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A CHARGE

Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Triennial Visitation, held in the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, on the 3rd June, 1847, by the Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto.

My REVEREND BRETHREN:

Three years have elapsed since I last addressed you from this place. During this period much has occurred in favour of the Church, for which it becomes us to be thankful, and nothing of a calamitous or unexpected nature, that can seriously impede her future progresses.

seriously impede her future progress.

It is indeed delightful to behold the affections of our people embracing with so much pious cordiality and increasing knowledge her distinctive principles, and with what correctness they are beginning to appreciate the beauty and efficacy of her forms of order and worship, with which we feel that there are none to be compared in point of Scriptural authority, ancient usage, and intrinsic excellence, in promoting the

growth of living Christianity.

We readily grant that the forms and ceremonies used in the celebration of Divine worship are not, properly speaking, religion itself; but they are, nevertheless, essential to its healthy existence and to the continuance of the visible Church, and were they removed, it would gradually disappear from the face of the earth.

But although the claims of the Church in our favour and affection are now more generally acknowledged, and the progress she has made in this Diocese, during the last three years, be very encouraging, we have yet to confess that, owing to circumstances over which we had no control, the number of our Clergy has not increased so rapidly as we had reason to anticipate.

Since we last met we have, from deaths, removals, and various casualties, lost about twelve Missionaries, and this has, in many ways, put us to great inconvenience; leaving parishes long vacant, disappointing reasonable hopes of obtaining a resident Minister, and preventing the appointment of so many Travelling Missionaries, as we had intended and have the means of supporting.

Even the growing prosperity of the Mother Church at home, for which we bless God, daily operates somewhat against our progress, because it creates so great a demand for Clergymen, that few are disposed to take up their lot with us in this distant Colony. Indeed, so long as there is so great an opening in England, it is not very clearly the duty of those brought forward to the Church in that country, to look to distant Colonies to discharge the functions of their Ministry.

In the meantime, our wants and spiritual destitution are increasing as our new settlements extend; and every advance we make in the waste places, only opens new fields of labour, and excites the still more distant settlers to make urgent applications for holy ordinances and a divinely constituted Ministry.

A brief inspection of the map of the Diocese will give us some faint conception of the present extent of this spiritual destitution. We have about three hundred and fifty organized townships, each containing about one hundred square miles, or space sufficient to constitute fifteen or twenty English parishes, and we have only one hundred and eighteen Clergymen, including two now past duty, and three who, having no cure of souls, are employed in the higher departments of education, but are always disposed to give such services as are in their power. We have therefore two hundred and thirtyseven townships, or more than two-thirds of the whole Diocese, with no resident Clergymen. In none of the districts (twenty m number) have we so many as one for every township. In the Wellington District, containing twenty-seven townships, we have only one resident Clergyman, and occasionally the services of a Travelling Missionary. In Victoria District, with twelve townships, and the Ottawa District, with ten townships, we have only two Clergymen in each. In the Huron District, there are only three Clergymen for twentyone townships. Now, in each of these three hundred and fifty townships, one Clergyman might find ample employment, and in many of them three or four.

This Diocese is now supposed to contain upwards of six hundred thousand inhabitants, of these it is believed that one-third at least, or two hundred thousand, scattered indeed over all the townships, belong to, or are favourable to, the Church; and could we embrace them all in our ministrations, we should in no long time have the great majority of the whole population, for when the Church is beheld in her simplicity, fulness and beauty, she obtains the preference in every well-constructed mind; but owing to the fewness of our Clergy, we are in danger of losing many who might, under other circumstances, have become our sincere friends and supporters.

Our need of a great increase of Clergy is so pressing, that we hail with joy the magnificent scheme now brought to bear, in the establishment of a Theological College at Canterbury, for the express purpose of educating young men for the Colonial Church: yet the Colonies are so many, and their territories so extensive, that this noble Institution can furnish but a very few for each, and by no means supersedes local seminaries of the same kind. It will, nevertheless, be in many respects exceedingly useful; it is a new link of grateful attachment to the Church at home, for it shews that she does not forget her distant children, and a sprinkling of young Clergymen coming among us from England, from time to time, will awaken many pleasing associations, and provoke us to new exertions.

Our Diocesan Theological College, I am happy to say, is in a very satisfactory and flourishing condition, both as to the number pursuing their studies, and the promise of usefulness and efficiency, which, as the result of the instruction they are receiving, they happily evince; yet the number of students presenting themselves is by no means so great as could be desired.

For this, indeed, in a Colony like this there are many causes. From continual immigration, the state of society is not so settled among us as in older countries. It takes a long time before our people recover from the struggles and privations incident to their new position, and it is not unnatural that there should be among them a desire to guide the minds of their youth to such employments as tend most rapidly and effectually to advance their physical improvement and social comforts. This will account for the fact, that so few from amongst the settled inhabitants of the Province, of that class from which candidates for the Ministry are in other countries usually derived, are found to offer themselves for that sacred

Hence it becomes the more necessary to encourage what, in Colonies, may be termed the middle classes of society; that is, the sons of respectable farmers and tradesmen, who, if they should be furnished in other respects with the requisite qualifications, are more likely to be able to contend successfully with the toils and difficulties incident to Missionary life in this Diocese, and to be content with the very frugal provision allowed them.

There is, however, another class of persons whom, in reference to this great object, it is particularly desirable to encourage. It is well known that amongst the emigrants from the Mother Country there are many families who have occupied respectable stations in society, and who have been securing to their children, in a new and less populous country, of these naturally direct their attention to the learned profes-

sions, and some to the sacred Ministry. It is likewise a fact not to be overlooked, that a considerable number of those who are looking for a comfortable maintenance in the Colonies are the sons of Clergymen, settled in various parts of the United Kingdom, whose means have not enabled them to do more perhaps for any of their children, than secure them a good education at a Grammar School. To these different classes we are anxious to give every encouragement in our power to induce them to consign one, at least, of their sons to the Church. But I need not dwell on the excellence and importance of this object, for which I have twice solicited the assistance of the Diocese, in addition to the munificent grant of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, because nothing can be more obvious than our need of additional labourers, while experience has fully proved that, without such assistance as we have been in the habit of extending, we shall find it difficult and perhaps impossible to ensure even a small supply of candidates for the sacred Ministry in the present state of this Colony.

In thus calling your attention to our need of a great increase of our Clergy, we must not be unthankful for the measure of success which God has vouchsafed us since the last visitation, as if we had made no addition to our ranks. At that time our number was one hundred and three; now, as already stated, we have over one hundred and eighteen, and have at this moment the means of employing, from our own resources, twelve or fourteen Travelling Missionaries. Our prospects, however, of a speedy increase, to any great extent, are not as yet sanguine. Next year the very able and learned Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College expects to present four or five candidates for Deacon's orders, and perhaps as many may come from Cobourg. Although it may be said, what are these among so many townships, we ought not to think lightly of the day of small things.

Since our last meeting in June, 1844, I have visited every Mission in the Diocese. Not having included Woodstock, Blenheim, Wilmot, Stratford, and Zorra, in my former visitation, I held Confirmations in them respectively soon after we separated, and found them, and more particularly the first, namely, Woodstock, of great promise. In the summer of 1845 I visited the Districts West of Toronto, as far as the Mahnetooahneng Island, Lake Huron, and returned by the way of Owen's Sound. In the summer of 1846 I travelled through the Districts of Niagara, Simcoe, and the Home, and all those East of Toronto. The time occupied, and the continuous and great intenseness of the heat in 1846, were rather beyond my strength, and warned me of the necessity of dividing the Diocese into three parts, instead of two, an arrange ment which becomes the more requisite, from the extraordinary increase of Missions and Stations, at which my visits are desired. During my first visitations, in 1840 and 1841, I confirmed at seventy-four stations, scattered over an immense surface; in 1842 and 1843 they had increased to one hundred and two; and in 1845 and 1846, to one hundred and ninetyseven. Hence, you perceive that my stations, during those years, had increased ninety-five. Here it may be proper however to remark, that some of these last were rather stations of exploration, such as my journey to Owen's Sound, and other back settlements, that I might make myself better acquainted with the country and inhabitants, and shew our Travelling Missionaries that I called upon them to undertake no labours which I am not willing to share. Some of the stations, as the country becomes better cleared and opened, and the roads more tolerable, may be joined for Confirmations, so as to economize labour; but this can only be done to a very limited extent, although it may be sufficient to prevent so great an increase under this head during the next three years. The number confirmed, in the course of my recent visitation, was 4358, which only exceeded the former by 679. This may be considered a less increase than might have been expected from the rapid growth of our population from immigration and natural causes. It is, however, necessary to remember, that the number of grown-up and elderly persons, who came forward during my first Confirmation journies, has greatly diminished, and that the candidates now more generally consist of young persons. In respect to immigrants, many are confirmed before they leave home; and where it is otherwise, the mass of them proceed to the newest settlements, and do not for some time come within my range of travelling, extensive as it is, nor can they be reached with advantage, till some kind of roads or paths are made, even by our Clergy, active and laborious as they are.

It is very pleasing to remark, that a very great change has been for some years gradually manifesting itself in regard to the holy ordinance of Confirmation. Our people now almost universally believe and recognise it to be an Apostolic institution, and, to all who receive it, a most beautiful and impressive consummation of their baptism.

The frequent administration of this interesting ceremony has been especially blessed throughout the Diocese, and has had the most salutary effects upon the minds of many, whose views of the true foundation and principles of our Church were very confined and unfruitful. Following up the holy conceptions and aspirations which the frequent witnessing of Confirmation is calculated to produce, they have formed more correct opinions of the sacred functions of the Church of God, in her divine appointment to regenerate man and to mould him for heaven.

As an Apostolic ordinance, the Scriptural warrant for Confirmation is more generally admitted and appreciated. Our congregations feel it to be a most solemn and profitable renewal of their baptismal vows, and the taking possession of all the gifts and inheritance of the first Sacrament, with a full understanding of their infinite importance. They are farther taught to feel that it is the proper introduction to the holy Communion, and bestows upon them a blessed fellowship with the Church in all ages. Nor is it a small advantage to the ious mind, to have thus enjoyed an opportunity, at which the faith and obedience to Christ, promised for him by the lips of others in early infancy, shall be pronounced by his own; and that before he is admitted to the full privileges of the Church, he should have given this testimony publicly before God and the congregation. Hence Confirmation, being much better understood, has taken a far deeper hold on the hearts and minds of our people than it used to do. It is more felt in its spiritual application, and more affectionately valued by spiritual minds.

The return of seasons of Confirmation is looked for with much anxiety and satisfaction, and may be considered the great harvest of the Church. At no time do our services appear with greater loveliness and interest, except perhaps at the infant baptism of innocence and beauty, than when a band of young Christians come forward to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and their readiness to fight under his banner, against sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldiers and servants unto their life's end.

"I was delighted," said one of the most promising of my younger Clergy, "to hear many of my congregation observing that they were much affected at beholding the ordinance of Confirmation administered for the first time, displaying as it does the Episcopal authority, which is one of the marks of the Catholic Church. In one case, where I had been unable to persuade two young persons in a family to become candidates for Confirmation, they expressed great sorrow, after having witnessed the ceremony, that they had not yielded to my advice, and professed their determination to be confirmed, God willing, at the next opportunity."

The progress of the Church Diocesan Society in promoting the extension and endowment of the Church in this Colony, was brought so fully under your notice yesterday at the annual meeting, that it is not necessary that I should dwell at any length on the subject. Our people are everywhere more sensible of the duty of giving of their substance towards the permanent support of religion. The offertory is becoming

more general and effective, and wherever it has been introduced with a christian spirit, it has been attended with a visible blessing. How such a legitimate mode of contributing to the support and extension of the Church in this Diocese, in which we resemble in so many things the Church of the first age, came to be questioned by any one, can only be accounted for from inattention to the true nature and character of the Christian religion. What, it has been said, shall we, after a pathetic sermon destroy its effect by the jingling of money. Such a profane sarcasm could never have proceeded from a well constituted mind, because the charity called forth is one of the best means of shewing that the preacher has made the proper impression upon his hearers. He has opened their hearts to the temporal and spiritual wants of their fellow creatures, and made them eager to give God his portion. "Now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity;" for when faith is swallowed up in conviction, and hope in eternal blessedness, charity, or love, the bright image of God, burns in the bosoms of the redeemed for ever.

In this respect the Church Society has done much; and when the parochial system is judiciously carried out, by the Clergy joining and helping one another, the most happy results are sure to follow.

We are, as the first Christians, struggling to maintain and extern the truth, and for this purpose we are essaying to plant a Church in every neighbourhood. Now this can only be done by contributing of our means, and that not grudgingly, but liberally; and there should be no delay, for if we do not lay a permanent foundation for the Church and her ministrations through the Diocese during the present age, thorns and briars will grow up, and a generation will succeed us who know not God. Great then, my brethren, is our responsibility, and fearful the guilt of those who neglect and discourage this labour of love.

It is scarcely necessary to answer the unsound objections of those who reject the offertory. Is it because their people are unfavourable? or because it will produce but little? We reply, it is a part of the public worship of God, sanctioned and practised by the Apostles, and enjoined by the Church; and we may with the same propriety oppose any other portion of Divine worship as this, and so banish religion altogether from the land. Have these objectors been at pains to explain this duty to their people-have they called attention to the Scripture sentences of the offertory in the Prayer Bookhave they taught that charity is the brightest of the Christian graces, and that its diligent practice is made the ground by our Lord himself of a favourable judgment at the last day? Let us all feel that any serious neglect on this point, and especially in a new country like this, must be very fatal in its consequences, and that the responsibility rests chiefly upon us. Let it be seen that in this we are not seeking our own advancement and interest, but the glory of God.

Charity, be it remembered, though the brightest among the constellation of Christian graces, requires like every other virtue to be cherished and encouraged, and then it expands more and more in force and energy, and though still a duty it becomes a delight. Its meaning is not to be confined to almsgsving; for it is meant to promote and support every institution which may contribute to the health of the body and the soul. It should also in its beneficial effects be illustrated by examples, that its beauty and excellence may be the more deeply impressed upon the hearts of our people. The members of our Church should be taught never to come to Divine worship empty handed; and again and again should they be reminded of this important duty, which so strongly connects our devotion to God with kindness to man, and it should not be forgotten that a small exertion on the part of our people at the present time, would be more effectual than ten times the same exertion a few years hence. Suppose that in this Diocese sixty thousand families belong to the Church. Were each of these families to dedicate to the service of God a few acres of wild land, some giving more, some less, as God has enabled them, but, on the whole, averaging eight or ten acres each, it would form an endowment sufficient to establish, in time, three or four parishes in every township. Now, this is an effort which every one will readily acknowledge to be of no great magnitude, for an acre of land is of little value at present, and yet how mighty the results it would produce, and of what infinite importance to the country. It would enable the Church, with the other growing means at her disposal, to carry her holy ministrations to her children in every part of the Diocese in all future time, however numerous they might become. Some such effort as this, you will be pleased to learn, is in contemplation, and the detailed information necessary to put it forward, with hope of success, is now collecting; and even if partially successful, it will prove a good beginning, and, when fairly put in motion, it can be gradually carried forward as opportunity serves. For it is not a work to be completed in a day, or in many years. It is our duty to do all we can, and to leave the final issue to a higher power.

Nor, if we look at the ways of Providence, can we consider this issue doubtful. The Bishop of London proposed to build within the metropolis fifty Churches, and it has been proceeded with in a true Christian spirit, and will soon be accomplished. To build the like number of Churches equired, a century ago, the whole influence of Government. The Bishop of London's proposal was a great definite object, and the building of the first Church silenced all doubts as to its practicability, and now that it is nearly completed, there will arise an assurance that the three or four hundred Churches still required in that immense city, will in due time be erected. So far the holy work has been blessed, and it would indeed be strange were it now to cease; but it cannot be. The holy impulse has been given, -a glorious emulation excited, -the benefits are already visible and striking, and the task, gigantic as it may appear, will be accomplished. Why then should we despond and tremble for the success of our plan? In all collective undertakings, the first step, or, more properly speaking, the first act of faith, is the germ of all that succeeds it, because the pledge of actual consummation. Therefore, the first testimony, in holy confidence, to our scheme of extending the Church through the Diocese becomes to us an assurance of final triumph. Let no one start in despair at its magnitude, or think lightly of the day of small things.-Think of the late Mr. Wilberforce, standing almost alone in the British Legislature, in his first attempt to abolish the slave trade, when assailed with the scorn and fierce opposition of almost all around him, and his glorious triumph. Now, our object is as much a Christian duty as the abolition of the slave trade; and the time, it is hoped, is not distant in the history of this Diocese, when all our people shall recognize, as a first principle and their first duty, to provide for the salvation of the souls and bodies of men, and that we have no right to build ourselves "wide houses and large chambers, and ciel them with cedar, and paint them with vermillion," (Jer. xxii. 14), until we have built up houses of God for every portion of the Christian population of the land. Nor are we without the encouragement of example in this great undertaking.-On my return from visiting the missions west of Toronto, in September, 1845, I found a letter from the Lord Bishop of Ripon, the perusal of which dissipated in a moment the continued fatigue which I had been enduring for several months. His Lordship stated, that "he had the pleasure to inform me that some munificent individual, entirely unknown to him, had deposited in his hands the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, which the donor wished to be appropriated to the building of a Church in the Diocese of Toronto, to be called the Church of the Holy Trinity; the patronage to be left entirely to the Bishop of the Diocese, as well as the situation." Sacramental plate, surplices, and all things needful, were at the same time promised, and have since been furnished .-

The only condition imposed is, "that a yearly Report of the progress and circumstances of the Church is either to be printed in the Annual Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, entitled, 'Holy Trinity Church Report,' or to be sent to the Rev. H. Swale, M.A., Little Yorkshire, who will shew it to the benefactor. I have not the most remote conjecture," adds the Bishop, "who the donor is." On consulting with several of my clergy and other friends of the Church, all of whom were filled with joy and admiration at this noble Christian manifestation of charity, they concurred with one voice that the free Church should be built at Toronto, by far the most populous city in the Diocese, and in a locality most likely to embrace the largest portion of the poor. This Diocese may be justly considered the great reservoir of emigration from the United Kingdom, and therefore its increase of population is extremely rapid, and of this increase Toronto naturally partakes more than any other town. Of the emigrants, many are of the poorer classes, so that a more valuable boon could not be conferred upon them, than that of building and endowing a free Church for their religious instruction. The great importance of the object which the pious and generous donor has in view is very much enhanced, from the fact that our Churches are commonly built by subscription, for which sittings and pews are in general stipulated, and although liberal provision is in most cases made for the more destitute class, often to the extent of one third of the whole Charles, yet this, generous as it appears to be, is not always sufficient, hence we have no little difficulty in providing convenient room in our churches for the accommodation of our poorer neighbours. Moreover, it is refreshing to know that we have a sacred edifice, one of the largest and most beautiful in the Diocese, built expressly for the benefit and use of the poor, into which they can enter with sweet independence of mind and grateful feelings of heart to the pious donor that it is their own. It is farther proposed to attach to the Church a Free School, for the advantage of the children of the congregation and all others who may desire to avail themselves of the benefits it will offer .-The basis of instruction to be the Church Catechism, without neglecting those secular branches of education which are taught at schools from which religion is unwisely and wickedly excluded. Measures were immediately taken to find a site for the Church, eligible for the purpose intended, and to proceed without delay to its erection. In the selection of a proper site we met with some difficulty; several were offered, but they were not in the desired locality, and the price demanded by the proprietors of such as might have been deemed eligible, was so great as would have trenched on the wished for endowment. From anxiety on this subject, however, we were soon relieved by the Honourable John Macaulay, retired Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Engineers, who bestowed upon us, gratis, the very spot which we had all believed to be the most appropriate, at an expense to himself of more than five hundred pounds. While we offer our warmest thanks for this generous and seasonable gift, we beg to acknowledge our obligations to several other gentlemen, who generously offered us sites, but which were declined, because not convenient for the object in view. But we have not done with our generous benefactor. The whole proceedings are clothed with something so delightfully holy, that to dwell upon them is to elevate and purify our own hearts and affections, and thus to produce similar fruit. In due time the sacramental plate for the Church, and also for private communion with the sick, with table-cloths, napkins, and surplices, &c., all of which are very much admired for their tasteful elegance, reached us in safety. But what created still greater admiration, and still deeper feelings of gratitude, were the magnificent gifts, and their beautiful appropriation, for rejoicing on the day of the Consecration of the Church, with which these things were accompanied.— First,-The donor desires that fifty pounds sterling be presented at the Offertory on the day of the consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity, should the Holy Communion be then administered; if not, on the first occasion on which there is a Communion. Second,-That the same sum be offered to supply gifts and rejoicings for the poor on the day of consecration. Third,-That the sum of fifty pounds sterling be offered and appropriated for an Altar Cloth for the Church of the Holy Trinity. Fourth,-That the like sum of fifty pounds sterling be offered for the beautifying of the Font; or should that be completed, for any internal decoration for the more devotional observance of Divine Service. Such a complete act of charity, and so thoughtful and delicate in all its arrangements, and descending with holy foresight to the most minute things which might in any way tend to the devotional objects of the gift, is scarcely to be found in the history of the Christian Church. Wealth is indeed a blessing, when it is thus devoted to so noble a purpose as the extension of Christ's kingdom. But while we are most grateful to the donor who has

thus provided for the spiritual instruction of our poor, it . may not be out of place to mention some exertions among our own people, which have a kindred spirit, and may, by the blessing of God, provoke others to the like good works. The congregation of the township of Dunwich is composed of a few families, which are entirely rural in their manners and habits, and manifest the strongest attachment to the Church; of their zeal in her favour they have given many proofs. Though few in number, they have erected a neat Church on a plot of ten acres of land, without any assistance from other quarters. One individual, a farmer, gave eighty pounds towards its erection, another sixty pounds; while the land, and also a set of excellent books for the desk, were the donation of an aged lady of the congregation, now departed, who has left for the benefit of the Church a small legacy yet to come. They have lately built a commodious Parsonage House, and have added to their Church a handsome steeple, furnished with a large bell; and all this has been done quietly and without any bustle or apparent effort, as if they were matters of course. Is it not from this example evident that there needs only the same spirit to do the same in every populous neighbourhood throughout the Diocese?

The Church in the township of Westminster we owe to the vigorous and unwearied labours of Miss Watson, a lady who came to Canada principally with the view of establishing her nephews on land. On arriving in this township, where a purchase had been made on her behalf, she found it unprovided with religious ordinances. Her first step was to appropriate ten acres of her farm for the site of a Church, Churchyard, and Parsonage; she then appealed to her friends in England for assistance in aid of her own and her neighbours efforts, and she has now the satisfaction of beholding her exertions erowned with success in a very commodious Church with a respectable congregation. A few such persons in each District, and their waste places would soon rejoice and blossom. In the township of Malahide we have a signal proof of what may be done by a single person, whose heart is in the work. Mr. Johnson has a large family, and is not a wealthy farmer, nevertheless he resolved upon building a Church on his own farm. The Church is almost completed, as he is determined to finish it without any assistance. This he says he had on his mind when he first came into the woods and settled on his land, and was an invigorating source of encouragement which never left him; and to this he attributes his continual health and gradual progress towards independence. It was, he remarked, a great undertaking for a poor man, but he and his family have done most of the work with their own hands; and he thinks he is in better circumstances than he would have been had he made no such attempt. This shews how much good a man may do, even in situations by no means promising, when sincerely disposed and heartily labouring for the honour and service of God. A very few such men could establish and endow a parish and not feel it a burthen, but a blessing, as Mr. Johnson now does.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1847.

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First Page.

Charge delivered to the Clergy How it came about. of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Triemnial Visitation, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordination in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the 22ud August next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for Examination at the Rectory, at Cobourg, with the usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

two of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,-the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to will be altogether slighted, and religion itself be ceedings even of a society so closely united to us as take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose is fixed for Sunday, the 11th July, being the AFTER TRINITY.

It is said by Livy of Numa, the wise and pacific king of Rome, that "having, by treaties and alliances, secured the friendship of all his neighbours, and thereby removed all apprehension of danger from abroad, he made it his first aim, lest the disposition of the people, enemies and by military discipline, should, in time of tranquility, grow licentious, to inspire them with the in time or in eternity "it is a fearful thing to fall into he alludes: conceding, therefore, to his objections all fear of the gods." (Lib. 1. cap. 19.)

This is a sentiment, though coming from a heathen, well worthy the attention of Christians; for it affords a sort of independent testimony to the value of the principle grafted amongst our own earliest lessons,that the fear of God is the basis of religion, and that, where there is no tear of God, there can be neither order in society nor stability in government.

We have often said, what we believe cannot be contested, that we have no confidence in what is termed a principle of honour, as the guide of action; because that is liable to many and conflicting interpretations; it is unstable in itself; and there are passions in the human breast, and they very easily aroused, which readily pervert and master it. We have, we confidently affirm, no security for virtue, integrity or a high tone of moral feeling and action, except that great constraining and purifying principle, the fear of offending, and the desire of pleasing God. The consciousness of an all-seeing eye upon us which can penetrate into the deepest secrets of the heart,-a motive, in short, independent of and far above the mere effort to exhibit a good appearance to the world, is what alone can effectually maintain us in the path of rectitude, and ensure purity of intention and correctness of conduct.

We are often strongly impressed with feelings of surprise and pain at the apparent little compunction with which men, -even professing Christian men,violate this fundamental principle of religion, and cast away as it were, the fear of God. One practical, and we should think well understood duty, connected with and growing out of this leading principle, we often observe to be broken, in the sort of easy indifference with which the SABBATH-DAY, in all its sacredness and solemnity, is set at nought,-in the little of alarm, distress, or concern that appears to accompany the slight, neglect, and even positive and unblushing violation of this command, "Remember the Subbathday to keep it holy."

If we look into the reasons of this institution, as respects its direct benefit to ourselves, we shall find everything to make us commend the wisdom and goodness of Him who established it, and everything to aggravate the sin of doing it dishonour. And if, in the old time before us, the crime of "greatly polluting" Satire loses its effect when it is not exhibited in the Sabbaths" of the Lord, was one avowed and leading cause of the infliction of national judgments, we can hardly, in these times, hope to escape similar visttations, when the same contempt of God's appointments is unhappily so notorious. We cannot wonder if, when by persons holding influential stations in society, and even by the highest functionaries in the land, this solemn command of the Most High is not unfrequently violated, we cannot wonder if, upon such manifestations of indifference to truth and duty, a Christian people look quietly and complacently on, there should be sooner or later an outpouring of the Divine anger, and, if lesser visitations will not restrain the evil, the infliction of blight, famine, and pestilence. The Sabbath-day and its scrupulous and religious observance, is designed to shew and maintain an universal recognition of our allegiance to, and dependence upon, God; and when it is recklessly violated or treated with indifference, it is a practical denial of God's existence, or the indication at least of the Epicurean belief, that He is indifferent to the affairs of this lower world and to the conduct of His creatures.

How jealous the Almighty was of the observance of the Sabbath, is evident from the fearful penalties annexed by his own authority to its violation. We are informed that it was unlawful to gather even the daily allowance of manna during the period of that holy rest, and that a double portion was vouchsafed, and must be collected, on the preceding day; and we have an account given us of an individual who was, according to the injunction of the law, stoned to death. because he was found gathering a few sticks for domestic purposes, in contravention of that law, on the Sabbath-day.

Although we are certainly not to consider that the same literal strictness is exacted from Christians in reference to the sanctity of this day of rest,-for in many points the severity of the Law was tempered by ildness of the Gospel,-we cannot but believe that, in general spirit, the obligations to maintain the sacredness of the Sabbath hold good. We may, without impiety, attend even on the Lord's day to the necessary duties of life; and conscience may here sufficiently supply the rule by which those duties are to the recreation find its appropriate time and place, and ably consider it no violation of the Sabbath to prepare the country. our daily rood; but when that holy day is turned into one of feasting and rejoicing,—when it is selected as a day for the entertainment of friends, because it is a day of leisure and repose from business,-this, surely, is in contradiction to the spirit and meaning of the vice at King's College Chapel. As he avows that he tors were "women and children." Alas! for the commandment. It is secularizing that holy day, -- it entered what he knew to be a place of Divine worship, boasted refinement of British mothers, and wives, and to and fastening them upon the great Author of our a service which, to be appreciated at all, must be the gladiatorial combats of the Amphitheatre. being. It is robbing others as well as ourselves of the entered into as an act of worship to Almighty God .- feminine as were the scenes there enacted, there was benefit and intention of that blessed rest; it is impos- We are informed, indeed, that there was a person at at least a shading of the heroic around them. Man ing upon the man-servant and the maid-servant anxiety, the College Chapel on the evening be specifies, who fought with man for life, and the victor was rewarded, trouble and toil, when they are entitled, like ourselves, had not even the good manners (to say no more) to and the vanquished, sometimes at least, was spared.

and improvement of the soul. The cessation of the common occupations of life,-Yet who can deny that Sunday travelling, especially man!

been so pressing, and, as they deem it, so important, Virgin Mary," !!! which, we need scarcely say, is an a portion of the Rev. Mr. Cooper's pamphlet, the that they did not like to trespass upon them; and therefore, they argue, if the journey must be undertaken, it is better to save a day by making it upon one

of general rest from ordinary business. It may be, as no doubt it often is, from pure thoughtlessness that such violations of God's sacred friendly, indulgent, and liberal spirit. We have alday are made; and when that is the case, we may lowed him hitherto the utmost freedom in the use of hope that a word of exhortation now and then, will our columns; we have afforded him every facility for awaken consideration upon the real import of this the public expression of his views, whether we agreed great commandment, and cause persons to see and with him or not; but, in regard to his last letter of the feel that, in acting thus, they are sinning against the 11th June, he will forgive us, we hope, if we claim the Lord and bringing peril to their own souls. But God privilege of withholding it from our readers. Our forbid that there should be any who would wilfully and wantonly, and in the face of admonition, do such what he writes; but his last letter, to our mind, would dishonour to this holy day! If any can, with care- do harm. It does not appear to us that the matter lessness and lightness, contemplate this their grievous which he has taken in hand justifies the severe obsersin, the apprehension well may be that greater sins vations which he has made upon it; it is a matter than these will by and by be committed without comthe Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that punction and without remorse,—that the infringeone, will lead the way to the infringement of another, another community, and it is expedent, we conceive, -that step by step they will proceed to greater -except when very urgent reasons seem to require a degrees of guilt, until at last God's law and precepts different course,-to abstain from canvassing the proesteemed a vain and useless thing.

second Sunday in the month, and the Sixth Sunday from what they deem at first "little sins," to more might lead—doubtless very much against the author's marked and general transgressions of the Divine law- | wishes-to a result of which all good Churchmen will when they are brought at last, from such unhappy be extremely fearful,-they might slacken the endeabeginnings, into a low and degenerate standard of Christian feeling and action, -when all pertaining to hearted motives, of pious persons who are ready to narred from its required purity, we cannot be amazed if Divine interpositions are made for the correction of the growing evil. Or such contempt of the Divine Law let us, then, beware for our own sakes : whether the hands of the living God."

> We have often lamented the anti-christian proceeding which deprived our Legislative Assembly of the services of their Chaplain, and thus did away with the ong-established custom of commencing their weighty and important deliberations with prayer. As believers in the efficacy of all Christian ordinances when begotten and conducted in faith, we could not help attributing to the maintenance of the duty we have just referred to, in the case of our local Parliament, a soothing and sanctifying influence, -something to mitigate the coarser atmosphere of worldliness, passion, and intrigue, -something to infuse if it were but a particle of the sanctity of heavenly things into their earthly debates and resolves. Take four years of the proceedings of a House with its deliberations thus ninenced, and contrast them with an equal term where it has been neglected, and we think it will be found that the recognition of God in His might and mercy will manifest His blessing on the side on which He has been acknowledged and honoured.

We are constrained to such an observation from the belief that did that sanctifying and ennobling principle receive its becoming homage, we should be more exempt than we now are from those scenes of personal vituperation which occasionally are permitted to disgrace our Legislative Assembly. We are furnished, in the reported proceedings of the House, with a very mortifying narrative of such a scene lately, where two honourable members,-both reputed of respectable standing in society,-in the absence, we must prenume, of argument or of the immediate power of applying it, chose to try the rather remarkable patience of the House by sallies of recrimination which must have been a source of no little amazement to well-bred and sober-minded men who heard them.

It is not a matter which very nearly concerns the public, whether one honourable member is flatteringly exhibited in a portrait or not, or whether another has, or has not, evinced a professional incapacity in drafting an indictment: playful sallies upon the merits of a picture, or the flaws of a declaration, may be amu-

not pointed by elegance of diction; and our public debaters should reflect that though we may listen with pleasure and even with edification to wit and rejoinder in the temper of Martial or the vein of Pope, we turn with loathing and apprehension from the proverbial eloquence of Billingsgate. There is a malicious bitterness in the irony and satire of D'Israeli, which we cannot approve; but even the laughter which it provokes would be dehied, we think, in an English House of Commons, to such hard-featured personal abuse as rang through our Provincial Assembly on the evening

to which we have referred. We believe the talismanic name of Reform has not vet lost its potency: it may then begin the exercise of its charm and its influence in the House which professes to be the foundation and spring of our political ameliorations: we shall, hope, at least, that this legislative censorship will not be directed to the public before it has been applied, with some proofs of practical good effect, to our senators themselves. shall better respect the judgment upon our social and moral condition, when they from whom it emanates give proof that it has made its beginning at home. It will test its impartiality, if it give no equal assurance

But, in these days of calculation, we may go a step We are paying lustily by the day, nay by further. the hour, for the services of our legislators: we should be less disposed to impugn the justice of the tax, could we feel that we are getting an equivalent for it in useful legislation; and we could complacently discharge it, even if the process of legislation included nany a tedious and unprofitable discussion, provided the arguments were decently worded, though they might not be either pointed or convincing. We apprehend, that in these utilitarian and close-calculating days, the country at large will grudge the accumulation of the tax which grows up under the elaborate criticism of a Mayor's portrait, or a Queen's Council's professional deficiencies. If our legislators should any of them fancy such episodes as an alleviation it may be of mightier cares and severer discussions, let We may, for instance, justly and reason- not when it proves a moral detriment and a cost to

readers with a caricature of the Sunday Evening Ser- execution-that "a large proportion" of the spectais doing that which draws the thoughts off from the merely to gratify his curiosity, we do not suppose our daughters in the nineteenth century. Let us no more great end of its appointment, instead of alluring them readers will think his opinion very valuable respecting stigmatize the ancient Roman matron for witnessing to rest for the body and opportunity for the culture attempt the slightest conformity to the accustomed But here, Christian females gloated ghoul-like upon the rest of the farmer, or tradesman, or mechanic, or time his fellow Christians (?) were engaged in the here Christian mothers (!!) held up their young ones, professional man, from his ordinary business on this worship of their Maker: and we were informed that warm from their sheltering bosoms, to scream like holy day, - is a thing so established by custom, so this person was the reputed Editor of the Examiner. unfledged vultures at the sufferings of brother mortals; engrafted into the rules and habits of civilized society It is, therefore, not very surprising that we find him aye, brethren still, though borne down with such a in Christian lands, that it might be accounted a viola- not satisfied with prayer and considerable portions of giant mass of ignominy! Oh, is this the school at tion of common propriety and decency to break it. the word of God, but he must require the word of which the gentle virtues which make home happy are

where no necessity warrants it, is not as positive a However, it is useless to waste our thoughts or those violation of the fourth commandment, when we look of our readers on the opinions of a person who cares which constitutes the fairest blossom in the nuptial to its intention and spirit, as Sunday trading, or plant- so little for facts, as to assert that in the Evening wreath. Our heartfelt prayer is, that the hideous ing, or reaping would be; especially if such be under- Service of the Church of England (including, on the desecration of all which is lovely in the female charactaken, as is often the case, for the same reason as the day we have specified, the 10th chapter of St. Paul's ter witnessed on Tuesday, may be in time to come other would be prosecuted, to save time, and by gain- 2nd Epistle to the Corinthians) there was "not a single only a matter of history-and be referred to with ing a day to save expense. For it is too true that idea of the Gospel that was or could be gathered from shrinking wonder by the generations yet to come. the Sabbath-day is very often selected for such jour- all that was said or sung;" and that the congregation

absolute falsehood.

H. C. C., we think, has no reason to charge us with receiving his Communications—even when at variance with our own recorded opinions-in any other than a House, King Street,-the first from that quarter ment of one commandment, or it may be a portion of nected with it are known; it belongs to the affairs of the sister-Church in the United States; and, what is When a community or a nation are led on thus of still greater consequence, the reflexions of H. C. C. vours, and throw suspicion upon the really honestheavenly things becomes secularized, and soiled, and dedicate, with no parsimonious hand, their exertions and their substance to the Church of Christ. Our Correspondent acknowledges that there is a pleasing spectacle of Christian zeal and devotion displayed in the origin of the beautiful House of Prayer to which the importance which he attaches to them, let us judge, nevertheless, of the whole undertaking, in its present completed state, by the charitable rule,-"Ubi plura nitent, non ego paucis offendar maculis."

> In another column will be found a detailed account of the Execution of those wretched convicts Hamilton and Turney, reported expressly for our paper. It is suggestive of more than one remark.

> We have long been of opinion that the tendency of public executions is to degrade and brutalize the minds of the lookers-on. They acquire, so to speak, an appetite for blood, a morbid craving after an excitement created and nourished by the sight of the mental and bodily agonies of fellow-beings. Our convictions on this point have been strengthened by a perusal of the detail of the awful proceedings which our City this week witnessed. What a lamentable picture is presented in the following passage:-

"The noise made out of doors by the congregated multitude was distinctly heard in the condemned cell; and as the reporter can testify, nothing could be more incongruously revolting than the sounds of reckless levity which ever and anon fell upon the sickened ear. One would have imagined that the object which had attracted so many human beings, was one of a festive nature, such as a fair or a horse-race, instead of the entrance of two poor creatures into the 'dark valley of the shadow of Death.'"

Will any one contend, that persons who could demean themselves in such a heartless manner, had left their homes that morning under the influence of those solemn and serious feelings which alone could render the sad spectacle a medium of warning and improvement? We trow not! On such minds, the effect would almost necessarily be to blunt and petrify the finer emotions of the heart, and to create a fierce thirst for whatever was savage and revolting. It would act as the first gluttonous draught of blood to the hitherto "unfleshed" tiger!

Still we are not prepared to advocate the total abolishment of the punishment of death. The act of murder, when accompanied by such cold-blooded atrocity as marked the crimes of Turney and Hamilton, calls imperatively for a penalty of corresponding severity; -the security of society demands that such should be the case. Nor have we any sympathy for hat spurious sentimentality which wou word "death" from the pages of our Statute-book .-But with all this we cannot see the necessity why undue publicity should be given to the execution of the sentence, particularly when that publicity is productive of the demoralizing consequences above referred to. The plan adopted by more than one of the United States, has frequently struck us as being worthy of our adoption. We allude to the practice of putting capital convicts to death within the precincts of the prison where they may be confined. The only objection to which such a procedure is obnoxious, is, that a facility might thereby be afforded for the perpetration of acts of injustice and oppression. But in the States to which we have reference, such a contingency is strictly guarded against. At every execution there must be present a certain number of witnesses, drawn from certain bodies and classes of the community, specified by law, -and failing whose presence the sentence cannot be carried into effect .-Thus every necessary publicity is secured for the transaction, and the commission of illegal injustice, rendered a matter of moral impossibility.

We repeat our conviction that such a method of carrying capital punishment into effect, would be desirable in almost every point of view. The minds of the spectators would not be hardened and debauched by gazing on the struggles and contortions of a fellowcreature. The attention of the sufferer would be less liable to be drawn away from the solemn abstraction which should characterize it at the last dread hour. And the effect of the punishment upon the community at large would, without doubt, be enhanced in a very marked degree. The absence of all external appeals save perchance the tolling of a bell, which would announce the divorcement of soul and body, would leave imagination free to fashion forth ideas more impressive and telling by far than the reality could ossibly suggest. Well did the Grecian painter appreciate this component principle of the solemn and the tragic, when he drew a veil over the countenance of the miserable father at the sacrifice of his fair and loving child. Fancy invests the countenance so shrouded with emotions, which would defy the highest efforts of the most gifted pencil to depict. Might not LEGISLATURE learn here a useful lesson from

ART? We cannot refrain from expressing our sorrowful The Editor of the Examiner has been amusing his disgust at another fact stated in the account of this usages of Christian congregations, but actually re- the agonies of bound and terror-paralyzed wretches, mained sitting and looking about him during the whole unable to shun their doom even for one second. And to be acquired? Is it at such a Moloch-like altar that woman is to imbibe that precious retiring tenderness

nies, because the business of the working-days has "bowed reverently towards the altar on naming the We intend to publish, at the earliest opportunity,

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the Advertisement in connexion with VICTORIA which has appeared in our paper.

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

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. Peterborough, June 10th, 1847.

My DEAR SIR.-I herewith enclose a set of resolution My DEAR SIR,—I herewith enclose a set of resolutions passed at the meeting held pursuant to public notice, for the formation of the Colborne District Branch of the Church Society. They should have been forwarded previously, but I understood, when in Toronto, that the paper would be fully occupied for a week or two with details of the Visitation, the Report and proceedings of the Church Society, and the able and interesting charge of our Diseases.

of our Diocesan.

The Archdeacon of York and Rev. J. Shortt, met with

the delay.

I have no fears but that though our sphere of action is a small one, we shall be enabled to increase our resources considerably, advance several important local objects, and contribute more liberally to the Parent Society than we

have previously done. I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,
ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR.

The Editor of the Church. Moved by F. FERGUSON, Esq., seconded by D. GRIF-

FITH, Esq.—
1. Resolved,—That in conformity with a resolution passed unanimously at the last annual meeting of the Newcastle and Colborne Branch of the Church Society, held in Port Hope, a new Association be now formed, to be called The Colborne

District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society. Moved by Jas. Wallis, Esq., seconded by Charles WARE, Esq.—
2. Resolved,—That the Committee of Management consist f Daniel Griffith and Thomas Benson, Esqrs., for the parish

of Peterborough; Dr. Irons, of Metcalfe, and one from Lindsay to be named by the Rev. Mr. Harding, for the parish of Emily; John Langton and James Dunsford, Esqrs., for the parish of Fenelon; together with the Clergymen of the District, and the Treasurer and Secretary hereafter to be appointed. Moved by D. GRIFFITH, Esq., seconded by F. HAY-

3. Resolved,—That quarterly meetings of the Committee of Management (five of whom constitute a quorum) be held on the first Mondays in January, April, July, and October in each

year, at such time and place as may be agreed on at the previous meeting; and that the first meeting of the Committee be held in Peterborough on Monday the fifth day of July next. Moved by R. D. Rogers, Esq., seconded by George

DUNSFORD, Esq.—

4. Resolved,—That this meeting, while deploring the recent awful visitation of Divine Providence, trusts that our revered and energetic Diocesan will be pleased to take prompt measures to fill the vacancy in the ranks of the Clergy of the Colborne District.
Moved by George Dunsford, Esq., seconded by Mr.

THOS. WATKINS—
5. Resolved,—That Frederick Ferguson, Esq. be appointed Secretary of the Colborne District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society.

Moved by Charles Ware, Esq., seconded by D. GRIF-FITH, Esq.— 6. Resolved,—That Jas. Wallis, Esq. be appointed Treasure

Moved by James Wallis, Esq., seconded by George

DUNSFORD, Esq.—
7. Resolved,—That the Chairman do now vacate the Chair, and that Frederick Ferguson, Esq. be called to the same.

Moved by Daniel Griffith, Esq., seconded by Jas. WALLIS, Esq.—
8. Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to

the Rector, for the able manner in which he discharged the duties of the Chair.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter, inst received from the Rev. C. Forrest, the Missionary referred to, by a Clergyman of this city. Into the various details of arduous duty, set forth in this letter, written in a friendly confidence, we are not at liberty to enter—nor will we allude to them further than to bespeak the prayers of all who love the Lord, in behalf of our brother, that his hands may be strengthened, and his spirit refreshed by the anding consolations of the Holy Ghost the Con We transcribe so much of the letter as it is of importance for the public to know: "I send you a memorandum hurriedly taken, of the deaths, &c., at Grosse Isle since the morning of your departure. I believe you may

depend upon the correctness of my statement. June 5th [Weather, Rain and Cold.] Buried in the R. C. ground, from the ships hospital 40 Protestant ground 115 Protestant Emigrants on the Island belonging to the Church of England. Moravian. (From various causes) unascertained. June 6th, Buried in R. C. ground. Protestants on the Island belonging to the Church of England. Presbyterians ... Methodist Moravian Unascertained. ... 137 June 7th, Monday. Buried in R. C. ground. 65 Total. Protestants belonging to the Church of England (without taking into consideration a large body of Protestants who came in the afternoon.),... Presbyterians (known.)

Besides these, there are many others whom I have not found time to visit. Altogether, there are probably about 180 Protestants on the Island."

Methodist. Unascertained.

It may be useful to mention, in connection with the bove, that the number of deaths of Protestants includes those of mariners; the crews being, for the far greater part, Protestants, whatever deaths occur among them swell the number, compared with that of Roman Catholics. The Protestant nationts are dispared over the benefit. The Protestant patients are dispersed over the hospital, tents and sheds, so that they have to be found out and visited singly. The ships are boarded by the Missionary so far as time remains and opportunity is given: 40 of them being now on the station, some little idea—a very faint one after all— may be formed of the nature of the

duties devolving upon the Clergyman.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, who has been there once before, this season, went down to Grosse Isle yesterday on another visit, to render whatever services may We understand, His Lordship is likely to spend some days there.—Berean.

The Bishop of Montreal is now at Grosse Isle, where

his Lordship is engaged from morning to night in admin-istering spiritual consolation to the sick and dying emigrants who belong to the Episcopal Church. Several of the Roman Catholic Clergy are also in attend-

nce there, and we much regret to state that no less than we of these reverend gentlemen have been successively laid up with fever; but we are happy to learn that it not considered of a dangerous character.—Courier.

Sermons were preached, on Sunday the 6th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, at Point Levi and New Liverpool, in aid of the general design of the Church Society; after which collections were made amounting respectively to the sums of £3 3s. 6d., and £5 15s. 5d. On Tuesday morning last, the Rev. John Torrance, Missionary at Point Levi, went down to the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, with a view to render to the Missio ary on the spot whatever assistance might be required. The Lord Bishop returned from the Station yesterday morning. - Berean.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax Times conveys to us the distressing intelligence of the death of the Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, at the comparatively early age of 37 years. Our deceased fellow-labourer was the author of a volume of Sermons distinguished for their piety of sentiment and finished elegance of expression. His death was long expected; having been preceded by an illness of much suffering and long duration.

ORDINATION .- At an ordination held on Trinity Sunday at the Parish Church of Falmouth, by the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, Mr. Edwin Gilpin, A. B., of King's College, Windsor, was admitted to the holy order of Deacon. His Lordship preached from John xx. 21, to a numerous and attentive audience, in his usual impressive manner.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON. - ORDINATIONS. - On the 30th ultimo, (Trinity Sunday,) the Rev. Wm. N. Boyer, St. Bees College, England; the Rev. Joseph Ellwell; and the Rev. Richard Simonds, A. B., King's College, Windsor, N. S., were admitted to the order of Priests, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, in St. Anne's Chapel, and Mr. Wm. H. DeVeber, A. B., King's College, Fredericton, was ordained a deacon.—St. John, F.B., Courier.

Arrival of the Cambria.

(From the N. Y. Albion.) By the Cambria we have our London files to the 3rd instant.

The intelligence of the most material importance by this ressel, is the rapid fall in corn and breadstuffs. Wheat is quoted from 88s. to 94s. per quarter, and Indian Corn at 63s. This rapid decline, so very unexpected, has arisen from several causes. First, In consequence of three weeks remarkable and unusually fine weather, such as has not been known for a long The Archdeacon of York and Rev. J. Shortt, met with an accident on their way and were obliged reluctantly to return; an unforeseen circumstance also detained Mr. Kennedy, so that in consequence of the melancholy death of Mr. Fidler, and Mr. Harding's severe illness, I was the only member of the Clerical body present.

I would have adjourned the meeting had I received in two days and the Archdeacon's letter, or conjectured the cause of the delay.

Eagle First, In consequence of three weeks remarkable and unusually fine weather, such as has not been known for a long series of years. Not only was the weather fine and dry, but warm withal, the thermometer having reached 88 degrees on the 31st of May, in London. Secondly, In consequence of the weather, such as has not been known for a long series of years. Not only was the weather fine and dry, but warm withal, the thermometer having reached 88 degrees on the 31st of May, in London. Secondly, In consequence of the having reached 88 degrees on with that cereal. Thirdly, The early vegetation of the season has enabled the farmer to put his cattle on green food, thereby diminishing the consumption of green food, thereby has enabled the farmer to put his cattle on green food, thereby diminishing the consumption of grain. Fourthly, In the rotation of crops, many of the large farmers have, this season, deducted one year, usually given to the lands for clover, in order to avail themselves of a grain crop. Fifthly, A very high manuring has been resorted to, in order to make the land more productive. Sixthly, There being the same favourable expectation of good and early crops on the continent, the demand for grain in the English market for the supply of France, Belgium, and other countries, has much diminished. Seventhly, All these causes combined have induced the speculators to bring forth their hordes, and to sell them without further delay-thus forth their hordes, and to sell them without further delay—thus to a certain extent glutting the market. Perhaps, moreover, the example set by the Queen in using the flour called seconds, and limiting the consumption of bread to a pound per diem, has had its effects. These are some of the causes assigned for the sudden fall in prices, by Bell's Weekly Messenger, one of the best informed papers on such subjects in England. Should then the favourable weather continue, prices will not regain their former his hours. rmer high figure.

In Ircland, however, we regret to see that the potatoe disease

as reappeared among the new crops of that vegetable.

A long and interesting debate took place in the House of

but it is clear that the ministers do not intend to fall into any plan of a general or extensive emigration. The determination adopted by Lord John Russell, to consult the respective colo-

nies is, pearhaps, a good one.

A pamphlet has been put forth by Lord Ashburton on the subject of the currency, particularly regarding the operation of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Act, passed in 1844. The policy of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Act, passed in 1844. The policy of restricting paper issues of the Bank of England corresponding to the diminution of its stock of specie, is much doubted by practical men, and the pamphlet of Lord Ashburton touches mainly upon this point. If it shall be found that this restrictions are the striction of t tive policy is unsound, and must be changed, it will materially shake public confidence in the infallibility of Sir Robert Peel's nancial abilities.

Mr. O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, has paid the debt of nature. He had reached Genoa on his way to Rome, and was there arrested with the disease which terminated his existence. Diarrhoa set in, and subsequently congestion of the brain, and he expired on Saturday night the 15th of May. He refused to take medicine, and the medical treatment was therefore limited Mr. O'Connell gave directions that his body be sent to Ire-

and, and his heart to Rome.

The Dr. Duff mentioned, is an English physician of some

for twelve. The Bill passed under a protest from the Marquess

of Londonderry.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia has arrived in Engand on a visit, and has been presented to her Majesty.

Lord Cochrane, now the Earl of Dundonald, has been stored to the Order of the Bath, which honour was taken from him for his alleged participation in the noted stock-jobbing affair, which took place in 1814. He was at the same time deprived of his rank in the navy, but that was restored to him

by the late king, William the Fourth. by the late king, withan the Fourier Great preparations are making for the ensuing General Elec-tion, but these preparations have no distinctive character as on former occasions. Sir R. Peel has so broken up and dispersed politics of the next Parliament. A great number of the old members will retire; and it is supposed that Mr. Roebuck will ose his seat for Bath, as he will be opposed by no less a perso than Lord Ashley. He is disliked by the present Cabinet; and Lord John Russell not long since told him, in the House of Commons, that such would be his fate. His extreme ultraism and irritable disposition are the alleged causes of the dislike.

The celebrated Dr. Chalmers has also paid the debt of nature. In him the Free Church of Scotland has lost its great light, but his name, as a divine and a great and distinguished man, will go down with honour to posterity. Dr. Chalmers was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 31st of May, at Edinburgh. He was in his seventieth year.

The dissensions between the Queen of Spain and her husband

have broken out afresh, and it is reported that her majesty has conjured the Pope to annul their marriage. Queen Christina, it is said, has proceeded to Rome to implore his Holiness not to interfere in the matter. This is a sad issue to the Spanish marriage intrigue, and Louis Philippe, we fear, has much to

Colonial.

EXECUTION. (Reported for The Church.)

On the morning of Tuesday last, those miserable men, Turney and Hamilton, underwent the dreadful punishment with which the law visits the crime of murder. From the moment he received sentence, Hamilton ap-

pears to have abandoned the most remote hope of life, pears to have applied himself in a becoming manner to prepare for the momentous change which awaited him.— At his committal to prison, his religious knowledge seemed to be of a very limited and imperfect character, as must have been anticipated from the careless dissolute manner in which (as he admitted) the greater portion of his years had been spent. By a diligent use, however, of the means of grace, to which he had access during his confinement, a marked change was wrought upon him; and we are assured by one of his spiritual advisers, that so far as man could form a judgment, there is every reason to believe that he died a sincere and pardoned penitent. There was nothing of the wild-fire of enthusiasm in his expressions; he repeatedly confessed that his main sorrow arose from his having sinned against God; and in the most unequivocal manner he declared, that all his hopes for salvation were built upon the truth that Christ had made a full and sufficient satisfaction for his sins.

Turney being a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Moreis maintained that if the President were succeed to give approach to give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could possess any information to the prejudice of other by would be enabled equally to compete, nor could any alto dreaded influence, of which they had heard, be exercised to succeed the deposit took.

He denied that if the President were succeed to give private notice of the intentions of the government was altogether groundless. In buying exchange all the would be enabled equally to compete, nor could any any dreaded influence, of which they had heard, be exercised to succeed the declared of the distance of the means assured to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to any party. The idea the could not give any advantage to an had been spent. By a diligent use, however, of the means of grace, to which he had access during his confinement, sufficient satisfaction for his sins.

Turney being a member of the Roman Catholic Church,

we are unable to give any particulars touching his reli-gious experiences. This much, however, we may say, that his demeanour throughout was quiet and decorous, at least latterly; and Hamilton, who frequently had acess to his fellow-sufferer's cell, occasionally read to him portions of the devotional works in his possession, to which Turney paid marked attention, and often requested that he would repeat his labours of love. The anxiety which Hamilton expressed for the eternal welfare of his comrade in misery, was highly creditable to him, and afforded a proof among others that his own convictions were the result of the Holy Spirit's operations.

On Monday afternoon Turney's young wife and infant child, were permitted to take their last farewell of him, and the scene was distressing beyond description. An eye witness informs us that, though conversant with many uch situations, the wild hysterical grief of the poor creature who was so soon to be made a widow, exceeded any-thing which had ever before fallen under his observation. this occasion, Hamilton, with a humane forgetfulness of his own predicament, went into the cell occupied by the unhappy rair, and did his best to console the almost frenzied woman. Turney displayed a decent firmness during the interview, and parted with comparative com-

posure his wife and child.

Mr. Ferrie was of opinion that two such important and the greatest bank in the arthur of the greatest bank in the (at whose ministrations Hamilton had been an occa-

sional attendant), the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, of the Established Church of Scotland, and Mr. Stewart, a Scripture-reader, visited Hamilton in his cell, and found him composed and resigned to his dreadful doom. He stated that he had slept pretty well during the preceding night, and that his waking intervals had been occupied with prayers to the Most High for pardon and support. He repeated his conviction that the record of his iniquities nad been blotted out in the blood of Jesus; and with tremulous earnestness his anxious hope that he would meet the victim of his crime in a better world that day In the course of the morning he requested Mr. Macgeorge In the course of the morning he requested Mr. Macgente to convey a warning message to the congregation under that gentleman's charge, to the majority of whom he had been well known. "Tell them," said he, "that as a dying man I beseech them to be regular in their attendance at Church; to be diligent in prayer and reading the Bible; and to shun Taverns, particularly on the Sunday." He also added, "I feel convinced that if I had prayed to God the state of the said of the s on the morning of my crime, I never would have committed it.

I was left to myself because I neglected to ask His grace.

This was said in accents of tremulous earnestness which left no room to doubt the heartfelt sincerity of the

Having dressed himself in the grave-clothes in which he was to suffer, without any apparent diminution of firmness, and partaken of some slight refreshment at the suggestion of Mr. Macgeorge, he declared that he was fully prepared to meet his end, adding, "I have been hard to be a support of the su thinking all this morning that the punishment I am about to suffer is not nearly so severe as what I deserve." He then called two of the Turnkeys who had charge of them, and after thanking them warmly for all their hindress. after thanking them warmly for all their kindness, presented them with a book and his spectacles as tokens of remembrance. The men were affected to tears when they took leave of the prisoners. He likewise expressed his sense of gratitude for the humane manner in which he had been treated by the Sheriff, Mr. Kidd, and the other officials expressed the obligations under which he other officials, expressed the obligations under which he lay to his spiritual advisers, and stated that he had derived much comfort both from the sermon and the conversation of the Rev. H. J. Grasett on the preceding Sunday.

It may be here mentioned that the noise made out of literature heard.

doors by the congregated multitude was distinctly heard in the condemned cell; and as the reporter can testify, nothing could be more incongruously revolting, than the sounds of reckless levity which ever and anon fell upon the sickened ear. One would have thought that the object which had attracted so many human beings was one of a festive nature, such as a fair, or a horse-race, instead of the entrance of two poor creatures into the "dark valley of the shall a fair." of the shadow of death."
Shortly before ten o'clock the Sheriff attended by his

Shortly before ten o'clock the Sheriff attended by his deputy entered the ward, and conducted the doomed-ones to the Jailor's office, where they were pinioned by two closely-masqued executioners. Both the culprits stood the trying operation with firmness—though in Hamilton's case it was evident that nature quailed a little before this ignominious forerunner of a violent death.

Turney, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Kerwin, R. C. F., and Hamilton, by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, then proceeded to the platform, which was erected on the top of the prison wall facing the west. Turney first ascended the fatal stage, his fellow sufferer having expressed a

Commons on the 1st instant, on a motion made by Lord Lincoln on the subject of Emigration to the British Colonies. The motion was supported by Mr. Gregory and by Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Gregory's speech we are unable to find room for to-day; but it is clear that the ministers do not intend to fall into any

of tone and gesture.

During this time Turney was addressing the assen multitude. He stated that his first step in the pathway of crime, consisted in stealing a shilling from his mothers and that he frequently on subsequent occasions rothis friends, without the slightest suspicion resting him as the perpetrator. Biggins he fully exonerate from the charge he brought against him of bearing at part in the murder and robbery of McPhillips, declaring the stated exclusive the charge of the property of the point rasted exclusive the charge of the property of the point rasted exclusive the charge of the property of the prope in the most emphatic manner that the guilt rested exion sively upon himself. He alluded to a written confession which he had made of all his crimes, and that in all promises with an exist and that in with an which he had made of all his crimes, and that in with an bability it would be soon published; concluding with an expression of hope that God would prove a guardian to his wife and child. The culprit here seemed strongly affected, and for the first time was observed to shed tears. Several persons in the crowd called out—" Keep up your spirits Turney, and die like a man." Surely such tears were no proof of a want of becoming manhood.

Hamilton, who had been standing for some time on the

were no proof of a want of becoming manhood.

Hamilton, who had been standing for some time on the scaffold, then came forward to the front of the platform, and in few words declared that his sentence was just—that he had been a great sinner—but trusted his transgressions were fully pardoned.

were fully pardoned.

The halters and caps were then adjusted by the exect The Dr. Duff mentioned, is an English physician of some eminence residing at Genoa.

The Earl of Clarendon, as we anticipated two weeks since, has received the appointment of Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland, vacant by the death of the Earl of Besborough.

Ireland feels the benefit of a reduction in the price of grain, but destitution has done its fatal work. Fevers continue to a frightful extent, and deaths are very numerous. Fever also prevails in Liverpool, Manchester, and many of the large towns prevails in Liverpool, Manchester, and many of the large towns in England.

Were fully pardoned.

The halters and caps were then adjusted by the exect tioners, and the culprits having assumed a kneeling position, commenced to offer up their last prayers for merely in the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the dr

in England.

Our military readers will rejoice to see that medals have at last been granted to the survivors of the Peninsular army, and indeed to the troops engaged in all the important actions fought from the beginning of the war in 1792. The same bonour is granted to the navy.

The limited Enlistment Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords, and has ere this become a law. A man can now enlist in the infantry for ten years, and in the cavalry for twelve. The Bill passed under a protest from the Marquess astice to mention that these active publishers had a to the British Colonist, within a very short time after the

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Condensed from various sources.) The roll of the House was called over, and several were excused on the grounds of illness or business.

was offered for the absence of the Hon. John Macdon
on the motion of Mr. Morris, a committee was appoint

westigate the cause.

Mr. Ferguson then rose and said he had a conscien to discharge. He thought it was, at the least, awkward the same individual should not only be President, but the mactive and most influential of the Directors of one of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of one of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of one of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of one of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of one of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of one of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and mactive and most influential of the Directors of the mactive and machine important banking institutions in the Province, and also the President, and, with that, be a member of Executive Could by which he would be put in possession of a knowledge of whole monetary transactions of the province, of all that could be given the bank with which he was connected an analysis and analysis are the reverse over all similar institutions in the province. tend to give the bank with which he was connected as It and advantage over all similar institutions in the province.

a subject which he had no personal pleasure in dwelling on the should, therefore, content himself with reading his motion of the should therefore, content himself with reading his motion to the honourable gentleman himself, the impropriety, constitutional point of view, of a member of his Executive Council being at the same time the President of a bank.

The motion and address being read from the Chair, a silent content of the president of a bank.

for some seconds ensued.

Mr. Morris said that, before speaking, he would like refirmuch to hear other honourable gentlemen express their sentrements.

ents.

Mr. Irving did not object to the appointment referre

any personal grounds, but he considered it as an al atone for the recent removal of the Government dep the bank of which the honourable gentleman was Pres Mr. Hamilton did not believe that it was the opini Mr. Hamilton did not believe that it was the oppeople of Upper Canada, that this appointment would be
respect, prejudicial to the public interests. If there is
precedents at home, there were here. In the Parlia
Upper Canada they had seen the hon. Mr. Allan, Pres
the bank of Upper Canada, also a member of the Goret
and he had never heard a word against the appointmen
Dunn, also a very large stockholder in a bank, had
office of Receiver-General, nor did he ever hear a word

Mr. Morris maintained that if the President were so bast

when those circumstances had ceased to exist.

of Montreal, when the government was engaged in
monetary operations, had made propositions so liberal at
rous that they had no hesitation in renewing their con
with it. There was and is no wish to exclude. Thet
has been; the anxiety has always been to distribute
mong both traces, honores, and it is the state of the control of the co

mong both races, honours, profits, and responsibilit Joseph was the only person connected with the Parl Upper Canada, before the union, unprovided for. but he was compensated in some shape or other. The ponding officer in the Parliament of Lower Canada, man of immense wealth, received a pension, while M a man of moderate means, was thrown on the wide out a shilling. Lord Sydenham had given him a dis

rance of an office of equivalent value to that from which dismissed; and, but for the death of that nobleman, the be no doubt the promise would long before now have filled. The same promise had been made by Sir Char —it was on record, and could be shown to exist, had again been recognised by Lord Netcalfe; and Government thought it was much better that a man of should be employed, and earn his salary, than be pen that the country of the countr like others. To conclude; he could not imagine that pointment of the Pressident of the bank of Montreal

Executive Councillor, were incompatible.

Mr. Neilson did not think the connection of the hon, gentle-man with the bank of Montreal was sufficient to warrant any interference with the appointment. It would not become the house, on so slight grounds, to object to the exercise of the pre-

of the Es-art, a Serip-found him He stated eding night, upied with apport. He is iniquities and with the would did that day.

Macgeorge ation under hom he had at as a dying ttendance at the Bible; enday." He ayed to God committed it.

His grace."
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rings was one race, instead adark valley

ended by his doomed-ones ioned by two culprits stood in Hamilton's the before this

ge, then pro-on the top of first ascended g expressed as p a prayer on as accordingly great fervour

the assembled the pathway on his mother, as one roted to resting upon the paring act of the paring act of the paring act of the paring with an arguardian to emed strongly to she tears. Freeze up your rely such tears one. The paring of the platform, was just—that

transgression

by the execu-kneeling posi-yers for mercy, fell, and they ies of eternity!

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ch his life ed forthwith in lfour. It is there had a finale, as an extent time after t

MENT.

iday, June 11.

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impropriety, interpretation of his Executive to fa bank. the Chair, a silend

e would like relative express their senti-

rogative of the Crown.

Mr. Ferguson said Mr. Hamilton had gone to the bright days of Sir Francis Bond Head for his precedent, and there he was content to leave him. But besides the prominent objection to the union of banking and ministerial duties in the same individual. The minister would be aware of the probable demand for dicounts and the rate they might rule, and the buying and selling stock in constitutions. ling stock, in consequence of any great government operations, such as the construction of fortifications, and the fitting out and moving of troops. In the case of any great provincial preparations of any kind, he might, if so disposed, (though he was sure that the honourable individual in question would not—it was only the principle he contended for) use such knowledge to his advantage of the contended for th his advantage as a banker. Mr. Neilson's argument he considered quite inadmissible. He had no objection to the use of the prerogative of the crown, but it was their privilege, to use the vulgar phrase, "to overhaul it."

Hamilton said he did not see what the government had to do with either buying or selling stock. Mr. Crooks spoke at some length against the motion, but

Mr. Ferrier had given the matter great attention, and, with some knowledge of banking operations, was sure that it was quite impossible for any evils to arise of the kind apprehended. So far as he could learn the opinion of the public of Montreal, appointment had ever given greater satisfaction than that of his honourable friend. With respect to government exchange, every bank had an opportunity of giving the highest price for it.

The motion being put, was then negatived by 15 votes to 4, the minority consisting of Messrs. de Boucherville, Ferguson,

Friday, 18th June. The Hon. Mr. Neilson's resolutions were not negatived in the Upper House, as we inndvertently stated; the debate was adjourned to yesterday at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Morris moved that the adjourned to yesterday at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Morris moved that the question be postponed on the ground of insufficient notice and the absence of several of the members; this motion was negatived and the debate continued at great length. The tesolutions were then put seriatim; the first six were carried by divisions of 11 to 9. On the 7th the Speaker moved an amendment omitting the word "legislation," observing that as it stood it was incorrect in fact, a censure on the Ministry and an affront to the head of the Government. Mr. Sullivan admitted that it was a censure on the Ministry, but strongly denied that it reflected on His Excellency; the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 11 to 8. The question being then put on the adoption of the resolution as amended, 10 voted for, and 10 against it, and the Speaker gave his casting vote for its rejection. The remaining resolutions were then disposed of in

rejection. The remaining resolutions were then disposed of in the same way. Mr. Morris then moved that, the sting being taken out of the resolutions, and those which had passed having no significancy without those that were rejected, the whole be expunged from the journals; this motion was also carried by 11 voices, including the Speaker's, against 10.

No business of importance was transacted in the Lower House, and it adjourned early.

The main purport and design of these resolutions are embodied in the two following:

Sth.—That the inhabitants of Canada, in favour of whom the stipulation.

Sth.—That the inhabitants of Canada, in favour of whom the stipulations and provisions of the Capitulations, Treaties, and Statutes aforementioned, although forming the great majority of the late Province of Lower Canada, and probably a majority of the whole Province, by the apportionment of the tepresentation are precluded from returning a fair proportion of representatives, and have only one member in the Executive Council who may be supposed to have a community of interests and feelings with the said inhabitants, which Council at present consists of NINE members.

9th.—That this state of things endangers the rights, liberties, and privileges generated to the descendents of the first

ties, and privileges guaranteed to the descendents of the first settlers of Canada, by the aforementioned Capitulations, Treaties, and Acts of Parliament, and tends to weaken their confidence in the security of those Institutions, their affection for which has so materially contributed to the preservation of Canada, as a part of the British dominions.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Badgley (Attorney General East) replied that it was

e intention of the Ministers to include the County of Ottawa in the general Bill of Judicature.

Mr. Merritt inquired the intention of the Ministry on the equalization of the Ministry on the equalization. and by the River St. Lawrence.

Mr. Cayley replied, it was the intention of the Ministry to

e, at what interest, and for what object.

Mr. Merritt then moved an Address to his Excellency for a

od, and the interest on the same.

Mr. Chabot's Address to His Excellency, respecting the samigrant sheds at Quebec, was postponed till next week.

Mr. Chabot then made inquiry respecting an amendment of the Lower Canada Education Act, as to the amendment of the Lower Canada; and also, respecting roads in

Le Lower Canada Education Act, as to the amendment of the funicipal Act of Lower Canada; and, also, respecting roads in Canada.

Mr. Badgley would be prepared to reply to the hon. member aext week; to which date the inquiry was deferred.

Mr. Stewart's (of Bytown) Bill, to construct a Railroad from Carrillon to Grenville, was postponed. Also the bill of the same purpose, to Iucorporate the Bytown and Ottawa Railroad And Navigation Company.

Mr. Sherwood replied, it was the intention of the Ministry to propose an alteration of the Bankrupt Laws as at present existing.

Mr. Laurin moved the second reading of a Bill to organize the Notaria P.

e Notarial Profession in Lower Canada. Mr. Laurin made some observations in support of his ad-ess, setting forth the necessity of elevating the dignity of the Areas, setting forth the necessity of elevating the dignity of the Notarial Profession, by securing it against the intrusion of ignorant members; and the still greater necessity of protecting the public against the injury inflicted by incompetent Notaries. The responsibility attaching to Notarial duties, the great injury which must be inflicted by the blundering of an ignorant practitioner on the client who employed him, and the ease with which the most ignorant and inefficient person night at present enter the profession; and added some remarks on the mode by which all difficulty arising from the examination into the attainments of a candidate for the honours of the profession was at ents of a candidate for the honours of the profession was

present eluded. The Bill having been read, was referred to Select Committee, with only one dissentient voice.

Mr. Stewart's Bill to Incorporate Bytown having been read, It was more than the stewart of t was moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Dickson, the Speaker should leave the chair, and the House should having taken the chair, the bill was read in committee and

The Speaker having returned to the chair,

Mr. Laurin's bill, to repeal, in part, ordinances relating to
inter roads, was read for the second time, The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, 16th June. Mr. McDonnell, of Dundas, moved for the referring of the Petition of Thomas Moss, praying for damages, to a select

Mr. Robinson objected to the referring of the Petition, on sed that this case should be referred to the arbitrators; again, this case was not settled, and it was to ascertain if this

tention of the Government to introduce a bill, within a few the Petitioner in the present case would be allowed to go before the arbitrators without the consent of the Government.

In this set in accordance with the advice of physicians, to remove his family to Canada last autumn, the Board of Education for Upper Canada, in its auxiety to open the Normal School with the least possible delay, offered to pay his passage out and back again—with a view to bring his family to Canada in money. He asked, 'Where am I to find the money?'

Col. Prince thought such a bill would be a very salutary one,

referred to a select committee; it was not a matter in which Government was interested.

Mr. Aylwin stated that he objected to the Petition being referred; it was one which ought to have been brought before the Government, and then, if the decision of the Executive was unfavourable to the petitioner he might be allowed to pursue the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream from which permission was requested to draw water was a tributary to the St. Charles, a river that was important to the mercantile interest of Quebec. He should therefore opppose every attempt to draw of the waters of any of the tributaries of the St. Charles, even although, as in the present case, they the St. Charles, even although, as in the present case, they should not be navigable rivers.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Lafontaine inquired of the members of the Administration, why the the late ministerial correspondence was not laid

on the table of the Upper House.

Mr. Cayley stated that certain papers which were necessary for the perfecting of the correspondence, had only been received yesterday, and that the translations of certain papers was incoryesterday, and that the translations of certain papers was incorrect and did not convey the meaning that was intended by the Hon. Mr. Caron; that gentleman's corrections had only been received yesterday. The papers would therefore, be laid on the

table, in a few days.

Mr. Christie stated that he had read a report in the papers that negociations were being carried on by the Ministry. He should like to know if it were true.

Mr. Attorney General Sherwood stated, the Ministry were not cognizant of any negociations going on, in any way with any parties in opposition. It was in fact perfectly untrue.

Mr. Aylwin, in moving for the production of papers relative to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, remarked that the Executive had been charged with great neglect. He said that it was his intention to have moved for a Committee of Management of the House, to carry on the affairs of Grosse Isle, for it was unjust to the liberality of the Home Government that such a state of suffering should be allowed to exist at the Quarantine station; sufferings, he believed, greater than that experienced by the first settlers of Canada; but on the request of hon. members opposite, he should defer it till the papers were laid on the table.

Mr. Solicitor General Cameron said, that every thing that could be done had been done, as would appear when the papers

could be done had been done, as would appear when the papers were laid on the table.

Dr. Nelson stated, that for himself, he could not see how the

Government could wash themselves of the gross neglect which was laid on them.

Mr. Robinson said he could not deny that great distress

Mr. Robinson said he could not deny that great distress existed; but for this, he did not think that the Government were to blame. As soon as the large number that had arrived were known to be on the way up, he had been vested by the Government, with full power to provide all accommodation necessary. He had, therefore, had erected, with the greatest possible haste, a building, 140 feet long, by 25 feet broad; in the course of a few days 2 more buildings would be ready.—A building known as the Rope-walk, has been leased. Last night, there was plenty of accommodation.

might, there was plenty of accommodation.

Mr. Cayley regretted that such hostility was manifested by the opposite side of the Executive, on every occasion that presented itself. The Government could not expect the great influx of Emigrants which had taken place; it could not, therefore, be expected, that they should adopt measures in anticipation. In reference to the Government providing accommodation and food for the emigrants, he did not think it was the sole duty of the Government, but that the people of Quebec and Montreal, ought to have gone hand in hand with them. In reference to so large a number sleeping out of the sheds, he said that he did not wonder at all, it was no more than he should do in the same case; that families apparently healthy, should prefer not to go where they would become sick. He stated that the arrangements were not confined to Montreal, but scattered over the different ports westward. He did not think that the providing for the emigrants would press so heavily on the wealthy inhabitants of Montreal, as it would on the settlers in the western part of the Province where the Emigrants would have to spend the winter. flux of Emigrants which had taken place; it could not, therefore,

Advancing such claims.

Mr. Stewart (Bytown) inquired as to the intention of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the line of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the line of t Mr. Price moved an Address to his Excellency for corres-

pondence relative to the Indian Department; in so doing, he observed that he considered he had a duty to perform to our Indian brethren, who, if they did not share our sympathies, certainly ought to do so. He then gave a brief description of the facts of the case of Col. Jarvis, and alluded to the reports the Cayley replied, it was the intention of the Ministry to oduce a Bill for the equalization of duties, at least to a great at, which bill would be shortly forthcoming; and, as it and Ireland in the Excellency's Speech; and they ought not to enter into any description of its details.

Attorney Gen. Sherwood introduced a bill to amend the between principal, agent, and hocker which was nostward. antil Monday week.

And or the first description of the first descripti Mr. Sherwood's Bill to give a remedy to Executors in certhe subject.

Research was also postpound to the support of the subject.

the cases, was also postponed to the same date.

Mr. Cayley would not say whether Colonel Jarvis was inMr. Merritt moved an Address to His Excellency for a
defendent of the amount of money expended on public works.

So an account of the the converted public works. n account of debts contracted for public works, at what money to his own use, and was not a defaulter in the true sense money to his own use, and was not a defauter in the truesense of the word. He (Mr. Cayley) considered that Colonel Jarvis Mr. Merritt then moved an Address to his Excellency for a stement of the outstanding debentures of £1,500,000 of debt, elading the object for which the loan had been made, the pedd, and the interest on the same wards what he had done with it.

wards what he had done with it.

Mr. Thompson made an inquiry of the Ministry respecting the Crown Lands Department.

Mr. Sherwood replied that the Ministry would take the measures necessary to make the Crown Lands Department as effi-

Mr. Aylwin moved a Bill to amend the Act of the Mr. Cayley, seconded by Mr. Badgeley, moved that his Excellency's Speech be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, of the whole. Aylwin moved a Bill to amend the Act 9th Vic. cap. 5.

The following Circular has been transmitted to us from the

NORMAL SCHOOL .- - NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOKS. Circular from the Chief Superintendent to the Wardens of

Districts in Upper Canada. EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 17th June, 1847. Sir :- I have the honour to call the attention of the Municipa

Council of the —— District to the Circular of the 4th of Aug's 1846, addressed by the Board of Education to the Municipal 1846, addressed by the Board of Education to the Municipal Councils of Upper Canada, submitting to the consideration of each Council the propriety and advantage of selecting and aiding one or more meritorious young men from each District to attend a course of Instruction in the contemplated Provincial Normal School for the training of School Teachers. To the circular referred to, the Honorable Council of the —— District returned a favourable answer. I beg now, at the request of the Board of Education, to offer a few explanatory remarks as to the unforeseen and unavoidable occurrences which have delayed the opening of the Normal School, and the terms on which candidates for School teaching will be received and instructed.

The delay in opening the Normal School has been occasion by severe and protracted affliction in the family of the gentlein whom the Commissioners of National Education, in Ire land had recommended as the Head Master of the Normal School for Upper Canada-a gentleman who was invited by the ground that it was a claim that was settled; at least such appeared to be the case from the minutes of the board of works.

Mr. Ar. France of the referring of the Petition, on School for Upper Cannata a ground from Edinburgh to Dublin, twelve years ago, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities are good as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities are good as a good account of his superior qualifications and abilities are good as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities are good as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go McDonnell, of Dundas, said that the Government had that this. sight of the Model Schools and the instruction of the Masters in-training in the Practice of Teaching in the great Normal School in Dublin. When the gentleman in question found Case, that he wished to refer this petition.

Attorney General Sherwood stated, that it was the in
himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, to himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, the himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, the himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, the himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, the himself unable, in accordance with the advice of physicians, the himself unable, and the himself unable, and the himself unable, the himself unable, and the himself

after the close of the first session of the Normal School; but the illness of his wife was too severe to admit of his absence from home. The month of April was then fixed upon as the period for his removal to Canada; but, unfortunately, at that the bill would embrace from home. The month of April was then fixed upon as the period for his removal to Canada; but, unfortunately, at that the bill would embrace from the was before the House hat session.

Mr. Attorney General Sherwood stated, that the bill would embrace frat case as well as any other of a fike nature.

The motion was lost on a division.

Mr. Drummond moved for the referring of the Petition of Michael Scott, praying that he may be allowed to turn part of the River Lorette to the use of his mill, to a select committee;

Mr. Aylein objected to the referring of the Petition to a select committee; he thought it ought to be referred to the committee; he thought it ought to be referred to a select committee; it was not a matter in which Government was interested.

Mr. Drummond could see no objection to the Petition being referred to a select committee; it was not a matter in which Government was interested.

Mr. Aylein stated that he objected to the Petition being referred; it was one which ought to have been brought before the Government, and then, if the decision of the Executive was funfavourable to the petitioner he might be allowed to pursue the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. The first season of the Mr. Drummal Schools referred to a select committee; and the period for his removal to Canada; but unfortunately, at that the limits the period for his removal for submitting to a surgical operation which would prevent her removal for several must be decision of the Petition of the School as a select committee; which was too several from home. The motion and is differed to the missing

termined to admit Pupil teachers to the advantages of the Normal School, are more favourable than those which were intimated in the circular of the board above referred to. The following are the resolutions of the board, which I have been requested to communicate for the information of the Council over which you have been selected to preside:

"Resolved—That, I. In consequence of the inability of the Head Master to proceed to Canada, so as to open the Normal School in July next, the opening of the Institution be postponed

School in July next, the opening of the Institution be postponed until as early in Autumn as practicable.

"2. Every candidate for admission into the school, in order to his being received, must comply with the following conditions:—(1) He must be 16 years of age. (2) He must produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by the Clergyman or Minister of the religious denomination of which he is a member. (3) He must be able to read and write intelligibly, and be acquainted with the simple rules of arithmetic. (4) He must declare, in writing, that he intends to devote himself to the profession of teaching school, and that his object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify himself better for the important duties of that profession. (Other students, not candidates for school-teaching, to be admitted, without signing a a document of their intention to become teachers, on paying

of the Legislature, the power of the Council is limited, as heretofore, in respect to levying the assessments necessary for the
erection of school-houses; but, I have reason to believe, that
this, together with some other defects in the School Act, will
be remedied during the present Session of the Legislature, and
that the Council will be invested with discretionary power on
matters so vital to the interests of Education.

The Council has been heretofore apprized, that the Board of
Education have recommended the use of the school books prepared and published by the National Board of Education in
Ireland; also, that the Canadian Board have used means to

t shall be forwarded to you." The parcels above referred to have not yet arrived. Each The parcels above received to the set consists of upwards of fifty publications large and small.—

As soon as they arrive, I shall be happy to present, for the acceptance of the Municipal Council of the — District of these books, with a list of their titles and prices. mean time, I beg to be informed with whom it will be most agreeable to the wishes of the Council for me to deposit those books on their arrival. I take the liberty, at the same time, to suggest whether it would not be desirable to place them in them in the schools, and could beneficially apply the informa-tion thus acquired to practical purposes in the discharge of his official duties. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, (Signed) EGERTON RYERSON.

COL. FITZGIBBON.—This word (Conservatism,) is very frequently bandied about in the newspapers, and occasionally serves as a good "cry" for would-be M.P.P's. But beyond this we regret to say that in Canada it does not appear to be understood, or properly appreciated. In our simplicity of heart we have always imagined that it was one of the duties of even a professedly Conservative Government to watch over and defend the rights of public servants; more particularly if those servants had proved themselves faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties. Yet we see in this country very many departures their duties. Yet we see in this country very many departures from this rule. One of the most barefaced acts of injustice practised recently has been the depriving Col. James FitzGibbon of a free-will offering of 5000 acres of land,—or its equivalent in money,—voted to him unanimously by the two branches of the legislature, on the 23rd of January, 1838, in the terms of the ollowing resolutions.—
"Resolved—That James FitzGibbon, Esq., having rendered

signal services to this Province in a military capacity, on various occasions, when he was an officer of the Regular Forces of the Empire, during the late War with the United States of America, and subsequently in several Civil capacities, and also very re-cently, as Colonel of Militia, on the breaking out of the rebellion in the Home District, it is a duty incumbent on this house lion in the Home District, it is a duty incumbent on this house to recognize, by some public expression, his brave and faithful conduct, and to use such means as may be in its power to procure to be granted to him, by his Sovereign, some lasting token of the royal bounty, as an acknowledgment of the estimation in which those services are held by the people whom it represents.

"Resolved—That this house do humbly address her Majesty, praying her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant to the said James FitzGibbon five thousand acres of the waste lands of the Crown in this Province, as a mark of her Majesty's royal frour for the heavestle efficient and faithful services of that

In consequence of the alienation of the waste lands of the ment of Canada would mark their sense of Col. FitzGibbon's services by a pecuniary grant, it would afford her Majesty much RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND THE HIGHLANDS pleasure to give her assent to any Act passed for that purpose. This answer was received just five months after the passing of the resolutions. During the following session of parliament the two houses passed a bill to authorize the granting of the land by law. This bill Sir George Arthur reserved for the royal assent. Col. FitzGibbon proceeded to England to endeavour to procure that assent, but failed. The Colonel says—

"I had two interviews with Mr. Labouchere, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, and of what passed on both occasions, I will give a part only of the last conversation.

after the close of the first session of the Normal School; but I answered, 'In the land fund of Upper Canada.' 'How am I

"Even the difficulties which were formerly opposed to a grant of land have now lost much, if not all, of their original weight. His Lordship is of opinion that you have an indisputable claim on the liberality of the Canadian Parliament, and carnestly trusts that they will recognize that claim, and carry it into full effect."

Under Sir Charles Bagot's administration, an order in Council was passed, "That it is his Excellency's intention to recommend his

"That it is his Excellency's intention to recommend his claim to the most favourable consideration of the houses of the Provincial Parliament, to the end that his Excellency may be legally authorized to direct the issue to Col. FitzGibbon of land scrip to the amount of £2000, Provincial currency."

The Session ended, but no message was sent to the Assembly recommending the grant. Col. FitzGibbon submitted his case to Lord Metcalfe, and after an examination of it, Lord Metcalfe advised his Council to recommend her Majesty to grant Col. F. the upset price of the land in 1838, namely, £2500. The Council drew up a most favourable report, which, with a petition from the Colonel, was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary in February, 1844.

dates for school-teaching, to be admitted, without signing a document of their intention to become teachers, on paying the fees and dues prescribed.)

"3. Upon the foregoing conditions, candidates for school-teaching shall be admitted to all the advantages of the Normal School, without any charge either for tuition, or for the books which they may be required to use in the school.

"4. The candidates for school-teaching in the Normal School shall board and lodge in the city, under such regulations as shall, from time to time, be approved by this board; and each pupil (attending the school on his own account) shall be allowed a sum not exceeding five shillings per week, towards the expenses of his board.

"5. The candidates selected by the District Councils, shall not be charged more than the amount paid for their board in the city.

"6. The foregoing resolutions be transmitted by circular to

the city.

"6. The foregoing resolutions be transmitted by circular to the District Councils for their information, and to the public the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the District Councils for their information in the District Councils for the the District Councils for their information, and to the public through the newspapers."

From the foregoing remarks and resolutions, the Council will perceive that the Board of Education have used every means in their power to bring the Normal School into operation with as little delay as possible, and upon terms the most favourable to candidates for school-teaching. I venture to hope that the Council will enable one or more deserving young men to avail themselves, for the public benefit, of the advantages of the Normal School, as suggested in the circular of the Board of Education, 4th August, 1846.

I regret to find, that, in consequence of two restrictive phrases introduced (I know not when or hy whom,) into the 8th and 10th sections of the School Act, while under the consideration of the Legislature, the power of the Council is limited, as here-tofore, in respect to levying the assessments necessary for the need. Even at the eleventh hour we trust the Parliament of

We are indebted to the British Colonist for the following

Yale College has petitioned the Connecticut Legislature for aid in establishing an Agricultural Professorship... The French steamers commence running on the 31st instant. The Missouri is the first boat. They have changed their French for American names, and are called the Missouri, New York, Philadelphia, and the Union. They are to run every fortnight. Fig. 1. See that the proposal service of the second state of the s The government lends the company the boats for ten years The government lends the company the boats for ten years—the company are to keep them insured, and are to pay for repairs.... Several steamboat disasters have occurred in Mexico.—The steamer Lama, with Government stores, burst a flue.—The steamer Gazelle sunk about sixty miles above Matamoras, and is a total loss, the current having broken her up. The Sabne struck a snag near Reynosa, and sunk. The steamer Big Hatchie is high and dry near the mouth of the river... Col. "We enclose a list of the books, &c., contained in the several parcels. The various packages have been made up in five chests, addressed to you, Education Office, Toronto, and consigned to the Messrs. Elliott, Liverpool, to be shipped for Monstreal; the freight and shipping charges will be paid by the Messrs. Elliott, and when we receive their account of the same Messrs. Elliott, and when we receive their account of the same Messrs. Elliott, and when we receive their account of the same Messrs. ther hundred for the halibut and bass taken; which makes the handsome sum of 17,000 dollars."...FIRE.—The Stark Mills, Mansfield, N. H., with the machinery was destroyed by fire on Monday last.

> The Captain, Engineer, and Pilot of the Lady Colborne have been arrested upon the coroner's warrant on a charge of wilful murder of the unfortunate man killed in the late collision books on their arrival. I take the liberty, at the same time, to suggest whether it would not be desirable to place them in charge of the District Superintendent of Common Schools, who would thereby have an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them. June, 1846, 490 vessels, 183,824 tonnage; 12th June, 1847, 350 vessels, 132,169 tonnage. Less this year—150 vessels, 52,655 tonnage...All chancery suits against the occupiers of Indian Lands in Tyendenaga have been suspended by order of the Government...At a meeting of the Hamilton town council, on Wednesday last, the Mayor was directed to advertize for a loan of £5,000, the former resolution for £20,000 being cancelled, as the loan could not be procured....Mr. Von Iffland, formerly House Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, has been engaged as Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport. It is said he will also edit a new Medical Journal shortto be established in Quebec A poor emigrant named John ly to be established in Quebec.... A poor emigrant named John Mathews died on board the steamer Telegraph on Saturday the 12th. Her popular commander, Captain Masson, was warmly eulogised by the coroner's jury for his humane and gonerous conduct.... A railroad on Prosser's principle has been laid down at the Chats Portage, on the Ottawa river.... Shickelunas' ship-yard is proving of great advantage to the Welland Canal commerce. Shipwrights are wanted at a dollar and 50c. per day....Mr. Selles, the porter of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad of the stream of the st road office, has been committed to gaol on a charge of robbery.
>
> ...An infant daughter of Mr. Solomon Walker, of Simcoc township, accidentally fell into a washing tub, filled with water, on the 12th instant, and was suffocated...An unfortunate individual, name unknown, died in Simeoe, ou Thursday last from the effects of "delirium tremens."...The John Munn has auled into the Cul de Sac for repairs ... The latest account from Grosse Isle represent matters as improving ... At a meeting of the congregation of St. Patrick's, Quebec, resolutions re passed condemnatory of the management of the Lunatic sylum. . The steamer St. Nicholas was accidentally burned at St. Nicholas on the 13th instant.... The Cape Breton Specprospects? The cattle everywhere dying in hundreds, the farm orses too feeble, from starvation, to perform the labour of ploughing,—and lastly, more than three fourths of the farmers in the country wholly destitute of potatoes or grain for seed.... "Mr. Merritf, seconded by Mr. Burwell, moves that the foregoing resolutions be amended, by inserting the word 'unanimously' after the word resolved."
>
> "In consequence the limit this house do humbly address her Majesty, and a corn meal brings 8 dollars. The arrival of one or two cargoes of emigrants has caused a panic through the comtwo cargoes of emigrants has caused a panic through the com-munity. They are afflicted with fever, and are dying rapidly make the proposed compensation in the form of a grant of land.
>
> The Secretary of State, however, intimated, that if the Parliament of Canada would mark their sense of Col. FitzGibban's

OF SCOTLAND.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS made in the Churches on Good Friday 1847, to be transmitted to Ireland and Scotland for the benefit of the sufferers by Famine in accordance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese—date 18th March 1847. Previously announced 104 Collections, amount... £580 19 8

March, per Rev. M. Reid, (2nd remitance,) ... 2 10

105 Collections....... £583 9 8
T. W. BIRCHALL,
Treasurer Church Society of the
Diocese of Toronto.

Commercial

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)

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London. New York. Bank. Private.

NOTICE. The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, July 6th, at 3 o'clock, P.M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, June 22, 1847.

WALTER MACFARLANE, VICTORIA HOUSE, KING STREET,

RESPECTFULLY notifies the Citizens of Toronto, and his numerous Customers throughout the Province; that

SPRING STOCK IS NOW OPENED OUT,

Comprising Silks, Mohair, Balzarene, De Laine, Printed Muslin, Gingham and Mourning Muslin Dresses; Gloves; Laces; Hosiery; Bonnets; Netted Wool, Barage, Lama, Cashmore, Checked and Damask Satin Shawls, &c. &c. The attention of Families is particularly directed to his

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

striped,
A splendid assortment of Silk Damasks and Taborets,
Filled and Bordered Book Muslins and Chintzes,
Gothic, Venetian, Buff and White Window Hollands, all

SDA BATHING, LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES.

THE Subscriber will open his House, for the reception of Visitors during the Summer, from the 21st June to the 10th September. H. HOWLAND. Long Branch, June 21, 1847.

TORONTO BOARD OF HEALTH.

SANATORY REGULATIONS, Adopted by the Board of Health, June 19, 1847: FIRST-That all Emigrants arriving at this Port, by steamers or other vessels, be landed at the Wharf at the foot of Simcoe Street, commonly known as Dr. Rees' Wharf, and there only. And the Master of any steamer or other vessel violating this Regulation, will subject himself to the penalties prescribed by the City Law, in that case made and provided.

SECOND-That all Emigrants arriving at this port, at the ublic charge, except only those who come hither to join their riends or connexions residing in, or in the immediate neigh-ourhood of this City, be forwarded to their intended destination by the very first conveyance, by land or water, which the Board of Health or the Emigrant Agent may provide for that purpose. That after the means of conveyance, as aforesaid all have been provided for them, no such Emigrants shall b permitted to occupy the Emigrant Sheds, or to receive the government allowance of provisions, except only in case of sickness of the Emigrant or his family, and except in such special cases as may be sanctioned by the Board of Health.

Third—That provision being made for all such Emigrants,

during their necessary detention in the City, no such Emigrant will be allowed to ask alms or beg in the City, and any one found doing so, will be immediately arrested, and punished according to the City Laws, in such case made and provided. FOURTH, All Tavern-keepers, Boarding, or Lodging House-keepers, and other persons having Emigrants staying in their premises, are requested to make immediate report to the High Bailiff, or other Officer on duty at the City Hall, of any sick person who may be staying in their houses; and any staying in their houses; and any BIRTH.

Tavern, Boarding or Lodging, Housekeeper, who shall neglect to make such report of any sick person who may be in their premises, will, upon conviction, be fined conformably to the law.

On F.iday marring the 18th inst., at the Rectory, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, of a son.

FIFTH-That the Medical Officer in charge of the Emigrant Hospital, be required to visit the Emigrant Sheds, morning and evening of each day, for the purpose of examining and removing to the Hospital all Sick Emigrants, who may require medical treatment; and that the said Officer be also required to visit all steamers or other vessels, which may arrive at this Port with Emigrants, immediately on the arrival of such steamer or other sel, for the same purpose as above stated.

Published by Order of the Board of Health.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, June 19, 1847. Each of the City papers to copy once.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SERVICE & PORTER

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto and Wellington Bulldings, King Street, (a few doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carefully selected Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Faucy Dry Goods, comprising the newest designs in Dress Muslins and Delaines. also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every va-riety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashions in

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

Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

BETLEY & KAY.

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

Moreens, &c.

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

RICHARD SCORE. MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. R s. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him Thends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B. — University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

PEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that he is in receipt of his regular supply of the Best West of England Cloths, Kerseymeres, Rich Vestings, Patent Cashmeres, French Cloths, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Collars, &c., S.s. In fact his present Stock acception that choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate

choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate Establishment.

The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on those principles calculated to insure a continuance of the distinguished patronage already received.

To Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barrister's Robes, &c., made in superior style.

Toronto, June 2nd, 1847.

515-13

FORWARDING

TO Kingston, Bytown, Brockville, Prescott, &c. &c. &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to FORWARD MERCHANDIZE and PASSENGERS hence to KINGSTON and the intermediate places on the River St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Rideau Canal; and PRODUCE DOWNWARDS, ou as resonable terms as any

Which, for extent, variety, and splendour, has never been equalled in Canada,

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90 pieces Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, 80 pieces Three-ply and Superfine Scotch and Dutch Carpeting, Plain and Printed Woollen Druggets, and Floor Cloths, Hearth Rugs, of the richest patterns, Ottoman and Stool Covers, Floor Oil Cloths, of different widths, 370 pieces Damasks and Moreens, in Amber, Blue, Drabs, Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Geranium,—plain, shaded and striped, MURRAY & BARNAM.

DONALD MURRAY & Co.,

ring the same period has varied between the limits of forty and

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

A LADY competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, French, Drawing, Piano Forte, Singing, Fancy and Ornamental Work, is anxious to obtain a Young Ladies' School in a Country Town. Address E. C., Post Office, May 3rd, 1847.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of engaging in a Family where the advantages of a liberal Education are

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual brancher of a sound and lady-like Education. of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. Henchmer, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any pern who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

Young Ladies' Seminary. MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the busi-

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

MARRIED.

bar, County Wicklow, Ireland. On the 15th inst., at Trinity Church, Montreal, by the Rev M. Willoughby, George Platt, Esq., to Jane Eleanor, only daughter of the late Rev. R. Vercoe Pope.

DIED. On the 24th current, Helen, infant daughter of Mr. J. P.

On the 24th current, Helen, intant adapter of Mr. J. P. Clarke, aged 7 months.

At Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, on Tucsday, the 16 ult., in the 48th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late Charles Stewart, Esq., Attorney General, and second daughter of the late Col. Desbrisay, formerly Lt. Governor of that Island.

R. C. H. Cotter, Esq., rem.; James Grover, Esq., (N. B.) rem.; Mr. R. R. Cox; Rev. Robert Montgomery, (London); The Publisher of the Protestant Churchman. (We have much

ERRATUM.—In the Sonnet by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, 7th line; for "The solitude of these old pines are broken," read, "is broken,"

To Correspondents .-- E. N. S. is unavoidably postponed

GOVERNESS.

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

ned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-

ss thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on apation to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar

At Picton, on the 17th, by the Rev. W. Macaulay, Mr. R. Couch, to Miss Rosette McMullin, both of that place. At Murray, on the 15th June, by the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Rector, Alex. Murray, Esq., M.D., of Murray Place, Canan-daigua, to Mrs. S., relict of the late R. Webster, Esq., of Dun-

LETTERS received to Thursday, June 24:

pleasure in complying with the request.) Henry E. Plees, Esq.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, M.A.; Mr. Jno. Scott. Received from Rev. D. Littlejohn and Rev. C. H. Hall, Jamaica, per Rev. S. Givins, in full for Vols. 9 and 10 each; appers are regularly sent from this office.

517-13 for want of room, until our next.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT. (From the Evergreen.)

> PART II. THE NEW CHURCH.

"While the events were transpiring which resulted to send us a minister, if one could be found. in the extinguishment of all visible appearance of Congregationalism in this town, another series of events began to unfold, which terminated in a very different

Episcopal Church. fessor of religion. He sometimes attended Mr. Small-Church, and very bigoted in her opinions. This was firmed by the laying on of hands. charged upon her, because she never attended meeting here, and particularly because neither herself nor any of her family were ever present at the protracted from the Prayer Book, and instruct them in the Cate-

"For some time there was no religious service in town. At length it was announced that a plan was new or lower village. It was understood that it should be free for all kinds of religious services, when not occupied by such services as a majority of the proprietors should prefer. The old meeting-house being delapidated and uncomfortable, many of our late society subscribed towards the erection of the new house, under the impression that they should be able, whenever it might be desirable, to control the use of it. Mr. Steele contributed liberally towards the object, and the house was soon erected. Out of deserence to the wishes of Mr. Steele, who made it, in part, the condition of his liberality, the plan of the building was conformed to his views. Instead therefore of a huge, unsightly, baru-like structure, such as is usually seen, a house was built in some degree suitable for the worship of the Almighty.

"For a year or more no regular religious services were continued long, but preachers of all sorts officiated from time to time. Besides Congregationalists, there were Methodists, Baptists, Christians, Unitarians, and Universalists. But nobody appeared who sown in the corrupt nature of fallen man. could unite the suffrages of any considerable number

"At length a most unexpected incident occurred. One sultry day in summer a venerable looking gentleman rode into the village, accompanied by a lady, who appeared to be his wife. They alighted at the village inn, and the gentleman, calling for refreshment for blacksmith, to make some repairs about his carriage. It so happened that our blacksmith, whose shop was just opposite the tavern, was a shrewd and sociable man, and soon engaged the stranger in conversation. It was found that the repairs could not be completed until the close of the next day. The gentleman remarked that his wife was fatigued with travelling, and that it would not be much disappointment to be detained, were it not that he hoped to reach Greenville to spend Sunday. He then inquired about the new place of worship, which he had noticed as he came into the village, and if there were any Episcopalians stranger was probably an Episcopal clergyman. The

ping to elicit something to his purpose. The gentletion, indirectly, by remarking upon the agreeable appearance of the new meeting-house which he had

solve the problem.

"'Yes,' responded the landlord, 'it is a very pretty so much like the Episcopal Church, in Greenville.' "'Ah!' responded the stranger, 'and have you ever had any Episcopal services here?'

"' No, sir,' replied Boniface, 'we have had almost every thing else; and I think we might as well try that. Perhaps you-that is, some of our folks about the village thought you might be a clergyman of that

"The gentleman smiled, and assented to the correctness of the conjecture; and was assured that he would be invited to preach. The landlord left his guests, and the Rev. Mr. Bennett went out to call upon Mrs. Steele, in whom he found an old acquaintance. Upon his return he found a deputation waiting to extend a formal invitation to him to occupy the pulpit the following Sunday. He consented, upon condition that a few persons should repair to the Church with him, the following day, and learn the order of the service. Accordingly, at the appointed time, several persons, including our physician and some law-students, presented themselves, and each receiving a Prayer-Book, they soon acquired such an insight into its design, as to be able to join with readiness and propriety in the service.

"Sunday came, and with it a large concourse of people, to hear the strange clergyman. By the aid of Mr. Steele, a bundle of Prayer-Books was distributed among such of the congregation as were inclined to use them, and the services proceeded. Led by Mr. Steele and his wife, and the wife of the clergyman, those who had previously learned the order of the service joined in the responses, and nearly the whole congregation followed their example in the customary change of postures. A brief explanation of the design of each part of the service was given, and as the services progressed, more and more voices were heard in the responses. The demeanor of the clergyman was singularly devout and solemn, compared with what we had been accustomed to see of late years. At the conclusion of the service he delivered a plain, practical, and highly interesting sermon, upon the latter part of the first verse of the sixth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews: 'The foundation of repentance from dead works, and faith towards God.' The entire exercises made a deep and favorable impression upon the audience, who, with unabated interest, attended the services of the afternoon, and listened to another discourse, a sequel to that of the morning, upon 'The doctrine of Baptism, and of Laying on of

Hands.' (Heb. vi. 2.) "So much pleased with the services were the majority of the people, that Mr. Bennett was urgently solicited to come and preach again, and even to make an engagement for a year, if he could do so. He replied that he was permanently engaged elsewhere; that he was now on his way to the Annual Convention of the Diocese; that he should return in a short time, and would give us another service on some evening. He recommended us, in the mean time, to extend an invitation to the Bishop of the Diocese, who was to be at Greenville in a few weeks, to visit us and preach. He also offered to be the bearer of a communcation to him. Before he left, the next morning he was accordingly furnished with a letter to Bishop G---.

"The ensuing week he returned through the village, and preached in the evening an impressive and searching discourse upon 'The Resurrection of the Dead, and the Eternal Judgment.' (Heb. vi. 2.) He also brought us an answer from the Bishop, and made an of the pastoral instruction of the Rev. John Bold was THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

appointment with him to spend a Sunday with us in a shewn in one of his disciples, who died at the age of

manner, namely, in the organization of a flourishing him as to engage him for a year. He soon proposed tershire to labourers in husbandry of the greatest me-"I have already alluded to the establishment of effect. He was unwearied in giving us instruction as his merits, which I inquired into from the oldest certain manufacturers in town, and a consequent in- to the principles of the Church, which he did chiefly people in the parish. I was informed by all that knew crease of population. The mills were those which in private conversation. He was diligent in instructyou saw on the stream about a mile below the site of ing the children and youth, and assiduous in visiting bandry in a farmer's family for forty uninterrupted the old meeting-house. The principal proprietor, Mr. the sick. Through his influence in private, and by years, till their extinction, and afterwards served in Steele, was a man of singular energy and enterprise, the happy effects of his sermons, many of the 'con- another; that he had never been known to be intoxiextremely kind and liberal, but not known as a proage's preaching, but more frequently accompanied his ted to God, and were led to desire remission of sins, children, all educated in habits of piety and strict inwife over to Greenville, to attend the Episcopal through the laver of regeneration; and a still larger dustry, without which they could not have lived; that Church. It was said that she was a member of that number were desirous of being strengthened and con- he had never received any parish relief, though his

meeting. It was said that she used every Sunday to the church in Greenville. In the morning of the day that his integrity was as well known as his industry. than double that number were confirmed.

church was not consecrated to the service of Almight full of the hope of immortality. in agitation for building a new house of worship in the TY Gop. The consent of the proprietors being readily to consecrate the church. This interesting service to a large and devout band of communicants, including a large portion of the members of the former society. In the afternoon another goodly list of candidates presented themselves for confirmation.

"Thus closed a happy and profitable season, which will long be remembered by many persons with-devout thankfulness to God.

"You have now, my dear sister, learned 'how it came about,' that the great change has taken place which you observe in the religious affairs of your native place. While you remain with us, I trust you will see reason to approve of all that has been done, and be led to love and prefer what was the old and honoured Church of our ancestors, long ago, before the rebellion in England warmed into life the seeds of heresy and schism, which are but too abundantly

I have only to add, that the above sketch is founded upon facts.

county of Donegal, in 1757, when a remarkable scarhimself, his companion, and horse, inquired for a city prevailed in Ireland, the effects of which were most severely felt in that part of the country. The few days breathed his last. exertions which Mr. Skelton made to find out and relieve the necessities of the sufferers were unremitting. He travelled through the country, that he might discover who was in want. When he entered into a wretched hovel, he would look into the meal-chest, and count the number of children, that he might be a judge of their necessities, which he lost no time in supplying. His tender hearted zeal at this distressing season is beyond all praise: how deep it lay in his feelings will be understood by the following fact:-When his money was nearly all spent, but he saw that in the vicinity. He was directed to Mrs. Steele, and the scarcity must continue for many weeks more, he was about making some further inquiries, when he was resolved to sell all his books, that he might relieve summoned by the landlord to tea. It was soon noised his parishioners with the sum they might produce .about, on the conjecture of the blacksmith, that the A book-seller in Dublin bought them for eighty pounds; but soon after the announcement of the sale new meeting-house was then unoccupied, and it was appeared, two ladies, guessing at his reason for selling recommended that the gentleman, if a clergyman, be the books, sent him fifty pounds, requesting him to invited to preach. But how to ascertain this point keep the books, and relieve the poor with this money, was the question. The landlord was deputed to he expressed his gratitude, but answered that he had olve the problem.

"Making an errand into the room where his guests dedicated his books to God, and he must sell them.

The ladies did not withdraw their gift, so that both were, he lingered, and made a few observations, ho- sums were applied to the relief of the poor. This was a sacrifice to duty of which no one can have an man soon gave him an opportunity to ask the ques-adequate idea, except a scholar, fond of reading, sit-heard that his father was wonderfully changed; that uate, like Mr. Skelton, in a coarse, barren country, he had left off going to the alchouse on Sunday. It among illiterate people, with a number of agreeable happened soon after that I met the man in the street, books, the only companions of his solitary hours .-Such were the exertions and extraordinary charities of house, but some do not like it so well, because it looks this exemplary clergyman, employed in a time of scar-Sunday."

> nusic; in which heavenly art he was a most excellent life." master, and composed many divine hymns and anthems, which he set and sung to his lute. And though he was fond of retirement, yet his love to music was such ous of the persecutions, which was the only one that that he usually went twice every week to the cathe- extended to Britain, a Christian priest, flying from his dral church in Salisbury; and at his return would persecutors, came to the city of Verulamium, and took say, that his time spent in prayer and eathedral music elevated his soul, and was his heaven upon earth .-But before his return home, he would usually sing and when he saw the devotion of his guest, how fervent it play his part at a private music-meeting, and would was and how firm, and the consolation and joy which often say, "Religion does not banish mirth, but only he appeared to find in prayer, his heart was touched. moderates and sets rules to it."

In one of his walks to Salisbury he saw a poor man, with a poorer horse, which was fallen under his load; pursuit to this city, and discovered the place of his they both were in distress, and needed present help. Mr. Herbert, perceiving this, put off his canonical coat and helped the poor man to unload, and after to load his horse. The poor man blessed him, and he blessed the poor man; and was so like the good Samaritan, that he gave him money to refresh both himself and his horse, and told him that, if he loved himself he should be merciful to his beast. Thus he left the poor man; and when he came to his musical friends at Salisbury, they began to wonder that Mr. George Herbert, who used to be so trim and clean, came into that tyr's triumph." There he was beheaded, and a solcompany so soiled and discomposed. He told them the reason; and one of the company thinking he had done what was beneath him, he said "that the thought of what he had done would prove him rather than incur the guilt of being his executioner. would have made a discord in his conscience when- memory of St. Alban on the spot where this event ever he passed by that place. For if I am bound to took place, and the Church and town still bear his THIS EDITION will contain an account of the wonderful pray for all in distress, I am sure I am bound to prac- name tice what I pray for, as far as it is in my power. And yet I would not willingly pass one day of my life without comforting a sad soul or shewing mercy; and I praise God for this occasion. And now let us tune our instruments."

EARLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION .- During the illness of a parishioner (says a clergyman) I had many opportunities of seeing her, and I visited her for the last time on the evening before her death. After some conversation, I commenced reading to her one of the psalms when she immediately exclaimed, "Excuse my interrupting you, sir; that psalm is the twenty-fifth." I directed her attention, for the present rather to the matter of the Psalm than its order: but before leaving her, I inquired how it was she remembered so accurately that it was the twenty-fifth? She told me, in reply, that many years ago she had to learn this psalm, before receiving one of the Bibles annually distributed in the parish, as directed by the late Lord Wharton. She lamented that her mind was not now sufficiently retentive to enable her to meditate during the night on what she read by day; but declared that she could readily call to mind these lessons of her youth, and received comfort from them .-Thus, "in the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not

THE PASTOR AND HIS PARISHIONER.—The effect

ninety. This man, Joseph Brown, labourer in hus-"The Bishop came. We were charmed with his bandry, stated that in his early youth he and others humility and meekness, and much edified by his ex- of his time never failed to attend the warning bell for cellent sermons. At our urgent request he promised catechetical instruction on Saturday afternoon, whatever employment they were engaged in. What his "In the course of a few weeks a young man came after-life was may appear from this relation:-In his of the best among us, with credentials from his Bishop, and, after 78th year he was desirous of applying for one of the hearing him preach, we were so much pleased with prizes offered by the Agricultural Society of Leicesthe organization of a Parish, which was carried into rit. It was neessary for me to give my certificate of habits of gross sin, were reclaimed, and truly conver- or from his family which consisted of a wife and five wife was bed-ridden two years before her death; that "In about three months time, therefore, Mr. Mau- he never omitted attendance on the Church; and the rice, our minister, requested the bishop to pay us ano- Sunday, as I knew, was always employed, after pubther visit. He came, accompanied by the rector of lie service, with his family at home in religious duties; gather her children around her, and read the service appointed for services, about twenty persons received Such a life of labour could not but be beneficial to the the sacrament of baptism, and in the afternoon more public, and his example edifying. His labours in husbandry were continued till within two or three years "But one thing now remained to be done. Our of his death (at the age of ninety), which was in peace,

THE FIRST HOSPITAL .- A grievous famine, with obtained, the Bishop who had made us a visit by spe- all its inseparable evils, having befallen the city of cial request, consented to remain till the next Sunday, Edessa, its venerable deacon, at the call of suffering being performed, the Holy Eucharist was administered his cell, whither he had long withdrawn that he might humanity, came forth from the studious retirement of devote his latter days to meditation on the deep things of God. Filled with emotion at the sight of the misery which surrounded him, with the warmth of Christian charity he reproved the rich men of Edessa, who suffered their fellow-citizens to perish from want and sickness, and who preferred their wealth at once to the lives of others and the safety of their own souls .--Stung by his reproaches, and awed by his reverent virtues, the citizens replied, that they cared not for their wealth; but that in an age of selfishness and corruption, they knew not whom to entrust with its distribution. "What," exclaimed the holy man, "is your opinion of me?" The answer was instant and unanimous. Ephrem was everything that was holy, and just, and good. "Then," he resumed, "I will be your almoner. For your sakes I will undertake the burden;" and, receiving (proceeds Sozomen) their now willing contributions, he caused about three hundred beds to be placed in the public porticos of the city, for the reception of fever patients; he relieved also the famishing multitude who flocked CHARITY AND SELF-Denial .- The Rev. Philip into Edessa from the adjoining country; and rested Skelton was rector of Pettigo, a remote parish of the not from his labour of love until famine was arrested and "the plague was stayed." Then, once more, he returned to the solitude of his beloved cell, and in a

EARLY CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION .- "One day," says Mr. Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, the institutor of Sunday-schools, "I overtook a soldier just entering the church-door. This was on a week-day. As I passed him, I said it gave me great pleasure to see that he was going to a place of divine worship." "Ah sir," said he, "I may thank you for that." "Me?" said I; why, I do not know that I ever saw you before." "Sir," said he, "when I was a little boy, I was indebted to you for my first instruction in my duty. I used to meet you at the morning-service in this cathedral, and was one of your Sunday scholars. My father, when he left this city, took me into Berkshire, and put me apprentice to a shoe-maker. I used often to think of you. At length I went to London, and was there drawn to serve as a militiaman in the Westminster militia. I came to Gloucester last night with a deserter; and took the opportunity of coming this morning to visit the old spot, and in the hope of once more seeing you.' He then told me his name, and brought himself to my recollection by a carious circumstance in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Sarwoyars. cumstance which happened whilst he was at school. His father was a journeyman carrier, a most profligate and said to him, "My friend, it gives me great pleasure that you have left off going to the alehouse on city for the preservation of his poor parishioners. He was, indeed, like an angel sent down from heaven to instruction you give to my boy he brings home to me; GEORGE HERBERT. - His chief recreation was and it is that, sir, which has induced me to reform my

St. Alban .- During the tenth and most rigorshelter in Alban's house; he not being a Christian himself, concealed him for pure compassion; but and he listened to his teaching and became a believer. Meantime the persecutors traced the object of their retreat; but when they came to search the house, Alban, putting on the hair-cassock of his teacher, delivered himself into their hands, as if he had been the fugitive, and was carried before the heathen governor, while the man whom they sought had leisure and opportunity to escape. Because he refused either to betray his guest or offer sacrifices to the Roman gods, he was scourged and then led to execution. That spot was then a beautiful meadow on a little rising ground, "seeming," says the Venerable Bede, "a fit theatre for the mardier also at the same time, who, it is said, was so affected by the resignation and magnanimity of this virtuous sufferer, that he chose to suffer death with music to him at midnight, and that the omission of it A magnificent abbey was afterwards erected to the

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West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskius, &c. &c.

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

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

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

486-tf

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

HAS 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 KEPT 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.

Toronto, July, 1845.

R. CUTHBERT, BOOMBINDER,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c., RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants geneknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand,

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including LAW, MUSIC, ANE SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the Toronto, Dec. 11, 1846.

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

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

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 Engraved District Maps.

O be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, apon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably

Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 3-The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.— Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Brond Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

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

NOTICE

S 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. 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 articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, Feoruary 14, 1845.

Farm for Sale. NOR 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, For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

> JUST NOW PUBLISHING, IN THIS CITY, (Price 3s. 9d. Currency.)

The Sixth Edition of a Work Entitled "A System of the Creation of the Globe, Planets and Sun."

discovery made by Lord Rosse's Telescope—it being six feet in diameter, and the largest in the world;—and in consequence of this discovery, the Author of the "SYSTEM OF CREATION" has, in this Sixth Edition, carried out that system into the regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, and also the real design of the numerous Comets existing in the Universe. The Edition to be had of any of the Booksellers, or of the

HENRY TAYLOR. Toronto, April 22, 1847. THOMPSON'S TRAVELS. SHORTLY will be published, in two Crown Octavo, or three

The Travels of David Thompson in the Great orth West,

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Information Wanted.

R. HENRY PENTLAND is anxious to know in what part of this Diocese his two younger Brothers are, who came to this country, last year, from the South of Ireland. A etter containing any information respecting them will be thankfully received. His address is

MR. HENRY PENTLAND, Care of the Rev. J. Grier, Belleville. Belleville, 27th April, 1847.

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THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & CA District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. W. 17, W. 127 Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 . Cayuga 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South . Collingwood . do. Cornwall Cramahe E. half 14 ...

Part N. half 20 .. (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 11, " " 17 3 & 4, " " 35 18, 22, 24 & 34 ... 23 28 } front \(\frac{1}{2} \) 33 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 12, 17, 18 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 34 ... W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half .30 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 nstown North Crosby E. half N. balf rince Edward Picton [Town]
Midland Pittsburgh South half 14

W. half 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Victoria Sidney . . Prince Edward Sophiasbe

N. half 19

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

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20, 21, 22 Part 25 7, 11 W. half 11 W. half W. half 23

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

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oon, precisely.

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

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The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with any other vessel.

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Toronto, April 22, 1847. 5 WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather permitting.) THE STEAMER ECLIPSE

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M.

at Eight, A.M. Toronto, March 22, 1847.



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