now the prophet's eye rested upon him and he This practice was also his wife's, Matilda de St. ing in his strength. The people of the town woke up read all his secret thoughts; and he pitied his weakagain to life and business. Doors were flung wide ness, for that holy man was full of pity for the weak; house and property. Would to God," he concludes, roofs of the houses began to be peopled—on one was that flat roof, he prayed unto his God to open those piness and comfort at the close of their lives, as I a man praying, on others two or three standing toge- eyes which earthly fear had darkened. His prayer trust they have, for their devout lives, obtained of

It is not strange that he should thus draw a veil we them; and the water has been up that strong and serried array, and he able to do bat- the old baron himself having gone to France, where he died, and was honourably buried by Archbishop Then was the weak heart strong. Then did the Langton. The poor prisoners were conveyed to Brispoor trembler see that he was safe; and know that tol and thence to Windsor, where women, children, he who is on God's side can never want companions and infants, were thrust into a dark dungeon, and

done to death by famine. A thousand ways our mortal steps are led To the cold tomb, and fearful all to tread; But that most fearful, when with slow decay Pale hunger drains life's gushing fount away!

* Gyraldus Cambr., Itinerary of Wales, i. 2.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{2}d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Irekand, 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 dely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144. King St. d will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the dvertising.

dvertisements, without written directions to the contary d) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." ALSO,

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

Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer. Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage

JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he co ess in this city, begs leave to intimate that he ha

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW. punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favou hitherto extended to him Toronto, September 26, 1843.

T. & M. BURGESS,

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

A. MCMORPHI. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Ca

THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

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

Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intend-residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupi by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

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

Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT. Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET,

TORONTO:

not utter, and said, that thou hadst brought this Divine mercy, and to end every letter with a word ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND IN UPPER CANADA.

To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others.

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

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description;—they may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with Interest—or by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st February in each Year—being count to about the Lucaset wors the present value of the Lund. The negative of the Company's Lease is, that under men year—being equal to about the Interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under in the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed right of purchase of the Land at fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Deed the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land nowing at 10s. per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

The SETTLERS' SAVINGS RANK therefore the secure of the secure of the land of

by find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

The SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Monie posited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accrued,—will enable the provident and industriout titler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he Leases, if he choose so to do.

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by Emigrants, for any period not less than 90 days—the money being always at the disposal of the Emigrant without notice.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined. *free* of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada. Last year the Company sent home in this manner, £4 141. 125. 7d. from 265 Settlers. The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the

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

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN.

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

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

MR. BEAUMONT. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

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

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A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, every description made to order, as usual.

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be warranted not inferior to any in America Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner,

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

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of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,-(if by

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ING, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:—Only £2 10s, on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

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

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Martagage.

332-tf Toronto, May, 1844.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-CHER. R.N.

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove

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

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

Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BUILDING LOTS.

LEVEN splendid BULDING LOTS for sale, containing about hall an acre cach, beautifully situated on the Bast Bank of the River. Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. NOTICE IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will b

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

THE ROYAL MAIL

WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston.

Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon. 381tf PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPT. COLCLEUGH,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,-At Noon. UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto.

PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. .. CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock.

CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and

Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked

and paid for as freight.

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

THREE TIMES A-WEEK!

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. HENRY TWOHY, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant. The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday,

and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Lunding every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock, Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

N. B.—No freight received on board after the second bell

has rung for starting.
The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning.

Toronto, April 14, 1845. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON. WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto

V at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting, Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,

RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. 1845. THE STEAMERS

THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:— LEAVE KINGSTON.

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

The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal.

THE CALL TO THE SACREDMINISTRY: A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England,

BY A CLERGYMAN. Price, -3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York

May be had at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. 357-tf March 1845.

HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. THE above Works having been in full operation since las Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally with their customers.

with their very superior CUT NAILS, A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for

the Spring business. RICHARD JUSON & Co.

RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Merants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on

hand a very extensive stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large imports IRON, TINPLATES, and OTHER METALS, and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the

ost extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, } Hamilton, 1st March, 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED. AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE, IN SHEET FORM,

(PRICE 9d.) THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES TO BE LEVIED On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation

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

Cobourg, May 9th, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED,

PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS, OGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT, given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School; COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN, D. D.

ALSO: PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR YOUNG LADIES

AT SCHOOL, OR UNDER PRIVATE INSTRUCTION; BY MRS. BEAVEN. Price 73d. each.

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

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 404-tf April 9, 1845. JUST RECEIVED,

THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s. 1½d.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial. Price 9d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845.

Ecclesiastical Music.

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

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.

EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receiv. remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, PORATED BY ACT OF PARLIA!

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warchouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

factories, &c. John Doel, John McMurrich, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne. Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be

July 5, 1843. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Asthma. Gravel.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism. Headaches, of every kind.

Affections of the Bladder and Kid- Inward Fever. neys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER
COMPLAINTS. In the south
and west, where these diseases
prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and
others who once without the south.

uable. Planters, Farmers, and Leprosy. others who once use these Med-leines, will never afterwards be MERCURIAL DISEASES. No. 1 (1997) MERCURIAL DISEASES.

ver falls to eradicate entirely al
the effects of Mercury infinitely
sooner than the most powerful
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Pains in the head, side, back,
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Dropsics.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately. ruptions of the Skin. FEVER AND AGUE.

Rush of Blood to the head. Scurvy. Salt Rheum. SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL GENERAL DEBILITY.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHCENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

patient.

**The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Mostat's Good Sanaritan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Sanaritans" are copy-righted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and to not

J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C. W. J. FOLEY & Co., " "Asphodel and Otonabee.
P. M. GROVER & Co. "Peterboro'. G. BOYER, Chemist, " Cobourg.

The Church

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