TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1842.

poetry.

LATIMER AND RIDLEY.

"Be of good comfort, Mr. Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out."—Bishop Latimer to Bishop Ridley, at the Stake. Vide "Book of Martyrs."

Those men of hoary hair Blanched by the mitre's weight—
How calmly, 'mid the flame's wild glare, They meet their fearful fate. Bright their prophetic smile, As, with undying tire, Wan superstition lights that pile-

Their everlasting pyre. They knew the flame then lit A darkened earth would daze,*
That worlds would read their story writ That by its lustre shed

Along the ages' track,
Would idol worshippers be led
To God's pure temple back : That in each reverend fane Where erst the fathers trod.

A better and an elder strain Would mount to Zion's God: That where they knelt in youth, That where they wept in age, Would gleam the glorious Gospel Truth From uncorrupted page. Along the rocky strand, On many a verdant hill, That guards and crowns their father land, That flame is burning still; For where low homesteads blest, And lordly towers appear, The martyrs' faith is still confest, The martyrs' names are dear. Jesu! throughout all time, May that pure light illume Each cheerless realm, and darkling clime,

Of shadow and of gloom; Till, where a footstep falls, In forest, desert, glen— Till, 'mid the "Eternal City's" walls, They bless those reverend men. All praise for faith like theirs !-

With never ending strife, In love unfeigned, with ceaseless prayers, Their spirits toiled through life. And, when the death-hour came, Fierce fires around them curled, Their wearied bodies fed the flame,

That lights, to Christ, a world. REV. B. D. WINSLOW. * Daze. To overpower with light. Dryden. Johnson's Dictionary.

ENIGMA. (From the London Times.) BY MISS AGNES STRICKLAND.

From a race the most scorned and ignoble it springs, The sceptre's a bauble when placed by its side,
And the Crown would be useless if this were denied.
Tis the power of the monarch, the people's defence,
Leave is these to recess or to madoess incense. It can win them to peace or to madness incense. It is silent, yet eloquence has at command;
'Tis the statesman's assistant, the pride of each land. It is voiceless, and yet from the south to the north, To the ends of the earth has its language gone forth. It familiar has been with the learning of ages, With the folly of fools and the wisdom of sages. More various its uses in good or in ill, Than the changes in April, or womankind's will. Death oft hangs on its motion, and life is its gift, It can sink to despair, or to ecstacy lift.
'Tis the aider of good, or promoter of evil,
The servant of God, or the tool of the Devil.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE

(From the Montreal Herald of the 23d July.)

In our paper of the 12th instant we published the series of resolutions, adopted at the public meeting convened in the National School-house, on the 7th instant, for the Purpose of forming *The Church Society for the Diocese* of Quebec. We have much pleasure in being able this day to lay before our readers the substance of the eloquent and impressive address with which his Lordship the ishop of Montreal opened the business of the meeting; and also of the very appropriate observations by which several of the resolutions offered on the occasion were introduced; and have to regret that accidental circumstances, the low tone in which some gentlemen delivered emselves, and the distance of our reporter from the chair, near which the speakers were congregated, have offered on this interesting occasion,—many of those mitted having been, we are assured, surpassingly bril-

ant, touching, and effective.
The Lord Bishop of Montreal, having opened the business of the meeting with prayer, proceeded to make some observations, of which the following is an outline: He stated, in the first place, that as there would be many resolutions brought before the meeting, and as he had the pleasure to anticipate that they would be zealously advocated by not a few of the gentlemen who were respectively charged with the support of them, he should forbear from expatiating at any great length upon the objects for which the friends of the Church had been called together. His Lordship then went on to say, that those objects were, in a general point of view, the promotion of public worship, religious instruction, and educa-tion in the country, together with the creation of funds pictured the spiritual exigences severely felt in many parts of the Diocese, and adduced some particular facts, strongly exemplifying the destitution of the people, and those who were set over the affairs of the Church, he adverted to the interest manifested at home for the spiritual wants of this as well as all the other colonies of the empire; rendering a just and warm tribute to the two venerable and long-established Church Societies,—that for the Propagation of the Gospel, and that for Promoting Christian Knowledge,—which had most munificently dispensed their blessings among us; and adding the mention of a younger institution, the British and North American School Society, of which the operations had more recently been introduced into the Diocese, but to which a debt of gratitude was also His Lordship thence took occasion to show the necessity of our manifesting not less concern for our own people, here upon the spot, than was felt for them by those separated by the waste of waters from the Colony; and passed to the consideratian of the general duty of honouring the Lord with our substance, as charged upon us in the Old Testament, and recognising the appeal made in the New, if we have sown unto you spiritua things, is it a great matter if we should reap your worldly things? He pressed this point home to the hearts of those whom he addressed, in reminding them that those who have freely received should freely give, and putting to them to say whether all which they have in this world, or hope for in the next, was not derived from the free and undeserved mercy of God. He insisted upon the elevation of motive which should characterise all proceedings such as these—all being made referable to the glory of God, the salvation of souls through Christ, and the love of Christ in dying for sinners, who lay in darkness and the shadow of death. In the course of his observations he spoke of the advantages of unity, order and strict preservation of Church principles, in the conduct and management of all associations for religious objects; and felicitated the meeting upon the increasing discernment and appreciation of these principles in the mother country, displayed in many ways, and in some marked instances of recent occurrence, particularly the full and regular connection established between the highest Church authorities of the empire and those two admirable institutions the Church Missionary Society

have been so eminently blessed in their labours; the one in behalf of the Heathen, the other of the ancient

people of God. It was not in this alone, as his Lordship

for when we looked at all the exertions there made in

variety of ways, which he specified, for the extension of

calling upon all the members of the Church to render

of their station, or the force of their influence; others,

officially, by their ministerial labour; and others still, by their action, shown in the operations of organised Socie ties, or their general usefulness within the sphere of their

inted out, that the example of the mother country

opportunities, or however modest their own estimate of their personal gifts, who could not, in another way, give their help,—namely, by their pecuniary contributions, in proportion to their means; and there were none who could not help by their prayers; that was a privilege granted to all, and even if we were in the habit of saying the Lord's prayers, where a more term of prayers. practice, no endeavour, according to the ability bestowed,

The preceding necessarily conveys but a feeble and imperfect idea of his Lordship's fervent and glowing language, which, amid occasional involuntary, but most respectful, though enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, was listened to with the most profound and absorbing

spritual destitution of many of its poor and scattered population, he did not feel surprised to learn that his ing them good citizens, faithful subjects, and valuable

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, who observed:—

My Lord,—I feel peculiar pleasure in seconding this resolution, for the formation of a Society which has for its chief object the dissemination of Gospel truth in the name of the Church. For, firmly believing, as I do, that our holy church is built upon the foundation of the prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ bimself being the chief corner stone,—that to her were given the keys of the kingdom of Heaven, by the Great Shepherd and Bishop of our souls, and that he has promised to be with her always, even unto the end of the world;—believing these things, I feel that we are bound to prefer this legitimate, this divinely constituted channel of communicating the knowledge of God and his laws, before all others. I shall not, however, dwell upon this topic; I am content merely to express my own convictions, not I am content merely to express my own convictions, not doubting that they are responded to by every true member of the Church. But, my Lord, if these be our convictions,—if we are verily persuaded in our minds that the Church is the best channel of diffusing that knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation, it becomes our duty to use every effort to give to her all the strength and efficiency which may be expected to result from the concentration of the energies and capabilities of all her members in one point. And let me ask my brethren, especially those of the laity, why we should not make at least as great efforts in the cause of communicating that knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation, as in affording the means of diffusing that knowledge which is only of man's wisdom, and which will of itself be of no service beyond the confines of this world? For look how the east is from the west, and how high the Heavens are above the earth, and yet in a far greater degree does the value of the knowledge of God transcend that of mere human science. We labour earnestly to acquire and to inculcate a knowledge of men and man-, of human science and of human learning, of all that renders man accomplished, in the common acceptation of he word, of all that can help him forward in the path of wealth, and fame, and power—and I do not mean to deprecate this knowledge, or the efforts which are made acquire and to diffuse it, for it is highly useful, ornamental, and honourable, when held in subjection to that nowledge which must be above all, the knowledge of God. But the vast good which should result from human learning may prove to be only evil. The march of mind, and the march of intellect, are boasted of as forming the great distinguishing feature of this enlightened age, and yet all those efforts of genius which astonish and dazzle is with their splendour, nay, which appear in some instances to be almost the effect of inspiration, may lead only to destruction;—if freed from the wholesome and necessary controul of Christian principle, they will too enerally prove to be so many engines of misrule, confusion, anarchy, and destruction. In a word, human learning prepares and embellishes the mind for the pilgrimage of time; but religious knowledge prepares and embel lishes the soul for eternity. If, then, we are ambitious of literary fame, and the distinctions of human learning

sake of those for whom the Saviour of the world died, as These, my Lord, are some of the motives of duty which should prompt us to cheerful action in this great cause,— but there are also motives of reward which spring as paturally from our Christian duty, as good fruit is

and science-if we glory in the communication to our

which we have gleaned from the sages of antiquity, and

should we be less eager to acquire an intimate and saving knowledge of Him who created them—of Him who gave

them their wisdom and their knowledge, and which are

n comparison but as little rills issuing from the great

ountain of all wisdom and knowledge-should we be

ess ambitious of communicating this superior knowledge,

ess lavish of those means with which God has blessed

us to convey his choicest blessings to others? Christian

charity, my Lord, demands this at the hands of every

one who makes profession of the Christian faith; it de

mands that we love one another, even as Christ hath

loved us; and that we should make some sacrifice for the

from the wisest and most learned men of modern days,-

ferred by the world. There is, I believe, no description of public benefactors who are more esteemed or more honoured in this world than the champions of civil liberty and the successful aders of armies. The fame of the first of these is reanded from one extremity of the civilized world to the ther, is made the theme of song, nay, almost of ado-ation, and is finally emblazoned in the page of history, to be made the watchword, the rallying signal, to generations yet unborn. The successful leader of armies. ived with the shouts and plaudits of admiring thousands. se crowned with the laurel wreath, is honoured with the esignation of hero, and his name and his deeds are anded down to posterity on monuments of brass and marble. These, we will allow, are great rewards, and grateful to the mind of man; we do not wish to detract from their worth, but desire to accord to them their fullest value,—and we shall also admit that none of them these value, and we shall also admit that have of their twait those who are engaged in the apparently more numble business of ministering to man's highest and most valuable interests—nay, they may perhaps be only poken of in this world as weak, or mistaken, or designing inthusiasts; neither the shouts nor the plaudits of the nultitude follow them in the land on which they have nferred the most substantial, the most enduring honour ndited by the hands of a grateful country, no "storied arn or animated bust" convey any public memorial of their names to future generations. But what then?— Long before that day shall arrive when "all the host of Heaven shall be dissolved, and the Heavens shall be olled together as a scroll, and all their host shall fall the blessings of the Gospel at home and abroad, we had lown as the leaf falleth from off the vine, and as the cause indeed to bless God for the spirit which He had falling fig from the fig tree," long ere that period the shed down upon His Church. He concluded by earnestly laurel crown shall fade and wither away, and the marble conument with its splendid memorial shall crumble into their aid to the Society which it was the object of the dust, but then they that have been instrumental in turning meeting to form, and pointed out that while some indivimany to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever duals could serve the cause of God on earth by the weight

granted to all, and even if we were in the nation saying the Lord's prayer, what was it but a mockery of prayer to utter the petition with the lips, Thy kingdom come, if there was in the heart no corresponding feeling of interest in the advancement of that kingdom, and, in the lips of the advancement of the ability bestowed. resolution embraces too many objects, and that it might be found difficult to raise the funds necessary for so extensive an appropriation, but this I imagine is the fate of most societies in their infancy and outset; there must be a beginning, and I trust many of us may be permitted to see this Society, though now in its infancy, arrive at full manhood and vigor; there is no more cause for discouragement in this than in any other good undertaking, and we may confidently hope that God will provide the In offering the first resolution presented to the meeting, the Honourable Chief Justice Reid observed:

That he was happy to have been appointed to move the resolution which he was then about to offer to the meeting; and when he remembered the extent of the discesse under his Lordship's charge, and reflected on the spritual destitution of many of its poor and scattered something to spare. There is not one of the objects Lordship, had been established, to supply the spiritual wants so often and loudly complained of as existing in romote and impoverished parts of the diocese; and much and great benefit had been derived from the praiseworthy operation and scalous exertions of those excellent institutions, yet much remained unperformed, and the Christian necessities of the faithful in many parts of the country had been found to increase in a degree wholly disproportionate to the means available of the spiritual and great the service of the servi contained in the resolution now to be proposed that is wholly disproportionate to the means available for their gratification: hence the reason why his Lordship had convoked the present meeting; and, influenced by holy and ardent zeal, had sought the formation of the Society they were then met to establish. He was glad to observe the very false charge of the rewritten indeed its they were then met to establish. He was glad to observe that one of the objects of the new institution, indeed its primary one, was the spread of the Gospel—the extension of the knowledge necessary to salvation. This was a subject on which, in the present assembly, it would not be becoming for him to dilate; but he might be permitted to say, and could not avoid declaring, that to be becoming for him to dilate; but he might be permitted to say, and could not avoid declaring, that to convey to the isolated, the deserted, and the destitute a knowledge of the Gospel—to imbue them with a perception of the great and saving truths of the Christian faith, was the surest, the most unerring means of rendering them good citizens, faithful subjects, and valuable ing them good citizens, faithful subjects, and valuable in the good citizens of the convergence of the great and saving truths of the Christian faith, was the surest, the most unerring means of rendering them good citizens, faithful subjects, and valuable in the good citizens of the convergence of the great and saving truths of the Christian faith, was the surest, the most unerring means of rendering them good citizens, faithful subjects, and valuable in the great and saving truths of the Christian faith, was the surest, the most unerring means of rendering them good citizens, faithful subjects, and valuable in the great and saving truths of the Christian faith, was the surest, the most unerring means of rendering the great and saving truths of the Christian faith, was the surest, the most unerring means of rendering the great and saving truths of the Christian faith, was the surest, the most unerring means of rendering the great and saving truths of the Christian faith, was the surest, the most unerring means of rendering the great and saving truths of the Society be applied than to relieve and support him who is labouring under the guidance of his Divine Master to supply our spiritual wants. But the just claim he may thus have becomes doubly binding and urgent should be comed to supply our spiritual wants. present to assist in the advancement of the Society; to aid in promoting the objects sought to be attained by its establishment; to labour for its welfare; and above all, and before every other means, to fervently pray for its success. members of society,—and was beyond all question the members of society,—and was beyond all question the imperative duty to do all that is necessary to solace and tality of this Society, for the protection and support of his beloved wife and children, when he is thus removed

It would seem also proper and expedient that where, in the language of Scripture, the harvest truly is great but the labourers are few, such religiously disposed young men who feel themselves called upon to enter the ministry, should be fostered and protected by the Society, and receive any necessary assistance they may require under preparation and qualifying themselves for that holy and important charge.

The last and perhaps the most expensive object embraced by the resolution, is aid towards the erection of Churches and Parsonage Houses; this we know from experience is much required in most parts of the country where Episcopalians are established, and who for the most part are too poor to erect a Temple worthy of their God. In regard, however, to this particular object, much caution should be observed, in order that the funds of the Society way not be too indiscriminately besteved. Society may not be too indiscriminately bestowed, and where they are not in reality wanted, lest by too great a draft on those funds other essential objects of the Society before us, as already observed by your Lordship, the bright example of the Mother Country, whose Societies have not confined their charitable and righteous aid to England, but extended it to this and to all, even the most remote, of the possessions of our illustrious Sovereign. In seconding the second resolution, the REV. J. REID

spoke in substance as follows:

My Lord,—It gives me very great pleasure that the resolution, now proposed, is one to which every Churchman must be presumed to be ready to give his hearty assent, without the aid of much persuasion. It is, as 1 view it, in strict agreement with the nature and constitution of an Episcopal Church, acting under the direction of her Pi of her Bishop, according to primitive and apostolic practice, doing nothing without the sanction and blessing of he Bishop. I am, however, sorry that the task of se-onding this resolution has not fallen to the lot of one who could do it more justice, but having been asked, I hought it my duty, however unworthy, to comply. In doing so, it is my consolation to think, that the objects, proposed to be carried into effect, are all so excellent. and so necessary, as not to require much eloquence to

recommend them.

This resolution, which I now hold in my hand, proposes to provide missionary labour for such places in the Diocese as appear to have most need. You have already heard that almost all our ministers have hitherto been supported by the pious bounty of the Society in England for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; but this bounty cannot be expected always to flow within our borders. It must some time cease. We ought, then, in gratitude for what we have received, and in order that e may stand, when we shall be left to our own resources, we may stand, when we shall be left to our own resources, to begin now to do a little in so good a cause, especially as it is for our advantage. The Apostles of Jesus Christ were the first missionaries. Their field of labour was the world. Their grand office was, in Christ's stead, to beseech men, "be ye reconciled to God." What was necessary when Christ sent his Apostles to call men from darkness to God's resourches light, is necessary darkness to God's marvellous light, is necessary still, and will be to the end. Sinners, in order to salvation. must repent and believe the Gospel. But "how shall they believe without a preacher? and how shall they

preach except they he sent?"
We have more than 200 Townships in this Diocese, all more or less, inhabited by people who speak our language and no other; but they are a mixed multitude of many denominations. Any thing like a society of one denomination, strong enough to support a minister, is nowhere to be found. Churchmen, everywhere, are to be made, and how can they be made unless the missionary be sent them? The missionary cannot go at his own charges. He must, therefore, be helped by those who are already in the faith, and know the value of their own souls.

The resolution embraces the creation of a fund towards the augmentation of the stipends of poor Clergymen towards making provision for those who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity—and for the widows and orphans of the Clergy. All know that the stipends of, by far, the most of the Clergy in this Diocese are insufficient for the support of a family. Young men, while in training for other professions, such as lawyers, physicians and merchants, are encouraged to persevere by the exctation of making a fortune, but the moment that a oung Clergyman puts on his gown, his doom, as to this orld, is fixed. He knows that so far from acquiring a world, is fixed. He knows that so lat from acquiring a fortune by his profession, he is satisfied if he can attain to the moderate comforts and necessaries of life, and be the humble instrument of doing good to souls. Indeed, in proportion as he is faithful, diligent and humane, he in proportion as he is faithful, diligent and humane, he becomes the poorer, because the demands made upon his Christian zeal for books, religious objects and works of charity, will sometimes take what cannot well be spared. This part of the resolution then appeals to your best feelings, and must recommend itself to all.

We are all rapidly advancing in the journey of life.—Old age and itself registers green on, and we

Old age and its usual infirmities creep on, and may lay the strongest of us aside from active labour, and in ur greater need, deprive us of at least a portion of the lution kindly proposes, if the appeal now made to the charitable zeal of Christian brethren shall succeed, to ep forward to our relief when we are tottering down to descent that leads to the grave. The same kind conideration is held forth to our widows and children. Need I say much to recommend this resolution to a Christian audience? No. It will be responded to by all who have common humanity, to say nothing of Christian charity and brotherly love; and, therefore, I leave it, and pass on to the next, which is the subject of education as t respects both the laity and those who are preparing for the ministry of the Gospel. Education is of prime im portance to society at large. The Church seeks that all her members should be fully instructed in all the principles of the Christian faith, and that her ministers, from the least to the greatest, be apt to teach, able also to convince gainsayers and to edify their hearers. From an My Lord,—Before moving the resolution which has been entrusted to me, I will ask permission to offer a Christian education of her youth, as laid down in the end sought is hopeless on account of the benefit, and under Him we owe a debt of gratitude to the poverty of our people. Hitherto the Church in these

are fast approaching. The Church, as the spouse of Christ, must insist on giving a religious education to the young; and lest silence on such an occasion as this should be taken for consent, this resolution claims it as a right, derived from Em who said "Search the Scriptures," that we must, and are determined, by the grace of God, to bring up our 'children in the nurture and admonition of the lead of the degree of the degree of the bring up our 'children in the nurture and admonition of the lead of the today of the lead of the today of the lead of the today of the lead of th bring up our 'children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" and to do so, we must have our Bible, and our Common 'rayer Book in their hands. This branch of the resolution, then, you will embrace; and in proportion to its parmount importance, being the seed; and youth, the sed time of the Church, you will give it the support of your prayers and of your contributions. The idea of establishing a Society that embraces education as one of its "departments of Christian exertion," does not imply that education was neglected, but that the whole strength of the Church should be brought forward in a systematic combination of talent, energy and operation. Many of the Clergy now before you were educated for the Church in this country, so many years since, that the good they have done us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us to refuse to draw upon our own resources, and to look us the church should be prompted of vitality independent of, and superior to, external circumstances. It is obvious, therefore, that sooner or later the support of vor prayers and to look at the Church must be forced upon the country gradually relapsed into a state worse than the country gradually relapsed into a state worse than the country gradually relapsed into a state worse than the country gradually relapsed into a state worse than the country in the Church must be forced upon the congregations, and hence arises the necessity, (were we not bound by interesting the Church must be forced upon the Church must be forced Many of the Clergy now before you were educated for the Church in this country, so many years since, that their labours in the vineyard have already been of long standing. It is not therefore a beginning that is contemplated, but a continuation and an enlargement of what was long since begun, because the demand for labourers has greatly increased. The fields are extensive and white for the haivest—the labourers are few. The laity are therefore cilled upon to come to the help of the Lord, and help those who are preparing for the ministry of the

The circulation of the Holy Scriptures is not, and never was forgotten by our Church. She has the immortal horour of having given them to the millions who understand them only in English, and gave them too so faithful and true to the original as to remain to this day the text book of all the sects into which the English speaking-popel have been divided. There have always been, and ever will be, some so poor that they cannot buy. To such we must give. The example of giving gratuit tously, or or a small price, has been set before the world by our Church, in her Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge more than 140 years ago; and of sending the Gospel to the Heathen, and to the Plantations abroad, by the other renerable Society of the same date, long before any measures of the kind were thought of by any other class of Protestants. And yet, in their ignorance of the spirit and energetic zeal of the Church, key ask if we are in favour of missions. With us the missionary and the Bible go together. The Holy Spirit allowed the propriety of the Eunoch's question,—"How can I, except some man should guide me?" We therefore offer to some man should guide me?" We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore offer to some man should guide me? We therefore propriety of the Eunuch's question,—"How can I, except some man should guide me?" We therefore offer to send an inerpreter with the Bible, the missionary, and the Commen Prayer Book, and other approved expositions. The Church, in order to be "the pillar and ground of the truth," should do this, that the ignorant as well as the "Eunuch" may have a guide. All Christians are required, when called upon, to give a reason of the hope that is in them; and why should not the Church, when she gives the Bible, be allowed to explain in what sense she understands her own precious gift? You will pass this part of the resolution, because it shews that you have studied the Bible, and profess to understand and teach what it means. When the Gospel is embraced, and sinners are turned for the Lord, houses for them to meet in for the performance of divine service are necessary. The inhabitants of our Townships are a nixture of many denominations, Church people, as well as there, are not found strong enough.

you will give it four cordial assent, your prayers and your support. Players and good wishes alone cannot spread the Gospel and instruct the ignorant, any more than they can give food to the hungry, without doing what further may be needful: The call is now made by the Church on all to promote the glory of God, and the With my whole heart, I second this resolution.

In offering the third resolution, the Honourable Mr.

JUSTICE GALE spoke in substance to the following effect: My Lord,—The general benefits that may be expected o result from the objects of this meeting, namely, the establishment of a Diocesan Church Society, have been dilate further upon them, even if my habits and pursuits had qualified me for the task; neither does it fall within the limits of the duty which I am called to perform on this occasion, and within which I ought strictly to confine myself; for were each individual to enlarge as he might r as his inclination would prompt him, on the great and are davantages to which we may look forward from the present measure, our observations might be extended to a length inconsistent with the time that is left for the completion of the business of the day. I will therefore completion of the bisiness of the day. I will therefore come at once to the particular point to which I have to solicit attention, namely, the resolution I have to propose. It is one, the propriety of which must be obvious, when the objects we have in view are known and admitted to be beneficial. For although of every religious and philanthropic scheme it may be said, that the support and favour of the Giver of all good, is all that should influence and direct us, and although we humbly believe that our present endeavours are entitled to the divine blessing, yet it is also customary and right under such circum stances to avail ourselves of such human means and aid as are likely to contribute to the furtherance of our undertakings; and among the human means and aids to success, none are more commonly or properly sought for than the countenance and patronage of those individuals and public

bodies whose station, power, or reputation, entitle them to influence among their fellow men. Is it not then fitting, even while we deem that we have he divine sanction for our proceedings, that we should seek the approval and patronage of those among our fellow subjects whose names may add weight to our measures, whose credit may secure favour to our plans, and whose character may produce confidence in the objects we are endeavouring to promote? Such patronage as this would appear to be most desirable. And can any names as patrons to any undertaking carry more weigh secure more favour, or produce more confidence than the venerated names of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Society for Promoting Christian These are Societies whose good works have extended to the remotest regions of the earth, and millions live who bless them. To commence under the auspices and with the approval of such Societies would seem, next to the divine favour, the surest earnest of

In seconding the fourth resolution, the Rev. D. Ro-My Lord,—I have much pleasure in rising to second the motion now before your Lordship, though I feel that my doing so can be nothing more than a mere mat-The terms of the motion are too explicit to need explanation, and its propriety must be evident to all. The high official station which your Lordship Diocese, and your intimate acquaintance with the moral state of the spiritual vineyard which has been committed to your culture and superintendance, point your Lordship out as the only individual who could, in accordance with out as the only individual who could, in accordance with our principles, occupy the President's Chair in this Society. Still, my Lord, it is not on these accidental circumstances that your claims are founded; they rest on a more solid foundation; and that wisdom, vigilance, piety, patience, and moderation which have Diocese; afford the happiest augury of your successful management of this new Society. We cannot forget, management of this new Society. We cannot forget, however, that the pilot, how skilful soever he may be, however intimately acquainted he may be with his made, and though I do not see how the objects of the reground, cannot conduct his barque with safety through the rocks and shoals that may surround her if the crew be mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient, if they stand still in sullen to the mutinous and disobedient the mutinous an apathy or look on with recklessness, when they ought to | despise the day of small things. espond to the word of command, and to put forth all their energies to avoid the danger. In like manner, it mat- sent, and recollect the number who so recently listened ters little how well qualified your Lordship may be to frame, and put in motion, and watch over the complicated machinery of this association, if the lay members of the lay members and put in secondary of this association, if the lay members the great change produced within my own recollection. of the Church do not respond to the call which is now made upon their united exertion. Surely they cannot say that the appeal is not required, that it is premature, or that the appeal is not required, that it is premature, or that the appeal is not required, that it is premature, or the thought of the Church within the Lower Province. We have

opportunities, or however modest their own estimate of composition another way, give the resolution.

Colonies has been, in a great measure, supported by the several matters tions of life. This is, emphatically, that education, that colonies has been, in a great measure, supported by the several matters tions of life. This is, emphatically, that education, that colonies has been, in a great measure, supported by the several matters tions of life. This is, emphatically, that education, that colonies has been in a great measure, supported by the several matters.

therefore cilled upon to come to the help of the Lord, and help those who are preparing for the ministry of the Gospel, as well by their bounty as by their prayers.

The circulation of the Holy Scriptures is not, and never was forgotten by our Church. She has the importal herour of having given them to the millions who

striking example of the gradual increase of the value of property given in a state of nature to a feligious body.— The island on which we are assembled, when granted by the French King, was of little or no value, but now are and an ample and hourly-increasing revenue have any

pleasure, is the ancient endowment given to Trinity Church in New York. At first it was only a moderately sized gable, but as the city extended and the country advanced, it grew in value until it not only furnished an ample revenue to that particular church, but enabled its vestry to aid missionaries and to build churches through-

out every section of that State.

Let our people then, my Lord, follow this good ex-

GEORGE MOFFATT in nearly the following terms:

My Lord,—In rising to move the resolution confided to me, which I have much satisfaction in doing, I beg to say that I think the time is come when the members of our Church are called upon to contribute more largely towards her maintenance than they have heretofore do The aid derived from the two Societies in England; of whom mention has been so gratefully made to-day, though most liberal as respects them, was but a slender provision even for the infancy of our settlement, and it could not the Church, or grow with her growth in the Province.

It is therefore evident that more is required of us, and I cordially support the formation of the Society we are assembled to establish, as the best means of raising the funds required, and of managing and distributing what may be raised; for although I advocate voluntary contrioutions to the Church, I am no advocate of the voluntary system, as it is generally understood, and deem it essential that a body, such as the Society, should be interposed between the donors and the gifts to the Clergy. We have resolved that a Society shall be established, and it therefore becomes necessary to provide a Board for the management of its affairs; such is the object of the resolution which I hold in my hand, and which, without further preface, I beg leave to submit to the meeting.

DR. HOLMES in moving the 13th resolution, spoke as

My Lord,-The observations made by my Rev. friend who seconded the last resolution, were of so cheerful and encouraging a nature as to have diverted me from making the remarks which I otherwise might have thought i right to do, in bringing forward the resolution entrusted to me. It is, however, one of a most important, a most momentous character, and though only a repetition of the former, yet brings forward the objects contemplated by it so much more in detail, and therefore so much more prominently; that the proposal of it may startle the minds of those who have not given consideration to the subject, and lead them to suppose the whole to be an impracticable scheme, quite unsuited for the present resources of the Church in this Province.

The object aimed at by this resolution is no less than

or more Bishopricks; to the support of Archdeacons who y rest number: Furthermore, it contemplates the erection both zeal, of Churches and of Parsonage Houses. Now, my Lord, poiety, patience, and moderation which have a your conduct in the administration of the penditure which seems totally at variance with the present byious resources of the Diocese, and it might appear aseless even to attempt their accomplishment. But, my Lord, the time must come when the endeavour must be solution are to be effected, I can readily perceive the

tions of life. This is, emphatically, that education, that "crudition necessary for every Christian;" which we more particularly wish to give, and which is strongly enforced when we receive every child "into the congregation of Christ's flock."

In our day, education is popular, but it is too much sought to be shorn of its glory and real value. Many contend that our youth should be taught without regard to Creeds, or Coafessions of Faith; and even go so far in their liberality as to maintain that the Holy Bible should not be used in our schools; but, in my apprehension, any scheme of education that refuses to give religious any scheme of education that refuses to give religious in the catalogue of school books, robs education of the best reason why it should be given at all, namely, to give us the knowledge of our Creator, and Lawgiver and Redeemer, and of ourselves as sinners that need the pardoning merey of God, and the sanctification of the Holy Spirit, to fit us for another state of existence, whither we not at once, according to our abilities, to relieve them of a part of their responsibilities? Colonial Settlements, gradually ripen into a great measure, supported by the two great Societies at home, who, under God, have been the means of planting and the transport of the two great Societies at home, who, under God, have been the means of planting and the creation of the two great Societies at home, who, under God, have been the means of planting and the creation of the should be given the first two days of Britatian. By means of these owing the paternal sway of Britatian. By means of these twin institutions, a shoot of that vine which was originated but by God was carried to our shores, where it has take noot, and where, we trust, ere long it will planted by God was carried to our shores, where it has take noot, and where, we trust, ere long it will five our should be accustomed sionaries from the rivers to the ends of the earth, and sionaries from the rivers to the ends of the earth, and send their libera Society supported missionaries in what are now the United States, just as it does at present in this Province. When the revolution happened, the support was withdrawn, and the Church became entirely prostrated. We are not, how ever, without a consolation even in this distress, for when we turn our eyes to the present prosperous condition of the Church in the United States, we see there is within

cannot conscientiously receive the ministrations of religion otherwise than in the way they believe them to have been originally instituted. How then can this be effected unless we procure means for fulfilling the objects of this resolution? As was observed by one of my reverend friends, one of the early martyrs of the Church declared, "Without A Bishop, THERE IS NO CHURCH." Without a Bishop, how could we obtain that ordination for the Clergy which we believe necessa y for the proper ministrations of the Church? We should be obliged to resort to foreign countries to obtain what we would be deprived of at home. Where would be the Episcopal superintendance so requisite for the well-being of the Church? And we should be deprived of the rite of Confirmation which we con-

of our Townships are a mixture of many denominations. Church people, as well as others, are not found strong enough in country places, to form a congregation and to build a duty of giving of their penury, and the rich of their are gathered from the mountains; and until they are gathered into a flock, the missionary, like St. Paul, must be content to "speak the word of the Lord," in the school of one "Tyrannus:" But when there is a flock, or the certain prospect of one, and that flock poor, this resolution propose to give assistance.

Every department of Christian exertion proposed in At present, in most places, these endowments would be almost valueless; they could not supply a missionary, this resolution is, in my humble opinion, pious, and, in the highest degree, necessary, both for time and eternity, to the welfare of our fellow creatures. I trust therefore you will give it four cerdial assent, your manufactures are proposed in the highest degree, necessary, both for time and eternity, not seeking our own benefit, but the most places, these endowments would be almost valueless; they could not supply a missionary, if her duty, as the disciples and always done viour did in those primitive times, and if every Christian in his day, had, like the great apostle, done all that in him lay to make all men see what is the fellowship of this not to be selfish; we ought to take a prospective view, not seeking our own benefit, but the most places, there endowments would be almost valueless; they could not supply a missionary, if her duty, as the disciples and always done viour did in those primitive times, and if every Christian in his day, had, like the great apostle, done all that in him always done viour did in those primitive times, and if every Christian in his day, had, like the great apostle, done all that in him always done viour did in those primitive times, and if every Christian in his day, had, like the great apostle, done all that in him had to the did in those primitive times, and if every Christian in his day, had, like the great apostle, done all that in him had the did in those primitive times, and if every christian in his day, had, like the great apostle, done all that in him had the did in those primitive times, and if every christian in his day, had, like the great apostle, done all that in him had the did in those primitive times, and if every christian in his day, had, like the great apostle, done all that in him had the did in those primitive times, and if every christian in his day, had always done all the source characters. awaking out of sleep; and are beginning to be like men alive to a sense of our Christian duty, and to the great and honourable part which we are called upon to take in its owners princes in the land, that is, if a fair domain and an ample and hourly-increasing revenue have any kind; and I therefore congratulate your Lordship, and thing to do with constituting princes:

Another example, to which we point with greater the formation of a Society which embodies these two great principles of all true philanthropy, both human and

But your Lordship will allow me here to add, that Christian philanthropy is a debt of gratitude, and that Christian benevolence is only a transfer of obligation from one individual to another, and from one generation to other, multiplying the capital as we multiply human happiness, and augmenting the obligation as we diffuse ample while land is cheap and plenty; let them dedicate a part of their estates to God and His Church,—let the Society, in its various departments, perform what is expected from it under your Lordship's guidance, and the results, under God, may be what we now dare scarcely such a case, we should behold a rapid dissemination of The seventh resolution was introduced by the Hon. Christianity among mankind, and the kingdoms of this world would quickly become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ.

Great subjects, my Lord, may sometimes be elucidated by the commonest occurrence of human life, and by the use of the most familiar terms; and therefore I may venture to relate the following domestic incident:—One day, not long ago, my little boy said to me, "Father what expensive things children are! we have cost you a deal of money, all of us, boys and girls together." "Why, yes, my son, that's true enough; but how could I have spent my money for a better purpose? The money which we spend on children ought to yield a larger profit than any other money which we spend." "Well, father, but I fear you will never have your money back again." "My dear boy, I never calculate on having my money back dear boy, I never calculate on having my money back again—I expect to be repaid in something of much greater value." "Then, father, how do you expect to be repaid?" "Let me ask you, my dear Septimus, if you are not in debt to the Almighty?" "Why, yes, father, I am indebted to God Almighty for every thing I am indebted to God Almighty for every thing." "Yes, my dear boy, and even for those kindly and paterhal feelings which His Holy Spirit has inspired within my heart; as well as for his love in giving Jesus Christ His only Son for your salvation." "And does God himself expect to be repaid?" "Of course he does my son"—"And pray, father, how is that to be done? God Almighty does not need such things as motiey; nor does he need anything." "And yet, my son, when sneaking of the salvation of the Geptile. yet, my son, when speaking of the salvation of the Gentile world, the prophet says of Jesus Christ that 'He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied. And I may tell you, my dear boy, that since our blessed Lord is not in need of any thing himself, he has made a transfer of the debt to them who are in need; and that in the day of udgment he will say to the righteous, Come ye blessed children of My Father inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; for I was hungry, &c., and forasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." "Then father whom am I to pay?" "Why, my dear boy, you have been taught to read the holy scriptures; and therefore if you find another little boy that is unable to read them, but is willing to the love of Christ in your redemption; when you therefore find a little boy who has not been made acquainted with it, teach him. You have been taught your duty to God and your duty to mankind; and therefore when you meet with any little boy who has not been made acquainted with his duty, teach him. You have been made equainted with the hope of mercy and the promise of eternal life; and I hope the day will come, when you will happily repay that debt to those persons to whom the debt has been transferred."—"Well, father, I should like to pay back all I owe; because you know that people cannot

I now beg to second the resolution. His Lordship closed the meeting, as he had opened it, that having had land conveyed to him in trust, at different When I look upon the number of Clergymen now preheart the interests of the Church, and the disposal of those

honest, if they will not pay their debts, when they

have it in their power to pay." "And, I do hope, my dear boy, that God will by His grace enable you to fulfil

your purpose." With these familiar remarks, my Lord,

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1842.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO have taken possession of their house, 144 King Street: and yesterday the Central Board held its Monthly Meeting there for the first time. The proceedings were of an interesting nature; and we look for much good to the Church from the friendly discussion and interchange of opinion upon these occasions.

Mr. Thomas Champion is on the spot, and has already taken charge of the Depository. He will be ready to attend to any orders on Monday the 8th inst., and, we have no doubt, will greatly promote the interests of the Society by his zeal in the cause, his fitness for the office, and his general acquaintance with the condition and wants of the Church. All that at present can be offered for sale are Prayer-books of various sizes, several publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Bristol Tracts. A catalogue of what is on hand will be furnished at an early opportunity in this paper.

It is particularly requested that all communications intended for Mr. Kent, as Secretary, may be addressed to him not by name, but thus:

To the Secretary of the Church Society, 144 King Street, Torento

This request is made in order to prevent confusion respecting the payment of postage. The Pamphlet containing the Constitution, and setting forth the objects of the Society, will certainly

be ready for delivery before the end of August.

Our first page contains a report of the speeches delivered at the late meeting held in Montreal for the formation of The Church Society of the Diocese with the exception of the Rev. F. J. Lundy's speech, which we gave entire in our paper of the 22nd July, and which has not been differently or more fully reported, we have inserted them all.

It will be seen, by reference to the advertisements. that the Society are in want of a Secretary, who must be a Clergyman.

We are gratified to observe in the Montreal Courier, that "An Unknown Friend" has transmitted to the Treasurer the sum of 16l. 5s.

It is a matter, we are sorry to say, of very frequent complaint, that strangers wishing to hear Divine Service in St. James's Cathedral, are either not invited into a pew, or, if already seated in one, are rudely turned out, when there is ample room for their accommodation. We ourselves have seen most respectablelooking persons walk round one half of the Church, without a single door being opened to receive them,the inmates of the half-occupied pews vacantly staring at the embarrassed stranger, as if there were no link of human brotherhood between them.

Of such conduct it is impossible to speak too severely. It exhibits pride in the House of God: it shows a criminal disregard to the salvation of souls: it drives individuals into schism: it renders the Church hateful to ill-informed persons, who cannot distinguish between a system and its agents, or rather its abusers, and who have yet to learn that their own feelings being deeply wounded by a churlish Nabal is no excuse whatsoever for separation from the one Catholic and Apostolic Church.

Our blessed Saviour has expressly told us that at the day of Judgment he will not know those, who refused to recognize Him in the persons of the thirsty, the hungry, and the naked. 'How much fiercer will be His righteous indignation against those, who see a brother hungering for spiritual nutriment, and unable to obtain it for want of Church accommodation, and yet "pass him by on the other side," and slam, as it were, as much as in them lies, the very door of Heaven in his face! Do these persons think that men are made of different kinds of clay? Do they imagine that Heaven will be partitioned into pews, and that human distinctions, and the rights of human property, will there be acknowledged by Him who is no respecter of persons, and who avengeth the wrongs of the poor, and of those who suffer contumely and hardship in this world of selfishness, and insensate pride?

While condemning with intentional severity the conduct of those who exhibit such lamentably uncharitable and un-christian conduct, it gives us great pleasure to say, that there are some members of the congregation whose pews are ever open to receive the stranger, without any distinction of persons, and who set an example of humility and brotherly love which, it is to be regretted, should not be more generally imitated.

It is with the deepest regret that we record the following instance of melancholy perversion. The statement seems too circumstantial to afford any room

We regret to say that Miss Gladstone, daughter of John Gladstone, Esq., of Fasque, and sister to the Vice President of the Board of Trade, has recently been admitted a member of the Roman Catholic Church. On Tuesday week she was con firmed by Dr. Wiseman, in the Chapel at the Nunnery, near this town, and afterwards partook of the "Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist." The lady is described as being highly intelligent, and about 30 years of age. During her stay in Birmingham both she and her attendants resided at the Convent.

We have little doubt that a recoil from Dissent has driven the deluded lady into the opposite error of Popery. The subjoined paragraph is some counterpoise to the distressing intelligence:

On Sunday week, Dr. Graham, a respectable Surgeon in Birkenhead, publicly read his recantations of the errors of Ro-manism in Holy Trinity Church. The solemn ceremony was very impressive, and evidently produced a deep effect on the minds of many Romanists who were present. At the conclusion of the service, four other Romanists expressed their anxious wish to do the same. - Liverpool Mail

If there were less Dissent, there would be fewer victims to Popish wiles.

We have been favoured with a copy of a Sermon, entitled, The claims of the Established Church of England to the favourable consideration and affectionate support of Brilish Christians, preached at Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, by the Rev. William Elder. It is a very plain and excellent discourse. The circumstances which led the author, who was formerly a Dissenting preacher, to unite himself to the Church, correct them next week. are thus very forcibly and clearly stated by him:

" It is known to you, my brethren, that I was not educated any one changes his opinions in religion, it is apt to produce different impressions on those who know of the occurrence. Some will suppose him to have been actuated by worldly and interested motives; others will consider it a proof of an unsettled state of mind; others, again, who may have reposed confidence in him, more especially if he have been a public teacher of religion, may be grieved, and their faith in the truths ot religion shaken, imagining that if such change their minds on so important a subject, religion must be a subject of uncertainty, and the Bible cannot be that divinely inspired volume we have been taught to believe. I have therefore thought it necessary to submit to you, on this occasion, some of the reasons which have induced me to embrace the principles of

"I trust, then, I have complied in some measure with the injunction contained in the first part of the text, by proving, to my own satisfaction at least, the truth of the principles I have embraced; and it is my earnest desire to practise the remainder, by holding those principles fast, and recommend-ing them to others as 'worthy of all acceptation.' I dare not hope, however, that all who hear me will view the subject preeisely in the light that I do, or that arguments which appear to me convincing will be equally so to all. If I can succeed in impressing upon them the conscientiousness of my own belief, one object at any rate will be gained—I shall be justified in my profession, and they will be more open to my argu-

ments on other occasions, and upon other subjects. " I by no means think it desirable for men to be lightly given to change in things pertaining to religion, but we should not press our censures too far upon this point. Our opinions

our judgment is immature; and if, in an after period of life, ment, and we are always glad to record his name in by reading, reflection, and observation, we are led to believe that our first formed notions were erroneous, candour require we should pronounce those hard words 'I was mistaken.' may add here, that in the change which has taken place in my sentiments, there is nothing affecting the great fundamental truths of divine revelation; on the contrary, advancing years have only confirmed my conviction of the truth and importance of the religion of the Bible, and of the insufficiency of all other means to make us truly happy either in time or eternity, would also observe further, that I do not state my reasons f preferring the Church of England in a spirit of hostility to any other denomination of Christians. I trust I can cordially say, Grace be with all them who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity,' by what name soever they may be distinguished, o in what country soever they may be placed. But believing th prevalence of truth to be conducive to the best interests of religion, I will endeavour to set it before you in love.

It will be unnecessary for me to say much respecting the circumstances which led to my embracing my present senti-ments. Though educated in the principles of dissent, and not without the usual prejudices against the Establishment, I was early led to form a very favourable opinion of many of her Divines. I remember particularly reading, when young, a portion of the works of the Reverend James Hervey, of Weston Favel, and being much struck with the piety, benevolence, and elegant style of this good man. Advancing in life, and becoming, I trust. more decidedly under the influence of religion, I became gradually acquainted with the characters, and part of the writings, of Archbishops Usher, Tillotson, and Leighton; as well as with those of Bishops Hall, Beveridge, Burnet, Wilson, and Horne; together with those of other Divines of the Church of England. Being mush instructed and edified by ther writings, I could not but entertain a favourable opinion of the Church to which they belonged. So, upon examining the Book of Common Prayer, although in a cursory manner, I failed not to perceive how greatly it was in accordance with scripture, and how well calculated for edification. When I further understood there were above ten thousand parish churches in England, wherein these evangelical services were performed every Sabbath, besides those in the Colonies, I could not but feel a persuasion that the Established Church was eminently useful in promoting the temporal and

piritual welfare of the people.
" I had at this time imbibed the idea, that no very determinate plan of church polity and government had been laid down in the New Testament, and I consequently believed the Church of England to be a lawfully constituted Church of the formation of The Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec. Some of these have before appeared in our columns in a different and shorter form; but, with the exception of the Rev. F. J. Lundy's speech. period of life been an advocate of popular Church government believing every member to have a right to a voice in the elec-tion of officers, and the management of Church affairs. Subsequent experience led me greatly to doubt the propriety of these sentiments, and to believe that what is generally termed the voluntary system' in religion is of a very unstable and

> Under the influence of these doubts, I was led to examine more closely the peculiar claims of the Established Church; and, having procured books upon the subject, I proceeded, with prayer offered up to the Father of Lights for divine illumination and guidance, to read them with candour, and diligently to compare them with Scripture. As the result of this careful examination, I came to the conclusion that the Church of England approaches nearer to the standard of the Primitive Church, as exhibited in the New Testament and in the writngs of those who flourished in the first centuries after the introduction of Christianity, than any other denomination with which I am acquainted. My investigations also further proved to my own satisfaction, that her Book of Common Prayer is n entire accordance with the Bible, most happily calculated to prove a bond of union among those who use it, and a valuable means of promoting their spiritual advancement and welfare. I would wish to record my deliberate opinion that the sincere use of this excellent Liturgy, by every person throughout the British dominions, would most essentially contribute to the best interests of Christianity."

> We have little doubt that many Dissenting preachers at this very time are undergoing the same mental process, through which Mr. Elder has, so satisfactorily

to his peace of mind, already passed. The advantages of Episcopal Ordination are very

briefly, but unanswerably, stated by Mr. Elder: "One who has received Episcopal Ordination, possesses a satisfaction that others want, viz., he has received such a com-mission as was alone considered to be valid for fifteen hundred considered by the great majority of the Christian Church. Far differently is he circumstanced who has received the laying on of hands in any other method. The validity of his admission to the ministerial functions would have been denied by the whole Church for fifteen hundred years, and is disputed by the greater number to this very hour. I bring this forward from no disputatious spirit, or wish to give offence; but, in all charity, as a subject for reflection and attentive

We have received a short Poem, entitled, "Con mmation, a Vision," with a request that we would notice it. The author very modestly describes himself as "a young man in an humble walk of life."we understand that he is a journeyman printer,—and expresses his intention, should his present effort meet with approval, to "publish a work of an extensive character." As an act of sincere, although unpalatable, kindness, we would strongly recommend him to abandon all idea of authorship, and to place whatsoever literary gifts he may possess in subordination to his regular occupation. Literature is a lottery with numerable blanks, and but very few prizes. Our author exhibits a command of language, and a vein of thought exceedingly creditable to him, but, at some future day, we are sure that he will thank us for reommending him not to follow a pursuit which has involved many a man of genius in all the ills of poverty, and which even Sir Walter Scott regarded as a very barren and harassing field of labour.

The Christian Guardian is very unfortunate in its statements of pretended facts. In the number of 20th July, the editor writes a long article, in which he makes a quotation from the London Watchman, levelled against the Bishop of Oxford's admirable Charge, and in which he refers to "the OFT-RECORDED secessions of the Church of England ministers to the Church of Rome in The Church paper." We call upon our cotemporary to point out these oft-recorded secessions in The Church paper—two or three cases will not be sufficient-he must make good the words the Committee, in the following order :-"oft-recorded," or else stand charged with inaccuracy Members of the Congregation and others, Subscribers,

The Guardian, in his paper of the 13th July, observes, "We are pained to see it said in the editor's description of the vignette, that the sacraments are generally necessary to salvation' "-and adds that though The Church [i.e. the newspaper] does say so, the Bible does not. Why does not the Guardian,instead of attacking this paper, and the editor of it,find fault with the Church of England itself for affirming in the Catechism that the two sacraments are "generally necessary to salvation." There is either disingenuousness, or ignorance of the Church Catechism, on the part of the Guardian. We would strongly recommend him to read more and write less. The perusal, amongst other books, of Bishop Stillingfleet's Unreasonableness of Separation, would save

him from making many mistakes. The misrepresentations of two of our Lower Canada cotemporaries are not overlooked, and we hope to

A Correspondent,-whose communications we late us to increased exertion,—has favoured us with some extracts from a Charge lately delivered by the Bishop of Down, and Connor, and Dromore. Our document in The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, and our friend will be glad to hear that we intended, and still do intend, transferring it entire, at an early opportunity, to the columns of The Church. We avail ourselves of this occasion to express our admiration of the great learning and vigour, and the pure Christian orthodoxy displayed in The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.

We also contemplate, at no distant period, the nsertion of extracts from the Bishop of Glasgow's Charge, as furnished by The Church Intelligencer, and of the Charge of the Bishop of Exeter, as it appears in a late number of the St. James's Chronicle .-Articles of great value and learning crowd so fast Colonel was charged with having spoken very disrespectfully noon us that we scarcely know how to find room for

We insert, from our valued Conservative cotemporary, the Niagara Chronicle, the correction of an error in the proceedings of the Niagara District Branch of the Church Society, which appeared in this paper on the 22nd July. Mr. Charles has been a steady supporter of this journal from its commenceon this subject are generally formed at an early period of our this paper on the 22nd our, the 22nd

connexion with the advancement of our holy Church:

"We are requested to say that there was an error in the reported proceedings of the recent meeting at St. Mark's Church, in this town, on the subject of forming a District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society. The 4th resolution was stated to have been moved by John Clark, Esq., and sended by Dr. Mewburn, whereas in fact it was moved by Dr Mewburn, and seconded by Mr. Henry Charles. The error arose from copying the proceedings as arranged to take place, instead of as they actually did take place."

We have, on more than one occasion, adverted o the course pursued towards this paper by the public departments, in the distribution of their advertising

it may seem boastful: but, as it is our intention to the House of Lords. Reference to a select committee was make a remark or two regarding advertisements, it becomes necessary for us to preface them, by stating that few papers in the Province have so great a circulation, and still fewer a circulation so generally diffused throughout the whole country, as our own.

As a matter of convenience and right, the subscripers to the paper-hundreds of whom take no otherare entitled to learn, through our columns, what contracts are advertised by the Government, &c. Is a man, because he is a subscriber to The Church, to be prevented from offering tenders?

The whole system of public advertising in this Province, would afford ample scope for a long article, At Wandsworth, Clapham and even Chelsea, the writer wa and materials are not wanting to enable us to dilate upon the subject. But we hope that these brief remarks will ensure justice to us for the future, and that we shall not have again occasion to complain of rights withheld from our subscribers, and of injury incted on this journal.

We will add that this paper presents a most desirable medium for advertisements of every description, and that our new sheet enables us to appropriate a larger space for their insertion.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY-YORK MILLS .- On Monday, the 18th July, a meeting was held in the vestry of St. John's Church, York Mills, for the purpose of forming and putting into operation the St. John's Parochial Committee of the Church Society; when, after several resolutions were unanimously adopted, the Chairman, the Rev. A. Sanson, acknowledged the receipt of *Two peunds*, as an annual subscription from *A Lady*, who manifests a lively annual subscription from A Lady, who manifests a lively interest in the proceedings of the parish and Church at large; and the following additional yearly subscriptions were then made:

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—On the evening of Friday week,

Mr. C. Vanostrand,.....£1 5

 " H. Papst,
 1 5

 " J. Vanostrand,
 9 10

 " W. Marsh,
 9 10

 " C. Garret, 0 10 YORK MILLS.—As a reward of past merit, and an in-

York Mills, on Wednesday, July 20th. The principal inhabitants came forward with their accustmed liberality, and the subscription was more than sufficient to defray the expenses. The weather was most propitious, the breeze light and refreshing, and the sun, with his most radiant smiles, seemed to sympathize with his bright, joyous looks of the youthful assemblage. At three o'clock, evening prayers were read by the Rev. A. Sanson, who afterwards addressed the children in language at once simple and impressive: he dwelt on the duty of constant attendance at Church and at the Sunday School, and his words were well calculated to sink deep into the young hearts of his auditors. The children were then satisfactorily examined in the Catechism of our Holy Church, and it was pleasing to notice the glad faces of the parents, as

After books had been distributed to the most deserving, the whole party adjourned from the Church to the lawn which surrounds the parsonage, and opens into a romantic ravine, the wild beauties of which the eye would never weary of exploring. Here, under the pleasant shade of luxuriant trees, were placed tables, caded with a variety the next century. of dainties, not forgetting the long-famed plum-puddings of merry England. To this repast due justice was done, plenishing the cups with tea. The happy party did not eparate till sunset, again to meet, we trust, on a similar ccasion. The Sunday School of St. John's is now only not cease, and the sharers in the sweet foil will be cheered by a continual increase to their little flock. It is purposed appropriating the surplus of the above subscription towards laying the foundation of a Lending Library for

PRESBYTERIANISM IN CANADA.—It would appear from a roll of the Presbyterian Church [in connexion with the Established Kirk of Scotland] in Upper and Lower Canada, as published in the Montreal Gazette, of the 12th July, that the entire number of "settled Pastors," in the two Provinces is 84. Besides those, there are "several Preachers and Ministers without charge."—Statesman,

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, ST. ROCH'S SUBURBS.—CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

On Monday evening, the 25th July, the members of the Congregation of St. Peter's Chapelry, and other pa-rishioners of Quebec, amounting to a considerable number, in compliance with an invitation which had been given through the medium of the public prints, assembled at the house of Mr. William Brown, St. Valier Street, in the vicinity of the site of the new Chapel, where a prossion was to be organized with a view to the perform. nce of the ceremony of laying the corner stone.—At alf-past 6 o'clock, the Lord Bishop of Montreal arrived. attended by five of his Clergy, viz :-The Rev. R. R. BURRAGE,

E. W. SEWELL, GEO. MACKIE, W. W. WAIT,

W. CHADERTON, Minister of the Chapelry. The procession was then formed by Mr. Ward, one o

Building Committee. Chapel Wardens.
The Vestry of the Cathedral.
The Clerk of St. Peter's. The Clergy. The Verger.

The Bishop. On arriving at the foot of the ascent to the platform he Procession halted and formed two lines, through which the Bishop walked, followed by the Clergy, &c On arriving at the corner stone, the minister of the Chapelry, in the name of the Congregation, requested his Lordship to lay the corner-stone, and the Bishop having signified his assent, the Minister presented to him the leed of the lot-Mr. J. Parker, one of the Chapel War-lens, presented the plans. A sealed bottle, containing the inscription, several coins, and one of the newspapers of the day, was presented by Mr. Wm. Brown, one of the ommittee, to the Bishop, who placed it in the excavation prepared for its reception. The upper stone was then laid, and the trowel and other instruments of masonry vere successively handed to his Lordship, who applied them to their proper purposes. Appropriate prayers were next offered up by the Minister of the Chapelry—the A Correspondent,—whose communications we particularly value, and whose zeal never fails to stimu-with a very solemn effect; after which the Bishop del vered a most animated and impressive address, conclu with a benediction. The procession returned in the same order as before, to Mr. Brown's—and, it is believed, that Bishop of Down, and Connor, and Dromore. Our all who witnessed the ceremony went away both delighted attention had been previously drawn to this invaluable and edified with what they had seen and heard.—Quebec

Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN. (From the New York Commercial Advertiser, 28th July.) The Belgian Government steamer British Queen, Captain which latter place she left on the 10th instant.

In the House of Commons, July 5, the affair of Col. Dundas was brought up by an inquiry from Lord Worsley. [The Majesty's aids. He did good service during the Canada re-

smissed from his office of Queen's aid, removed from the

for an inquiry into the distress of the country, its causes, &c. Most appalling accounts were given by the different speakers the corn laws, some to the dearness of food generally, some to restraints on trade, some to the manufacturing competition of other countries, some to the currency system and the Bank of other countries, some to the currency system and the Bank of other countries, some to the currency system and the Bank of other countries, some to the currency system and the Bank of other countries, some to the currency system and the Bank of other countries, some to the currency system and the Bank of other countries, some to the currency system and the Bank of other countries. England, some to the reciprocity laws, and some to the Chinese

July 7 .- In the House of Commons Mr. Bannerman offered a resolution, giving the Queen power to suspend the operation of the corn laws, during the recess of Parliament, and until the 1st of January, 1843, or for six weeks after the commencement of the next session. Mr. Gladstone and Sir Robert Peel opposed, and the resolution was negatived, 175 to 113.

July 8.—Lord Achley's mines and collingies hill came up in

moved, but the motion was opposed as out of order, and the Earl of Devon gave notice that he should renew it on the 12th. The tariff bill had its third reading and was passed, 52 conents, non-contents 9.

In the House of Commons Lord Howick gave notice that on

the 14th he should move the admission of foreign corn at a duty of 6 shillings the quarter, until the 1st of March, 1843.

The debate on Mr. Wallace's motion was resumed, and occupied the whole sitting. Motion lost, 174 to 49.

The new tariff bill received the royal assent on the 9th inst.

A protest against it was to be signed on the 11th.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT SIR ROBERT PEEL,debarred the means of seeing the advertisements of on Wednesday night, that Sir Robert Peel had been shot at the Commissariat and the Board of Works, and thus be prevented from offering tenders?

on his way home from the House of Commons. Although the prevented from offering tenders? lon, omnibus drivers and others journeying to and from the aburbs carried the tale thither, and it readily gained credence most earnestly asked by many respectable persons if the report was correct, and whether Sir Robert Peel was much injured. He assured the anxious inquirers the story was a hoax; and general feeling of indignation was expressed toward the brain ess idiot who could set affoat so heartless a hoax.

THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD .- Our accounts from Curraghmore come down to last Tuesday evening, and we are gratified at having it in our power to state that the marchioness was recovering as speedily as could be expected from the effects of the late frightful accident. She is able to sit up in bed, but has not ventured out of her room. Some idea of the shock which the marquis sustained may be formed from a knowledge of the fact, that he did not partake of food during the two days next after that whereon the accident occurred. So devoted has he been ever since, that he has been only absent from the marghing accidence while the has been only absent from the marchioness's room while taking his hurried meals in an adoining apartment. The Waterford Chronicle of Thursday announces that her ladyship is rapidly advancing toward per fect health, and will in a day or two be herself again.

WHEAT FROM SOUTH AMERICA. - A cargo of wheat, grown in the Southern part of the republic of Chili, was imported Liverpool last week. We understand that it is of excellent quality, and that the speculation is likely to turn out well. It is reported that the wheat was bought in Chili at 24s. a quar-

Sir James Graham announced in the House of Commons, the terrible fact, that twelve hundred thousand people are at present receiving parcchial relief in England and Wales! One in every thirteen of the population is on the poor rates, and we may safely assume that one in every ten is destitute. This state of distress is unparalleled, we do believe, in the history o any nation on the face of the earth.—Aberdeen Herald. NATIONAL DEBT .- A notice appears in the Gazette, sta

ting that the Lords of the Treasury having certified to the mmissioners for the reduction of the national debt, that the actual expenditure of the country for the year ending 5th April, 1842, exceeded the revenue by 2,139,984l. 4s. 6d., no sum will be applied by the said commissioners on account of the sinking fund, between the 7th July and 10th Oct. 1842.

THE IRON TRADE.—Most of the Welch works have now a sufficiency of orders, the demand for iron having become comparatively brisk during the last fortnight. We do not, however, perceive that the market has yet exhibited any imovement in prices.—Silurian.

The oldest man of France is M. Noel de Quersonnieres, who

was formerly a commissary of the army, now living in Paris, though born at Valenciennes in 1728. He is not subject to any infirmity, takes four meals a day, shaves himself, reads and writes without spectacles, sings very agreeably, and sleeps soundly. He writes very good poetry, and his conversation is full of wit and sense, abounding with anecdotes. At the age of ninety he married a young English girl, aged only sixteen, who died in giving birth to a son. He states that his grand-mother died at the age of one hundred and twenty-five, and would have lived longer but for a severe fall. sing gaily he will frequently invite his friends to his funeral in

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser, 30th July,) At six o'clock this morning, the favourite steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, was telegraphed as being in the eastern offing, and at a quarter before nine o'clock we were in possession of our files of English papers. The dates are Bristol to the evening, and London and Liverpool to the morning, of the 16th instant.

The Great Western left Bristol on the afternoon of the 16th astant, and arriving here on the morning of the 30th, has acomplished the voyage in about thirteen and a half days, being the quickest trip to this port that she has performed, with one

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS. The heir-apparent to the French throne was killed on the 13th instant, by leaping from his carriage while the horses were

running away.

The official account, published by the Government, is a A dreadful disaster has fallen upon the King, the Royal Family, and France. The Prince Royal is dead! Thi morning, at half-past ten, the Duke of Orleans went to Neuilly to take leave of the Royal Family, intending to set off in the evening for the camp of St. Omer. A short distance from Neuilly the horses ran away. The Prince leaped out of the carriage. He was taken up senseless. One moment there were hopes of saving him, but the evil was beyond all earthly remedies. At haif-past four, after having received the succours of religion, the Prince breathed his last, surrounded by the King, Queen, and Royal Family, whose grief no words can

express."

The following is a translation of the telegraphic despatch. which has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the several Departments throughout France:—

" The Minister of the Interior to the Prefects. " The Prince Royal has had a severe fall from his carriage he died from the effects thereof at half-past four this morning. The King has borne this severe blow with his customary firm ness. His Majesty is in good health. What a loss for France." From the Gazette de France.

This forenoon, at half-past twelve, the Duc d'Orleans, who was about to set off for Plombieres, where the Duchess is staying at present, was returning from Neuilly, after having take ve of his family, when in the centre of the Chemin de la Revolte, a short distance from the Porte Maillot, the horses ran away, in spite of the efforts of the postillion, and there was every reason to fear that the carriage would be overturned on the slope at the side of the road.

At this moment the Duke, to avoid the danger, leaped fr the carriage, but unfortunately his spurs, or, as some say, his sword, caught his travelling cloak. This accident caused him to fall, and the Prince received some contusions on the temple and the wrist. A cerebral congestion was occasioned by the shock, and was succeeded by a suffusion on the brain.

Having fainted in the road, his Royal Highness was removed to the nearest house, occupied by a grocer, and assistance

speedily arrived from the Tuileries.

Bleeding was resorted to almost immediately, but the Prince did not recover his consciousness. Dr. Baumy, happening to be on the spot, gave every assistance to Dr. Pasquier, his Royal Highness's physician, who had come from Paris.

A clergyman of St. Philippe du Roule, and the cure of Neuilly, were called in; but could only administer extreme

The Prince died at three o'clock, at the house to which he had been carried, No. 4, in the Chemin de la Revolte. The body was removed to the Chateau de Neuilly, and placed in

All the Ministers repaired to Neuilly, as well as Marshal Gerard and General Pajol. A Council of Ministers was held.

The Duke d'Aumale, who was at Courbevoie, as soon as he heard of the accident that had happened, set off in a hired cabriolet. This carriage broke down on the road, and the Prince was obliged to continue his route on foot to see his

dead or dying brother.

His Royal Highness proceeded to Nancy, and will go on to Clombieres, where the Duchess d'Orleans is staying.

The late Prince had testified the greatest pleasure at his intended veyage, for which great preparations had been made in the various towns through which he had to pass. He was Eyckholdt, arrived last night from Antwerp, via Southampton, to have taken the command of a camp of 40,000 men-but who can calculate on the morrow!

It appears certain that the unfortunate Duke would have sustained no injury if he had not jumped out of the carriage, for in a few minutes afterward the postillion regained his com-mand of the horses, and brought the carriage back to the place at which the Duke had fallen.

the choice of 254 conservatives, and 173 of the different shades upon what plan; but I perceive the present measure is n the choice of 254 conservatives, and 173 of the different shades upon what plan; but I perceive the present measure is n an ultimate one, but merely the preface to other changes. the enoice of 254 conservatives, and 1100 of opposition. The city of Paris had gone strongly against the Ministers, and this defeat was considered more than an equiva-

The tariff bill had its second reading in the House of Lords. forage still is at a low price. On the other hand, the trefoils in a fraudulent and claudestine manner. (Cheers.) I say July 6.—The House of Commons was occupied, during and other seeds are very scanty. The vines have suffered severely from the heat and drought. As we have before reported, the blossom of the vine has been attacked by the pyrale, of the prevailing destitution and misery, as to the causes of Ribeauville to Guebwiller will lose all hopes of a gathering which members took divers views-some charging them upon unless they have some rain very shortly. In the Bas Rhir on the contrary, vines which are most always a fortnight

IN PARLIAMENT On Monday, the 11th instant, in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham moved for a select committee to consider the distressed state of the country; and upon this text delivered a long and powerful discourse, giving a vivid and fearful descrip-tion of the miseries endured by the people in almost every part of the kingdom

The Earl of Ripon opposed the motion as useless, if not more than useless, and the motion was negatived—14 to 61.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmers.

on, and Sir John Hobhouse, had a bout on the everlasting subject of the Affghan war—the discussion being mainly on the question whether the conduct of Lord Auckland had or had not been sanctioned or approved by the Peel Ministry on coming into power.

Villiers moved that the House go into committee on the repeal of the Corn Caws—for about the twentieth time—and the motion was supported by Mr. Hume, Mr. Fielden, and some others, among whom was Lord John Russell. The motion was negatived—117 to 231.

July 12.—In the Commons Sir Robert Peel introduced a

bill for the better protection of the Queen's person. It provides transportation, imprisonment, and whipping as the punishment for attempts not aimed at the Queen's life, but tending to her bodily injury or annoyance. All parties expressed their approbation, and the bill was read once, twice, and ordered to be committed on the next day.

The House then went into committee on the poor law con-nuance bill, for five years; but Sir James Graham gave a pledge that at the next Session a bill should be introduced, making extensive modifications of the existing system.

Notwithstanding this, an amendment was moved, to continue the law in force only one year; but it failed—92 to 164.

The votes for expenses incurred in China were agreed to the continue the law in force only one year; but it failed—92 to 164.

without opposition. On the vote of £108,000 for services in Canada being proposed, Mr. Hume objected, because some time ago he had moved for certain returns, in order to ascertain how the money previously voted had been expended, having been informed that it had been sqandered away in a most extrava-gant and improper manner. This was denied by Lord Stan-ley, but asserted by Mr. C. Buller.

Sir Robert Peel, in reply to Mr. Hawes, said, that the Government did not contemplate any grant for Church Exten-

July 15.—The Queen's protection bill was read a second and third time, and passed. Lord Brougham, in supporting it, made a touching allusion to the death of the Duke of Orleans.

The House of Commons was again engaged, in committee of supply, upon the estimates.

DINNER TO SIR A. MACNAB.—A grand complimentary entertainment was given by the British American Association to Sir A. Macnab, at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James'sstreet, in celebration of his distinguished gallantry and patriotism during the rebellion in Canada. His Grace the Duke of Richmond was in the chair, and the greatest cordiality and good feeling characterised the proceedings, which did ot terminate till near one o'clock.

The dividends at the Bank, due the 5th of July, have been

The coin used (silver as well as gold) was all new from

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND .- The anxiety regarding the crops, produced by the heavy rains during the past week, has been removed by the favourable change in the weather which took place this morning. We have received accounts from various parts of the country, which, we are most happy to state, give most encouraging reports of the crops. A friend who has just returned to Dublin from a tour in the counties of Dublin, Kildare, King's and Queen's counties, Galway, and Tipperary, has sent us the following as the result of his observations and inquiries:—"The wheats are thin in general, but good in the head. Oats are short in the straw, and promise a good crop. Potatoes are every where a good crop. The rain

has done no serious injury any where.' A landed proprietor in the county of Meath thus writes:—
"You may announce in the Evening Post that there never was a better prospect of a good and abundant potato crop, and that it is more forward than usual. The corn crops present a very luxuriant appearance. A very small breadth of wheat has been sown, but what there is of it is very good." The next report we shall introduce is less favourable, but it comes from a gentleman who has access to the most correct information in the district where he resides :- " For our district here, say from Drogheda to Swords, and within 15 miles, the wheat cropwith partial exceptions, is very light—the seed time was so bad, caused this. The oat crop also bad; were it not for the late rains it would be almost a total failure. Meadows very poor; potatoes a fair crop, partial failures, but less than at first anticipated."—Dublin Evening Post.

PORTUGAL.

the commercial and slave-trade treaties with England, on the A Cadiz journal mentions the appearance of a disease strongly resembling the plague, on the shores of Portugal, where, as well

as in Spain, it had occasioned no little uneasing Wurtzburg Gazette of the 7th instant states that the report of a conspiracy having been discovered in Russia is not confirmed, but that it would appear the Emperor had banished to Siberia several persons connected with the first families in the empire, without assigning the cause for that new act of imperial severity.

The contract for supplying the carriages to convey pas

engers across the Egyptian desert has been obtained from the Peninsular Company by Mr. Andrews, her Majesty's coach-maker in Southampton.—Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus, to carry four inside and two out. They will be of a very light construction, for the purpose of passing easily over the sandy soil of the desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses that will run seven-mile stages. Forty carriages must be ready by the 1st of September next. From the Times, July 13.

Our private letters from Constantinople of the 23rd ult. announce the sailing from that port on the previous day of two frigates and three corvettes, having a large reinforcement of troops on board, together with a million and a half plasters for the Ottoman army in Syria, where the Divan was determined to pursue the same line of policy against which the representa ives of Great Britain, Austria and France had remo

MOROCCO AND THE UNITED STATES .- A letter from Gibraltar, dated June 22d, in the Madrid journals, says:officer of the American squadron having solicited an audience of the Emperor of Morocco, for the purpose of representing to him the complaints of two agents of the United States, was refused, although, it must be admitted, in terms of exquisite politeness. The representative of England, however, had an dience on the same day, the motive of which is not known. The American officer immediately embarked on board a Spanish vessel, to report the result of his mission to Commodore Mor-

THE BALLOT. (Extracts from two Speeches, delivered in the House of Commons, 21st June.)

nan, not an enthusiast in the cause of secret voting, can propose to vote for the proposition of the Hon. Member without ascertaining what portion of his whole scheme it will form. (Cheers.) The statement made to-night, with respect to the Ballot, by the Honourable Gentleman whose motion is under discussion, has this difficulty; it does not contain the whole of the plan with which his proposal of secret voting is to be connected. What would be the result of the plan for secret voting as the electoral body is now constituted? If you take the small borough, containing 300 or 400 electors, the great probability is, that with a system of secret voting, they would be purchased by wholesale. An unprincipled but clever attorney, acting as an election agent, might easily purchase 250 votes, without any possibility of detecting the fraud.—(Cheers.) The corrupt practices which would ensue, would become much more general and much more serious, and the plan which was intended as a satisfactory settlement of the question of bribery would only be attended with dissatisfac tion and disgust. (Hear, hear.) I, for my part, cannot imagine that the country would be satisfied to grant the power of secret voting to those who now have possession of the fran-chise. (Loud cheers.) The Hon. Member for Montrose calculates that those who posssss the franchise are as one to seven, compared with those from whom it is withheld, and on that and urged the extension of the franchise. There is in the country a great body called the Chartists, who propose the adoption of universal suffrage. If a law were to be enacted by which one person out of seven were to vote secretly and without responsibility, is it to be supposed, under the present circumstances, that the other six would be satisfied? (Cheers.) On the contrary, the adoption of such a course would increas rather than allay the feeling which now exists out of doors This at least was the language held at the public meetings the Chartists, who declared that the Ballot would only augment their grievances unless accompanied with other measures. Does the Honourable Member for Sheffield think that the Ballot alone would be a sufficient remedy for the corruption and evils which he, I am sorry to say, with so much truth displayed? Would it not be found ultimately insufficient, and should we not be called upon to complete the nob scheme of a fair, full, and free representation? (Hear, hear The Honourable Gentleman did not say that the Ballot won be sufficient. The Hon. Gentleman was for an extension of The result of the French elections, as far as known, was the suffrage; but I do not know, nor neither does the Hou Sir Henry Hardinge replied that Colonel Dundas had been called on for an explanation, by which he did not succeed in absolving himself from the charge. He had consequently been dismissed from his office of Oueen's aid represent the Cabinet will not be able to dismissed from his office of Oueen's aid represent proposition. The city of raris had gone strongly against the additional consequently against the Cheers. If so, I cannot discuss this present proposition (Cheers.) If so, I cannot discuss this present proposition lent for their successes elsewhere. The opposition papers about the charge of oue of the charge of the charg stand against the new Chambers.

THE FRENCH HARVEST.—The Courier du Haut Rhin

at the same time; but let not Hon. Members be seduced to

nothing now against the plan, taken as a whole, of my Hon-Friend who has brought forward this motion. I shall be ready to discuss it when it is brought properly before us, o such an extent, that the whole of the vine growers from like aville to Guebwiller will lose all hopes of a gathering were in itself sufficient,—I will ask them, what are the remaining measures which they think calculated to give satisfaction as regards the constitution of this House? easons which influence these gentlemen must be different from those entertained by the Hon. Member for Poole, who arged his opinions with great ability; but that Hon. Gentleurged his opinions with great ability; but that Hon. Genta-man told us, that though advocating the Ballot, he was opposed to further change. Let him consider who were the advocates of the Ballot, and let him recollect what was urged by those who advocated the Charter, before he comes to the conclusion, that the Ballot, if once passed into a law, would be the barren statute which he wishes it to be. The Hon. and Learned Member for Cork gave the highest ossible character to the Ballot, when he described the very perior moral consequences it would produce in making men aughter.) That certainly is a high recommendation, but doubt very much the efficacy of the plan proposed for producing this noble-mindedness, more especially as Hon. Gentle-men have been so cautious of making any references to those countries where the Ballot is adopted. As far as regarded the accounts of the working of the Ballot, derived from the records of ancient history, the Right Honourable Baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government had quoted a passage most aptly applicable, as showing its effects in Rome. Secret voting was the practice in the latter period of the Roman empire—the period when corruption was at the highest; but, unfortunately, it did not arrest that corruption, or in any degree tend to make men noble, generous, or humane. On the contrary, that was the most base, bloody, and brutal period enrolled in the records of civilised society. (Loud cheers.) I have looked more than once over the works of Cicero to the scertain what he said in favour of the Ballot; but I might as well have looked to speeches uttered in the other House of Parliament, for in both cases I should find, on adjusting the balance, that the demonstration was against it. (Cheers and laughter.) It must, however, be admitted, that Cicero laughter.) It must, however, be admitted, that Cicero enforced his opinions with an eloquence equal to that of any forator of our own time. At the present day the Ballot is the practice of two great countries—France and America. I have watched the working of the system in France, through several elections, and I find that it was well known which way everal elections, and I and that it was well known which way every person gave his vote who held any office under the Government. I find that these persons were turned out of office for so voting, and I further find that the Government defended itself against the charge of these dismissals, but I never find it alleged that by the system of the Ballot it was impossible to find out which way the elector voted. That is an allegation which I have not found attenuated to be made an allegation which I have not found attempted to be made with respect to the working of the Ballot in France. (Hear.) In the United States, it appeared by the evidence of Mr. Ticknell, taken before a committee of the House, that no man votes in secret. I can well imagine this to be the case, for be it right or be it wrong, I shall not stop to argue. The sovereign power in the United States is vested in a majority of the adult ale population, and no influence whatsoever could prevent the will of the majority from being carried into effect. I shall not dispute—nor, I am sure, will the House expect me to go into an argument, with respect to the superiority of republican or monarchical institutions; but in discussing the

Ballot it was impossible to institute a fair comparison between a limited constituency and one where universal suffrage was adopted. (Hear, hear.) I again ask, and I am glad to have the authority of my Hon. Friend the Member for Middlesex [Mr. Byng] with me on this subject, if the Ballot has never been found to produce wholesome and salutary effects in other countries, is it likely to produce the produce who with the salutary effects in other countries, is it likely to produce the produce who will be a salutary effects in other countries, is it likely to produce the produce who will be a salutary effects in other countries, is it likely to produce who will be a salutary effects in other countries. them in this country? And I say, with my Hon. Friend that I can imagine nothing more contrary to the English character than secret voting. (Hear.) I can well imagine, and I am told that there are ingenious persons who have carried to perfection the machinery of the Ballot-box—that they can place in a room a certain contrivance, by which, without the possibility of any body care his coverwithout the possibility of any body searching or ing them, the votes may be secretly taken. I can ceive that by ingenuity of the mechanism the promo the Ballot may be so far successful. But tell me what mechanism is there which will make an English farmer or an English tradesman reserved and cunning, and secret in all his transactions? (Cheers.) Show me, if you can, by what contrivance the character of Englishmen can be so changed that the landlord shall not be able to tell for a rear before what are likely to be his opinions when he hall throw his vote into the Ballot-box? (Hear, hear.) Show me the contrivance by which, at no club, at no dinner, neither in the privacy of his domestic life, nor on any occasion of public excitement, shall he betray his senti-ments, and it shall not be till the day of voting, and on the day of voting alone, that he will at length avow his political opinions, while from that day forth till the occasion again returns they shall be perfectly secret and concealed. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I know that these things were contrived in the Senate of Venice. In that council there was in use a most ingenious contrivance, by which, in the election of a Doge, the votes were made to pass through eight or nine different stages-first, 7 persons electing Intelligence had been received in London of the signing of then 49 electing 5, thon 5 electing 36, and so on same way, each person giving his vote secretly, till at length an election was to be produced without bribery, corrupt in-fluence, or intimidation of any sort. That might suit the close and reserved character of the Venetian senators, it does not suit the character of the English people. (Hear, hear.) And for my part, I must confess, I rejoice that it does not suit that character. (Loud cheers.) If you could introduce the Ballot-box; if, by means of secret voting, you you could produce a change in the English character, you might get rid of much evil, you might produce resentment gainst intimidation, you might in some cases prevent expense and bribery: but the evils, the monstrous and gigantic evils, which you would introduce, would far overpower all the good you would thus effect; and the loss of the honest, brave, and ruthful character of Englishmen would be one which nothing hereafter could repair. (Cheers.) Sir, I have now stated the reasons upon which I have acted on former occasions with respect to the Ballot. I have stated that I cannot imagine the proposed sharmer to be the proposed change to be the only one which the advocates of the measure recommend. I therefore ask to have the whole plan produced before I vote for any change of that kind. Taking the Ballot alone, I have said I doubt its efficacy, that I know no country in which it has a superior to the product of the said I doubt its efficacy, that I know no country in which it has a superior to the product of the said I doubt its efficacy. no country in which it has ever produced those excellent and beneficial consequences which it is said to have a tendency to produce. I think it is in itself calculated, if it were successful to consecte its interest of the consected that the ful, to generate a disposition to frauds and concealments, which would be most injurious to the character of the people; and I must now, as I have on former occasions done, record my decided vote against the motion of the Honourable Gentle-

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—With the hon, member for Dungarvon, he had no doubt but that the franchise was a trust.-The hon, member had said that he advisedly termed it a trust. If it were a trust, it necessarily involved the exclusion of a arge body of the people from the privilege of voting, and were such a trust to be exercised secretly, he did say that the great body of the people would speedily overbear that secreey, and would insist either upon a return to open voting, or else to a free participation in the right. Therefore, he agreed with those who thought that, if they once opened the door to ballot, universal suffrage would be the inevitable and necessary consequence. (Cheers.) But the right hon, gentleman, the member for Dunceywork and that they are the best for Dunceywork and the they are the best for Dunceywork and the they are the best for Dunceywork and the they are they are the property of the property of the they are they are they are the property of ber for Dungarvon, said that this was a trust which might be exercised in an improper manner from fear of the consequences of its free exercise. He confessed he was unwilling to refer LORD JOHN RUSSELL .- I cannot understand how any been mentioned, and as he was closely connected with one division at least of that county, he might be excused a reference to that part of the hon. member's argument. In Cumberland he (Sir James Graham) was possessed, he might say, of comsiderable influence, and he had received the support also yet, and the same of the under the system of open voting, when public feeling ran high and when his public acts were not sanctioned by nolders-(Cheers from the opposition benches, re-e the other side)—he said he stood there a remarkable exam not only of the independence of the freeholders, but of the independence of the 507 independence of the 50% tenants, many of whom gave votes contrary to the principles and opinions of their landlords, and in a manner which, he must say, was at once bold, fearless and independent. (Lond characteristics) independent. (Loud cheers.) He, therefore, stood there an example of the independence of the Cumberland tenantry at least. least. But he must say, that apart from all these circumstances, he was of opinion with the hon, member for Middlesex, that the whole system of secret voting was inconsistent with the English character. (Hear, hear.) He said that to preserve silence both before and after the election was impossible, and even if a man could preserve such a silence, his own acts and even if a man could preserve such a silence, his own acts must betray him. To carry out appearances, he must belong to the wrong alph to the wrong club, he must wear the wrong colours, he must drink the wrong toasts, he must profess friendship for the wrong man. All this it was impossible for him to do with success; but the fact was the incompared to the profess man and success; but the fact was, that if he was an honest man and your friend, he would not want the ballot, whilst if he skulked he would not avail himself of it. (Loud cheers.) The system in truth tem, in truth, was a mean, dirty, paltry, cowardly system (repeated cheers), only fitted for one who had not courage to declare his purpose—who only pretended to be your friend—who flattered you with vain hopes of support which he did not who dattered you with vain hopes of support which he did not intend to realize—who bore in his heart other feelings than those of cowardice—feelings of envy, bitter hatred, and revenge. (Great cheers.) It was a mere deceit— "To give to lies the confidence of truth."

It was a system at once incompatible with our institutions-It was a system at once incompatible with our manners—incompatible with the state of our society. (Loud and protracted cheering.) He said again that it was incompatible with our institutions. Some reference had been made to the United States of America.— He recollected a speech of General Jackson's, delivered, he thought, about 1835, in which he said, "Our Government is upheld by the ballot-box, not by the musket." This was true as regarded America, for the system was peculiar to republican institutions. It was republican in its tendency—it was re-publican in its effect (loud cheers)—and he repeated that he felt entirely convinced that if they introduced it, universal

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DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. (From the Morning Herald.)

The patience and orderly conduct which the working classes in our manufacturing districts have exhibited during the severe Pressure of distress, is a phenomenon upon which we may congratulate, not only the public generally, but the sufferers themselves. It reflects the highest credit upon their growing intelligence, and is, we trust, a guarantee for their early recovery from their present unfortunate condition. They have frequently been involved in similar calamities, but in no former crisis have they displayed the same sense of their own true interests. The revival of trade, the return of commercial speculation, and with them a renewed demand for manufacturing industry, depend more away the wards and mortar, and beams likewise falling, forced us instantly to rush towards the balcony again. We got under the archway of the door leading from the saloon to the balcony. This our of the door leading from the saloon to the balcony. This our attempt at escape and retreat did not occupy above two seconds. The force of the shocks increased. With each movement a great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our great portion of the house fe observing a proper respect for the laws and for public order, than upon any measures which the legislature can take for their relief. Wild outbreaks, indeed, of impatient distress, whether in the shape of political attacks upon the constitution, or of local outrages upon property, would defeat every attempt

and manufacturing stagnation ought to have a most powerful effect on the response of their happier and wealther countrymen to the Royal appeal now made to their charity. There is but one test by which to estimate the sufficiency of that rest ponse; it is the adequacy of the subscription, under the Queen's Letter, to relieve the existing distress of the manu-how highly we have been blessed in times past, and are still, in vocation, aided by my assistant, for three days, before I put a foot on shore. I then landed, in order, if possible, to save some many respects. And how can the rich more devoutly exhibit their thankfulness for past and present mercies than by relievsufferings of the poor. If ever there were a period for the ing, from their abundance, every man according to his means, display of brotherly union and love, if ever there were a time

worldly sense, is made obvious to all.

In painful contrast to the exemplary conduct of the Estab-In painful contrast to the exemplary conduct of the Established Clergy is the behaviour of a clique of Dissenting teachers, who have recently been figuring in their congenial characters of political spouters. Instead of making their meeting-houses resound with appeals to the pockets of the richer portion of their auditories, these Dissenting divines [?] have chosen to assemble in London to discuss political economy. and have addressed the suffering people on subjects which, were it not for their own good sense and improved feelings, might convert endurance into convulsion. Messrs. Cox and Pye Smith, professing at their late meeting to "soar above all party interests and purposes," impressed on the distressed toanufacturers the notorious untruth that "those who held the high places in the land had not manifested sufficient sympathy" with that distress; denounced the Queen's Government and the Legislature as "inhuman, pharisaical, infidel, profligate, incapable of understanding reason, or feeling moral profligate, incapable of understanding reason, or feeling moral evidence," and "dealt damnation round the land" to all who refused to consider Corn Law abolition a specific for the removal of that distress.

Such an assemblage as that we refer to, at such a time, and after such an appeal to religious sensibility as here have the constant of the reasons I stated were the long-continued after such an appeal to religious sensibility as here have the constant of the reasons I stated were the long-continued drought, the great heat and a resticular large through the great heat and a resting in their stores at the Bord de la Mer, and having an open place to run to, with the Bord de la Mer, and having an open place to run to, with the necessity of going down stairs.

"I had prognosticated a severe earthquake a week before, when walking out with Messrs. Breffit, Thompson, Fearon, and Maunder.

MR. HULLAH'S MUSICAL CLASSES.—The second great choral meeting of Mr. John Hullah's musical classes, instructed a pair of trousers, and two silver pistarines. Courage! When a pair of trousers, and two silver pistarine on Wilhem's system, took place on Saturday evening, in Exeter Hall. The attendance of visitors was, if possible, more numerous than on the previous occasion, and amongst the more distinguished auditors present were—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager; their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen; the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar; and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, attended by a numerous suite; the Duchess of Sutherland; the Dean of Chichester; Lord Wharneliffe: the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley. Chichester; Lord Wharncliffe; the Hon, J. Stuart Wortley, M. P.; the Marchioness of Westminster; Lord Howard; Lady Clay; Mr. T. Greene, M. P.; Mr. J. S. Pakington, M.P., &c Lord Wharneliffe, who attended as President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, under whose sanction the classes were originally formed, was loudly cheered both on his

This much-vaunted system of Wilhem is daily making more rapid progress, and new classes are constantly being established in various localities throughout the kingdom, under the super-intendence of Mr. Hullah's assistants, all of whom are obliged, we believe, to be furnished with a certificate of their competency to instruct, and to initiate their pupils into the various mysteries (if mysteries there be) of the system which Mr. Hullah has so ably and efficiently carried out. Whatever opposition may be raised against this system—and it has some formidable adversaries-it is in vain to deny that it has, generally speak ing, fully answered the purpose for which it was organized.—
Many persons there are who are induced to become pupils of Mr. Hullah, in the hope of being made, after the regular course of 60 or 120 lessons, finished singers, capable of executing the most difficult pieces with all the varied powers of ornament and fioriture possessed by the first-rate vocalists of the Italian school; but all such individuals are woefully mistaken, and their expectations are certain to be disappointed. Mr. Hullah's system is no "Royal road" to the attainment of those extraordinary achievements in the yoral art, it being simply in ordinary achievements in the vocal art, it being simply intended to teach persons, by means of practice, to read music at sight, and to sing correctly both as regards time and tune; and this, after all, is the grand object for which all singing-masters, whatever be their system, ought always to contend. rest will follow, if there be sufficient power and flexibility of voice; but even if it do not, no blame is to be ascribed to Mr. Hullah, whose endeavours are confined, as we said before, to instructing his pupils to sing in parts, and at sight, with taste

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The music sung on Saturday night was the same as that The music sung on Saturday night was the same as that selected on the former occasion. It comprised the following pieces—viz., the 100th Psalm; an anthem by Farrant; the 95th Psalm; a motet, by Palestrina; the 149th Psalm; the Austrian Hymn "God save the Emperor," adapted to English words by Mr. Chorley; and a madrigal composed by B. Domato. in the year 1550; besides several other pieces of a simple, but pleasing character, the whole terminating with the National Anthem. These were, on the whole, exceedingly well and correctly sung, although in some of them, and especially in and correctly sung, although in some of them, and especially in the madrigal of Donato, we detected a few trifling errors in the time; and, indeed, to sing a madrigal correctly must require the most unremitting practice on the part of so vast a body of singers, amounting altogether to about 2000, as the least "hitch" mars the effect completely. The National Anthem was not by any means sung as we could have wished, and the tenor singers are too prone to vociferousness. Still, taken as a whole, the performance was highly successful, and was honoured with the loudest applause from all parts of the hall.

a short time, in order to defray sundry expenses which had not yet been paid off. His lordship warmly praised the efficiency of the pupils, and exhorted them to continue their exertions, mentioning, as a sort of stimulus to their abilities, that the Queen Dowager had been much delighted with the evening's

whilst one of the pieces was being sung, caused the greatest sensation. The singing was suspended, and all the assembly—both singers and auditors—rose with one unanimous impulse, and cheered the noble Duke with the most enthusiastic fervour and energy. The scene was gratifying and affecting in the extreme. His Grace appeared in excellent health, and walked down to his carriage, at the conclusion of the evening, without any assistance whatever. As he retired there was one general and heartfelt exclamation of "God bless the Duke."

The other distinguished visitors also retired amidst loud applause, and the evening went off altogether in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Hullah, as before, gave some of his 'manual signs," and, without the assistance of any instrument, succeeded in eliciting from his pupils the various notes indicated by him, without the least difficulty, delay, or embarrassment. 'This is a fact not lightly to be passed over. His pupils we repeat, do him the greatest credit, and we hope they may continue to progress in the science to which they appear to be such warm devotees.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT HAYTI.

his most decided opposition; and that it was his sincere hope that the proposal would be rejected by a large majority. (Loud habitable house is now standing. When the shock commenced there is now standing. I habitable house is now standing. When the shock commenced I was in Mr. Dupuy's Balcony, together with Mr. Krock, young Joseph Maunder, and Mr. Dupuy, engaged in conversation, forming plans for the future, when we felt the house shake most violently. We attempted to run through the saloon to gain the stairs; but the walls tottering let fall showers of stones and mortar, and beams likewise falling, forced us instantly to rush towards the helcony again. We got upder the archive.

rection of the shocks, I distinctly remember. the stones and mortar that fell, I had my eye constantly fixed of the Legislature to assist them, by superadding to the temporary causes which have checked the usually adventurous spirit of capital the more lasting terrors of insecurity. The working classes in the manufacturing districts have, as a body, done well and wisely in abstaining from all passionate emeutes, which would only aggravate and perpetuate their own sufferings, by disturbing the peace of the country, by damaging public credit and paralysing private enterprise, and by distracting the attention of the Government from their real wants to the dangers arising from their heated and mistaken notions as to dangers arising from their heated and mistaken notions as to the remedies by which those wants may be permanently relieved.

The patient endurance of these sufferers from commercial and manufacturing stagnation ought to have a most powerful effect on the response of the response of the stagnation of the stagnation of the limbs and the response of the stagnation of the limbs and the response of the limbs and the response of the limbs and the response of the limbs and les on in form of splints, to prevent movement of the limbs, and ran off to save myself. Young Maunder and myself kept together. Knowing the town even in ruins, I worked my way with great exertions to the Posette, where I passed a miserable, nay a terrible, night, surrounded by the dead and the dying, the wounded, crushed, mangled, brought off by their friends. The greater by fatigue, I spent in dressing the wounded. At eight a.m. I went on board to attend the wounded in the harbour, where lay but four vessels, each full of sufferers, with all manner of

burned, nothing remained. when charity is certain to be twice blessed, it is the present. The national reputation of British wealth is at stake; should the subscriptions produced by the Royal Letter be insufficient to effectually mitigate distress, that reputation is forfeited.

In a crisis so distressing as the present, it is delightful to learn that the pious and faithful clergy of the Established Church are unostentatiously but effectively doing their duty. Under their public and private exhortation, charity is stimulated, suffering relieved, and the value of the Church of England to the poor and helpless practically demonstrated. Yes, that Church is the poor man's Church, however much the infidel may sneer, or the schismatic growl; it is in the days of trouble and in hours of tribulation that its utility, even in a worldly sense, is made obvious to all.

"The accounts which have arrived from the other parts of the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficient the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficient the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastro "The accounts which have arrived from the other parts of

wounds contusions, and fractures. Here I laboured in my

"The work of pillage commenced on a small scale, but in about 24 hours the country people began to flock in, and in 48 hours the town was full. Along the Bord de la Mer one might hours the town was full. Along the Bord de la Mer one might see the plunderers cutting and stabbing each other over their spoil. Great numbers have been killed. No combined operation has yet been used to put a stop to these proceedings, but individual officers, inhabitants of the town, have inflicted summary punishment on many of these wretches in defence of themselves and property, or in return for some excessive acts of barbarity. The town is in a most pitiable state, not one habitable house in it, no provisions, the dead in a great measure unburied, save the sepulture the ruins have afforded, a danger of pestilence, and a total disorganisation of people. I am afraid it will be impossible for any foreigners to reside here for some of pestilence, and a total disorganisation of people. I am afraid it will be impossible for any foreigners to reside here for some time. Of the inhabitants generally, one-half at least have perished; of the foreign merchants and clerks only three have been killed. This was owing to their being in their stores at the Bord de la Mars and beginning and many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and beginning as many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and beginning as many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and beginning as many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and beginning as many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and beginning as many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and beginning as many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and beginning as many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and beginning as many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and beginning as many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and beginning as many large to run to with the Bord de la Mars and allowing them to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to the run to a company.

apprehensive of further mischief."

MURDER OF SHAH SOOJAH.

We have been favoured with the following translation of a Persian letter sent from an authentic source.
"The following news is from Caubul, 17th April.—Nawab Zaman Khan, and Jubar Khan [the Dost's brother] Oosman Khan, and Ameen Oolla Khan, having agreed on a plan among themselves, went to the King and having taken the holy word [the Koran] with them, satisfied the King by the agreement of both word and oath, inasmuch that he consented to go with an army, consisting of a general levy, toward Jel-lalabad; for which end it was settled that the King himself, having sent his tents out of Caubul and made a march to Seca Sung, should there muster and review his whole army, and then

In the morning the King, having made his preparations, and having put on his dress of ceremony, took his seat in his travelling chair of state, (khasah,) and went forth out of Caubul the gate towards Shah Shaheed, to make his march to Seca by the gate towards shall Shaheed, Soojah-ood Dowlar, Sung—but on the road near Shah Shaheed, Soojah-ood Dowlar, the son of Nuwab Zeman Khan, had placed in ambush fifty Jazailchees. When the King's retinue reached the spot, these Jazailchees rose and fired on him; two balls struck him, one in the brain and one in the breast; five of the King's bearers were shot down by the volley; seven of the soldiers that form the King's escort were also struck and fell; the King died almost immediately. Soojah-ood Dowlah coming up with a body of horse, stood over the King's corpse. What ever property in jewels was about the corpse—the crown, the girdle, and so on, the sword and dagger—was plundered by them.
When Shahzadeh Futteh Jung heard of the catastrophe he made his way back to the Bala Hissar-The body of horse with ojah-ood Dowlah pursued the Prince at a smart pace, hoping to lay hands on him-but the Prince, by presence of mind and resolution, made his way to the Bala Hissar-but, finding the gates there guarded, and the troopers close behind him, he fled back to the city and hid himself in the fort of Muhmood Khan

Mahmood Khan at night took Futteh Jung out of his own fort, and lodged him with his women in the Bala Hissar, when Ameen Oollah Khan being in the Bala Hissar, with near two thousand soldiers there assembled, he placed Futteh Jung on the throne, and declared him his king, writing letters to the Ooloos, his dependents, telling them to assemble about the Bala Ooinos, his dependents, teling them to assenbe about the Bala Hissar and throw in supplies, while he himself prepared for ac-tion, guarding the gates with artillery. Khan Sherim Khan and Muhmood Khan and the Koosilbash faction form one faction, while the Barukzye Sirdars and the Nawabs, and the men

f the Caubul tribes, and the Kohistanees form the other. of the Caubul tribes, and the Konistances of the Center.

The news-writer goes on to say that preparations for hostilities are being made; women and children being sent toward Bamcean and Bokhara, and the property of merchants removed to places for safety. Some were declaring for the claims of Hyder, son of Shan Zeman, as the real heir to the throne. Re-At the conclusion, Lord Wharncliffe came forward and announced that a third great choral meeting would take place in

e prisoners.

It would appear, from subsequent accounts, that Futteh Jung It would appear, from subsequent accounts, that Futteh Jung did not long retain possession of the throne, having been murdered by the opposing party; and Timor Shah, another son of the late King, and who has always been very friendly to our cause, set up in his stead. This Prince, it appears, still holds the reins of Government, and he is said to be looking out eagerly for the advance of our army, no doubt expecting to be assisted by us in keeping possession of the throne. The hostages, prisoners, and sick and wounded (between 300 and 400 in number,) who were left at Cabul at the time of the capitulation, are said to have received much ill treatment during the confusion which to have received much ill treatment during the confusion which succeeded the murder of the Shah; but it is to be hoped that Timor Shah, if he really be on the throne, has taken them

under his protection. It is unnecessary to point out to your readers, that should the above extracted account of the circumstances which pre-ceded the assassination of Shah Soojah prove correct, there will not remain a doubt as to his Majesty's participation in the insurrectionary proceedings. His crime, however-if he has committed one-has brought with it its own punishment.

Canada.

SIR C. BAGOT .- His Excellency by this time, it is supposed, has left Quebec, with his family and suite, for Montreal, where they will stay a few days and then proceed to Kingston. HON. H. SHERWOOD .- Mr. Sherwood declines proceeding to England, on the ground that he, as Mayor of Toronto, We have been favoured by R. E. Hodges, Esq., for many must be present at the opening of the Mayor's Court, on the at which the following gentlemen were present: Drs. R Ironside, Rowsell's, King street. years a resident in Hayti, and for some time a British Vice 30th instant.—Kingston Herald.

persons that the Senate of the United States will refuse to ratify the treaty or convention, and if so, then all the efforts of the two Governments will have been thrown away. If this should prove to be the case, it will not be very wise in the Senate, for as far as we can learn, the bargain is a capital one for this country. The line, it is admitted, is to take the route of the river St. Francis, which will give to the United States twothirds of the whole territory in dispute. To this England adds Rouse's Point, and to a certain extent the navigation of the river St. John, and all for what? A few acres of barren land north of the St. John, which the American Surveyors have

eclared to be not worth one cent per acre!" SIR ALLAN MACNAB.—The gallant Knight, we perceive by the Hamilton Gazette, has addressed a letter, dated London 26th June, to his friends at Hamilton, from which we make

"To turn from these matters to politics, you know what opposition I encountered last Session, (with certainly a fair allowance of newspaper abuse,) for endeavouring to obtain an investigation into the grave and serious charges in reference to the elections in Lower Canada, and the result. It was not for those who carried the Union, to be first to dread its consequences, to interfere with the rights and privileges it bestowed. any man pretend to say that seven of the elections in Lower Canada, were the free and fair expressions of public opinion? But what will my opponents now say, when they see what Sir Robert Peel has lately done in defending the rights and liberties of Electors, and maintaining the purity of election. The same treatment which the electoral body experienced last year in Eastern Canada may be visited, on another occasion, on Western Canada, and therefore it behoves us to do to others as we would be done unto. However, no more of this at present, we will hear enough of this subject in less than three months

"I have also heard that Mr. Hincks, having deserted his colleagues and friends, has at once been received into the ranks of Captain Harrison, with the rank of General; and as a further and higher mark of the approval of his conduct for the last seven years, by the Harrison administration, is to be honoured by a seat in the Cabinet, as the Right Honourable Inspector General Hincks, where he will have a full insight into all the secrets and workings of the machinery of that Government— the character of which he so well described in his celebrated letter to the electors of Middlesex. I hope Tom Parke, who is fond of a bit of fun, will not venture to have a second edition of that celebrated letter published. I don't think he will do so with the fear of Robert Berrie's case before his eyes. It is devoutly to be hoped that Mr. Hincks has really abandoned the doctrines of the Alliance Society, of which, I believe, he was formerly the Secretary; and now, that all the officers of that Society, have been rewarded with high places in the Government, except those who were fools enough to leave the country, perhaps such men as Col. K. Cameron may be restored to office or receive some trifling mark of Royal favour. I hope that the Right Honourable Mr. Inspector General Hincks, will not take these remarks amiss, as I am only following the example he has set me, in the long review of my speech in his newspaper. To turn from this subject, you will be pleased to learn, that the veteran warrior, 'The Duke,' said last night, in answer to a question put to him by the Earl of Mounteashel, in the House of Lords, that Her Majesty's Government was fully resolved, to carry out any pledges made by the former administration for the benefit of Canada; that they were then in correspondence with Sir Charles Bagot, to know in what way they could best serve Canada with reference to this loan—that was their object."

Drawing Room.—On Thursday evening Lady Bagot held

her Drawing Room in the apartments at present inhabited by Her Majesty's Representative in the late Parliament Buildings. The hour appointed for the ceremony was 9 o'clock, and from a little before that hour visitors continued to arrive in quick succession. The ceremony observed was somewhat different from what has been the practice on former occasions, where the room where they formed in groups and conversed with their friends as at any other evening party. The presentations being ended, Lady Bagot made the tour of the room, waited upon by after such an appeal to religious sensibility as has been made by the Sovereign, is a melancholy spectacle, and that spectacle is not the less melancholy because the misconduct of Dissenting teachers acts as a foil by which the brilliancy of the Establishment is increased.

The reasons I stated were the long-continued drought, the great heat, and a particular lurid tinge of the sky deneral and affable in his attentions. The Ladies of the family drought, the great heat, and a particular lurid tinge of the sky before night. For a fortnight previously the thermometer indicated 90 degrees, and sometimes upward, for six or eight hours a-day, and never fell below 80 degrees, day or night, so that struck us was the absence of all superfluous ornament, and the close of the family drought, the great heat, and a particular lurid tinge of the sky before night. For a fortnight previously the thermometer indicated 90 degrees, and sometimes upward, for six or eight hours a-day, and never fell below 80 degrees, day or night, so that struck us was the absence of all superfluous ornament, and drought, the great heat, and a particular lurid tinge of the sky before night. For a fortnight previously the thermometer indicated 90 degrees, and sometimes upward, for six or eight hours a-day, and never fell below 80 degrees, day or night, so that struck us was the absence of all superfluous ornament, and the close of the family drought, the great heat, and a particular lurid tinge of the sky general and affable in his attentions. The Ladies. His Excellency the Governor-General also was general and affable in his attentions. The Ladies of the family drought, the great heat, and a particular lurid tinge of the sky general and affable in his attentions. "I am thankful for the preservation of my life, but have lost all my property, books, instruments, and clothes, save two shirts, a pair of trousers, and two silver pistarines. Courage! When a person is on the ground he cannot fall lower! Up to the present property has been appeared by the present property by the same and the sam evening, was of the most brilliant character, and, as at the Levee of His Excellency, was attended by the most elite of the fashionable circles. The ladies returned, delighted with the amiable qualities of Lady Bagot and her daughters, who speak

amable qualities of Lady Bagot and her daughters, who speak French with the elegance and facility usual in the higher classes of English society."—Montreal Courier.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—The Prince Edward Gazette states that Simeon Washburn, Esq., of Picton, has been sworn in a Member of the Legislative Council, and that the Hon. R. C. Wilhing the Appointment of the Research of the Appointment of the Research of t Member of the Legislative Council, and that the Hon. R. C. Wilkins has also accepted an appointment to the Council.—
The London Inquirer says that G. J. Goodhue, Esq., has been called to the Legislative Council. He is a man of large property, and a moderate reformer. Mr. Washburn is a man of good property, and a reformer. Mr. Wilkins is, we believe, nething of a Tory, but a moderate man, and wealthy.

Kingston Herald. OTTAWA ELECTION. - The election for the county of Ottawa. OTTAWA ELECTION.—The election for the county of Ottawa, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of the Hon. C. D. Day to the bench, will be held on the 8th inst, at Aylmer, J. F. Taylor, Esq., Returning Officer. There are four candidates in the field—D. B. Papineau, Esq., (a brother of L. J. Papineau); Thomas McGoey, Esq.; Charles Symmes, Esq.; and James Blackburn, Esq. It is probable that only two of them will actually stand the election, which is likely to be sharply contested.—Ih.

MR. MERRITT'S LETTER.—Mr. Merritt has published a MR. MERRITT'S LETTER.—Mr. Merritt has published a letter, addressed to George Adams, Esq., President of the District Agricultural Society, on the subject of the agricultural prospects of the Province. As far as we can understand him, Mr. Merritt says that future Legislation, both at home and in the Province, will contemplate making Canada an integral part of the empire, by removing in Britain all duty on articles grown in the Province, and by removing in Canada all duty. grown in the Province, and by removing in Canada all duty on grown in the Province, and by removing in Canada all duty on British manufactures. This most desirable result is zealously hoped for by every body, and the public will rejoice that its consummation is so near at hand. The only impediment now existing in the mother country to the admission of Canadian produce duty free, is, says Mr. Merritt, the apprehension of large quantities being introduced through Canada from the United States; to guard against which a measure will be proposed at the assuing. Session of the Legislature, to invested the apprehension of the Legislature, to invested the apprehension of the Legislature. United States; to guard against which a measure will be pro-posed at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, to impose a colonial duty on all American products when admitted into Canada, equivalent to the reduction made on our products when admitted into Britain, taking care it be not so high as to divert admitted into Britain, taking care to each so high as to divert the trade to the same point through other channels. This, also, is very desirable; and when these projects are effected we venture to say that Canada will be the most flourishing we venture to say that Canada will be the most flourishing country in the world, none excepted. Mr. Merritt calculates that in a few years the revenues derived from articles competing with our productions, and from tolls on the leading water communications, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government. - Niagara Chronicle.

PORT OF NIAGARA.—There is a matter to which the atten tion of the merchants of this town ought to be earnestly directed, and on which, if they have any regard for their own interests and on which, if they have any regard to tuelf own interests and those of the community at large, they will forthwith me-memoralize the Governor General. Obtaining the same pri-vilege for Niagara as has been extended to Hamilton, Toronto, and Kingston—that, namely, of having it declared a free ware-housing port—is the subject to which we refer, and we have no e boon will be granted as soon as asked for The situation of this town peculiarly fits it for such a purpose, and the vast increase of trade with the adjoining republic that will be vast increase of trade with the adjoining republic that will be surely consequent on the increased duties about to be laid by Congress on foreign importations, and on the operation of the new British tariff, points the present out as the proper time for the merchants to act energetically if they would reap the advantages which the existing state of things holds out.—Niagara was the first town in Western Canada which it Magara was the first town in Western Canada which imported directly from Britain. Apathy and dissensions within, and injustice from without, have somewhat retarded its progress; but it will be the fault of the inhabitants, particularly of the merchants, if the great bulk of the trade of the Province west of the town, as well as a large share of the traffic with the western States, is not carried on through it.—Ib. Niagara was the first town in Western Canada which imported

SHORT HILLS SYMPATHISERS .- There are two individuals not far from this town, on whom it is not improbable that government appoinments may be conferred at no distant day We allude to Messrs. Chandler and Waite, of Short hills noto government appoisments may be conferred at no distant day.
We allude to Messrs. Chandler and Waite, of Short hills notoriety, who by the aid of an American whaler have escaped from Van Dieman's land, and are now at Lewiston or Youngstown.
Three political convicts have now been cribbed from our penal settlements by American whalers, and the Home Government will have to consider the propriety of allowing such vessels to touch at these places.—Ib.

MEDICAL SOCIETY, W. D.—A meeting of the Western District Medical Society was held at Chatham on the 7th ult. at which the following gentlemen were present: Drs. R Ironside,

John S. Baldwin—100 acros.

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

Miscellany of popular S ottish Poems. 0 Lady of the Lake. ... 0 Hady of the Lake Minstrel. ... 0 Hady of the Lake. ... 0 Hady of the Lake Minstrel ... 0 Hady of the Lake. ... 0 Hady of the Lake Minstrel ... 0 Hady of the Lake Minstrel ... 0 Hady of the Lake. ... 0 Hady of the Lake. ... 0 Hady of the Lake Minstrel ... 0 Hady of the Lake Minstrel ... 0 Hady of the Lake. ... 0 Hady of the Lake Minstrel ... 0 H

and George R. Grasett, of Amherstburgh, Drs. A. Ironside, A. Toronto, 4th August, 1842.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.—It seems generally believed that a R. Robertson, R. Pegley, and T. Cross of Chatham, and Boundary Question.—It seems generally believed that a mode of settling this question has been agreed on by Lord Ashburton, Mr. Webster, and the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts. The N. Y. Albion says, "It is feared by many persons that the Senate of the United States will refuse to ratify the treaty or convention, and if so, then all the efforts of the treaty or convention, and if so, then all the efforts of the two Governments will have been thrown away. If this should subject of discussion ("on Scarlatina") was proposed by a member for the next meeting to be held at Sandwich, in the rly part of November. The debates were conducted with at friendly feeling until a late hour. Much good cannot ail to result from this Society, which is established on a basis likely to secure to it permanent success and usefulness.

Sandwich Herald. WESTERN DISTRICT .- We learn from the Sandwich Herald that a meeting was held at Amherstburh on the 15th July, when a Society was formed called the Western District Literary, Philosophical, and Agricultural Club; for the purpose of "mu tual instruction in the various arts and sciences, as well as in the ordinary pursuits of life." It is hoped that lectures will be delivered and papers on any subject within the range of the Society read at every meeting. Major Lachlan received a vote of thanks for the zeal he had evinced in promoting the design, nd the Revd's. F. Mack, and T. E. Welby, together with the Hon. James Gordon, and other leading Gentlemen of the vicinity took part in the proceedings.

"RESPONSIBLE" GOVERNMENT VERY EXPENSIVE.—The finances of the Province are not in a condition to pay sine-cures. A useless office was created last session—the Com-missioner to examine into the mode of collecting the Provincial revenue. This matter ought to belong to the Inspector General's Department, and the appointment of a Commissioner for this purpose was like appointing two Inspectors General.— Let that officer do his duty, and he will not need a Commissioner

at his heels.—Cornwall Observer.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.—We paid a flying visit to this fanable summer resort in the last week, and were much pleased shionable summer resort in the last week, and were much pleased at the improvement which has taken place there. All those black half rotten stumps fronting the large Hotel have been removed, the ground levelled, and their place supplied by a very novel (at least in this country) appearance—a circular railway. We think we heard the circumference described as two hundred yards. There are two tasty cars running on the way, which are made to travel with amazing ra-pidity, depending on the inclination and physical force employ-ed by the voyageurs. This is done by turning a crank attached to the front of the car, and is so constructed as to be used by both the occupants of the carriage. The exertion required is very inconsiderable, for, by the employment of the full strength of a male occupant, before you can say go—you are gone—and back again. It is calculated to amuse and benefit, by the exercise it gives, and will be particularly serviceable to invalids who are unable to walk, or ride in common vehicles, and of which description there are many every season at the Saring. wehicles, and of which description there are many every season at the Springs. On our return from Montreal there were a great many visiters in the steam-boat journeying to the Springs, who spoke of crowds preparing at Montreal and Quebec for their summer trip. We trust to see this place rival the far-famed Saratoga, as it deserves to do, from the unrivalled excellence of its waters.—Ottawa Advocate.—These cars afford a splendid exercise to the invalids, and I can assure you go at no trifling speed. They are supposed to be a third faster than those at Saratoga, and we had some capital races. Messrs. G. and R. propelled their car round the trace (600 feet) in 20 seconds! (at the rate of 20 miles an hour.)—Montreal Herald.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING .- On Monday evening the 18th July, during a violent thunder storm accompanied with rain, Mr. L. Marrentette, residing in the 2nd concession, father of Mr. Pierre Marrentette of this town, while sitting near the fire-place of his dwelling, was struck with the electric fluid, and instantly deprived of life. He was in the 75th year of his age, and has left a large circle of relations to deplore his sudden exit from among them. A Coroner's Jury sat upon the body on Welnesday, and a verdict was returned in accordance with

the above facts .- Sandwich Herald. ACCIDENT.—We greatly regret to state that Major A. Land met with a very alarming accident on Monday evening last, by his horse running away. The reins having broke, the horse ran off towards town from the wharf, and when at the crossing near the Episcopal Church, the Major was thrown from his gig with much violence. He was removed to the house of Ebenezer Stinson, Esq., in a state of insensibility, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained for his life, Under the judicious eatment of Messrs. Dickenson, Macartney and Duggan, the worst symptoms have subsided, and we are gratified to add, the worst symptoms have subsided, and we are granted to add, the worthy gentleman is wonderfully recovering, and we sincerely hope that before we go to press, we shall be enabled to say that his medical advisers pronounce him out of danger—if the expression may be allowed.—Hamilton Gazette, 1st August.

OBJECTIONS TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS ACT.

(From a Correspondent of the Brockville Recorder.) We do not pledge ourselves to an entire concurrence in all Colonel Antrobus, and entered into conversation with many of the Ladies. His Excellency the Governor-General also was a previous part of his letter, he calls the Act, "the most misea previous part of his letter, he calls the Act, "the most miserable trumpery of Legislation." We should like to know whether the Assistant Superintendents are legally authorized to act. Where is the authority for their appointment? What clause of the Act vests their appointment in the Crown? We very much doubt the validity of their powers, and we are quite surprised at the strange and unofficial way in which they put forth notices and explanations of the Act, to the public. Again we ask HAVE THEY ANY POWER TO ACT? ED. CH.]

1. I object to it, because the system is too cumbrous, oppressive, unjust, and expensive for the circumstances of a new country like this; interfering with the tenure of private property; sacrificing the principle of "equal rights"; and imposing such enormous taxation on the people as to render their burdens quite intolerable.

dens quite intolerable.

2. Because no uniformity can ever be attained under a sys tem committed to the superintendence of persons, chosen at the annual Township meetings, and empowered (among other things) to appoint and remove Teachers; to regulate the course of study to be followed in the schools and books to be used, and to esta blish general rules for the conduct of schools, which they are to municate to the Teachers in writing; to appoint two o fore of their number to visit each school, once at least in each month, and report the state of the school, the proficiency of the scholars, the character and ability of the Teachers; to exonerate

scholars, the character and ability of the Teachers; to exonerate such poor persons, as they may deem fit, not exceeding ten in each School District, from the payment of wages to Teachers, giving too extensive a power, which may be exercised for party or political purposes, and inconsistent with the principles of "equal rights" to all Her Majesty's subjects.

3. Because the regulations for the course of study and the books to be used for the present year, may be altered, rescinded, or totally prohibited by their successors next year, and thereby occasion much inconvenience and uncertainty to the course of study, as well as injustice to the scholars subjected to such caprices.

4. Because the children under such a system, can never be wiser than their parents, or the School Commissioners.

5. Because private property will be taken away from the rightful owners, and vested in the School Commissioners for subli-

6. Because it will be detrimental and mischievous to the inhabitants settled near the limits of Townships, who have erected School houses for mutual accommodation, which will be sold, as the people cannot, under the new law, send their children out of one Township into another to school, and the proceeds appropriated to the uses of the Township, in which the house

7. Because a sufficient number of properly qualified Teachers cannot, at present, be had in the country, and until this defect is corrected by the establishment of a Seminary in each District for the education of Common School Masters, it would be worse than useless, to make heavy collections of money from the people, and throw it away upon such instructors, (at least many of them) as have been heretofore employed in this District.

8. Because the Statute is inconsistent with itself, and so defective in various other essential particulars, as to render it im-

possible to carry it into successful operation in any civilized

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 28th APRIL, 1842.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

1	Company of the Company	£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.
۱	W. Watson		1	31	Mrs. Draper	2	10	0
ı	Thos. Sutherland		5	0	do. family		5	0
į	J. Beech		6	3	Mrs. K. McKenzie	1	5	(
i	J. Reeves		1	3	Hon. J. B. Macaulay	2	10	(
3	Sam'l Lee		5	0			5	(
	W. Rolston		2	6	Hon. Col. Wells	1	5	(
	R. Wright		5	0	do. donation	5	0	(
		0	2	6	Mrs. Lyons	1	5	(
	Dr. Boys		5	0	The late Master			
	do. (donation)	2	10	0	Lamb, U.C.C.B.H.	0	5	
	Mrs. Boys	1	5	0	Hugh C. Baker	2	10	
	H. Rowsell		0	0	Thos. Wright		5	100
	T. W. Birchall		5	0	D. Clock		2	
	Mrs. Birchall		10	0	Wm. Abbot	. 1	0	
	do. family		10	0	Jno. Watkins		5	
	Miss Whitney	0	5	0	Thos. Phipps	. 1	0	
	Mrs. J. S. Baldwin	1	5	0	Col. Coffin		0	
	A. Burnside	î	5	0	John Ellah			
	Jane Porter	0	2	6	Ellen Vance			
	Dl. Dewdney	0	1	3	Hugh P. Savigny	. 0		
	John Marks	0	1	3		. 0		
	W. C. Cook	0	1	3				
2	W. Rees	1	5	0	- McMullen	. 0		
t	J. Joseph (donation)	5	0	0	Mr. Symm	. 0		
٠	E. H. (do.)	10	10	0				
	Hon. W. H. Draper	5	0	0	Jno. Tilstead	. 0	10	
3	Taper			na co	N OF LAND.			
t								
	John S. Baldwin-100 acres.							
	(To be continued.)							
,		1		35				

(From the Canada Gazette.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (WEST.)
Kingston, 2nd July, 1842. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the ollowing appointments, in the District of Dalhousie, viz:—
The Hon. T. M'Kay, Warden.
Edward Malloch, Esq., Sheriff.
Alex. J. Christie, Esq., Clerk of the Peace.
Christopher Armstrong, Esq., Judge of the District of Surrogate

Billings, Jr. Esq., Clerk of District Court and Registrar of Sur

Court.
iel O'Connor, Esq., Treasurer.
pibald M'Donald, Esq., Inspector of Licenses.

(From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary, August 1st, 1842.) SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (WEST.)
Kingston, 1st August, 1842. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoin Henry Sherwood, Esquire, Solicitor General for that part of the Pro vince formerly Upper Canada, and a member of Her Majesty's Exe cutive Council for the Province of Canada Commission dated 23rd

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF AGENT FOR EMIGRANTS IN CANADA, QUEBEC, 30th July, 1842.

Number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, during the Week ending Cabin Passengers not included in the above, - - 2
Previously reported, - - 400 35,856 To corresponding period last year, - 22,878

A. C. BUCHANAN, CHIEF AGEST. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren.—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of this Society will be held, (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Benjamin Cronyo, A.M. Rector of London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of September next.

WILLIAM McMURRAY,

Acting Secretary to the Western Clerical Society.

Dundas, July 30th, 1842.

Increase in favour of 1842, - 13,249

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE MAIL FOR ENGLAND, via Halifax, will be made up at Toronto, on Thursday, August 10, at 10 o'clock, A.M.; and, via Boston, on Friday, at 5, P.M.
Toronto, August 4, 1842. The Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec. A CLERGYMAN is wanted, to act as SECRETARY to this Society.

He will receive a stated Salary, but will not be allowed to derive any emolument from the performance of Clerical or other duties.

It will be necessary for him to reside in Montreal, and he will be required to act under the direction of the Central Board. Application is to be made to the Rev. Wm. Dawes, (Secretary pro. tem.) St. John,

THE BAZAAR,

Canada East. 26th July, 1842.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LADY BAGOT. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LADY BAGOT.

ADY BAGOT having kindly taken the Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry in this City, under her immediate patronage, the friends of that Institution are earnestly requested to use their best endeavours to co-operate in its support. The resources of the charity are at this time cntirely exhausted, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the House is kept open. It is hoped therefore that a general effort will be made to render the proceeds of the Bazaar as large as possible. Due notice will be given of the exact day and place. place.

The Newspapers in the City are requested to aid the cause by giving the above a few insertions.

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NEWGATE STREET,

(TWO DOORS EAST OF YORK STREET.) THE MISSES WINN beg to intimate to their friends that school will re-commence on Wednesday, 24th August.

August 1st, 1842. 265-3in

FOR SALE,

A CAPITAL TONED SQUARE PIANO FORTE BY STODART, MPORTED from London in November last by Messrs. H. & W.

IMPORTED from London in November last by Messrs. H. & W.
Rowsell, the property of Capt. Biscoe, Royal Engineers, under orders for England. Apply to

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

265-tf

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church, Kingston, will be for SALE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the month of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.

For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. John Macaulay, or Charles Willard, Esq. Kingston, August 3rd, 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED, For the use of Magistrates, Township Officers, &c., Price 7s. 6d., BECHER'S DIGEST,

CONTAINING the Criminal Laws, (including the Bailing and Commitment of Prisoners, and the Petty Trespass and Summary Inviction Enactment,) the laws relating to Township Officers, State Labour, Highways, Inns and Innkeepers, Distilleries, &c., passed

Currency Bill, all Alphabetically arranged-to which are added some Forms for the se of Magistrates.
For sale at the principal Bookstores in Canada West.
London, July 1, 1842.

BAPTISMAL FONTS.

Additional Books just Received from England;

Cardwell's Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England, 2 vols. 8vo...

Cardwell's History of the Conferences on the Book of Common Prayer, 8vo.

The two Liturgles of King Edward VI. compared, by E. Cardwell, D.D. 8vo...

Bishop Beveridge on the 39 Articles, 2 vols. 8vo...

Palmer's Antiquities of the English Ritual, 2 vols. 8vo...

Wheatly on the Common Prayer, 8vo...

Hooker's Works, with an Index, 2 vols. 8vo...

Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 7 vols. 12mo...

H, & W. ROWSELI

H. & W. ROWSELL CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

SMITH'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

August, 1842. CHAMBERS' PEOPLE'S EDITIONS.

Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin
The Village, the Parish Register, and other Poems, by the
Rev George Crabbe,
The Poetical Works of Robert Burns.
The Court of Requests
The Sabbath, Sabbath Walks, and other Poems
Poetical Works of Allan Ramsay
Self Control, a novel, by Mrs. Brunton
History of Scotland, by Dr. Robertson.
The Queen's Wake, a poem, by James Hogg
Cottagers of Glenburnie, by Mrs. Hamilton
Modern French Literature, by L. R. de Vericour
Travels in Hindustan and China, by H. Malcom
Life of Robert Burns.

Travels in Hindustan and China, by H. Malcom
Life of Robert Burns
The prose Works of Robert Burns
History and Political Philosophy of the Working Classes,
by J. Wade
Letters from Palmyra
Travels in the Burman Empire, by H. Malcom
Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by Mrs. S. C. Hall
Imprisonments of Silvio Pellico
Treatise on Agriculture and dairy Husbandry, by J. Jackson
Anster fair, and other poems, by William Tennant
Robinson Crusoe.

Robinson Crusoe
Paley's Natural Theology
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SPLENDID RUBRICATED PRAYER BOOKS. Adapted for Presents.

We copied in crimson Morocco extra, in old style of binding, inlaid, with veilum and different coloured morocco leather, the binding in the edges very richly gilt, and each page (besides the rubricsing printed in red) surrounded with red lines, 18mo. each £2 10s. Three copies, handsomely bound in morocco and gilt, and rubricated above, 18mo. each, 17s. 6d. H. & W. ROWSELL.

TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS: IN ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSION:

Toronto, 2nd June, 1842.

RESOLVED, that with a view to improve the respectability of the afford to the travelling combunity. It is desirable that some understanding of the Hench of Justices should exist as to the propriety of reducing the number of houses now licensed, that those interested in obtaining Licences for the coming year, may take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly:

It be Ordered That, for the future, no Licence for keeping a Public House will be renewed, as a matter of course, nor titless they shall have accommodations of a superior description, and an unquestionable character for sobriety and general good conduct, and that when two or more applications are made for licencing houses in the same vicinity, a preference will invariably be given to those possessing the best character and accommodations. And no applications for licencing new houses will be entertained, unless it shall be clearly shewn, to the satisfaction of the Justices; not only that the applicant is a fit and proper person to acep a Fuote House, has sufficient accommodations for that purpose, but that the a secressity does positively exist for a Tavern in that situation.

A true extract.

GEORGE GURNETT;

Clerk Peace, H.D.

GEORGE CURNETT;
Clerk Peace, H.D.
a month for six months.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF

MODERN EDUCATION. A ND the effects of Literature, Stience and Legislation, upond Religion, Morals, and National Character; written with a view of improving the Educational, Literary, and Public Institutions of British North America, by Gsonge R. Young, Esquire, of Halifax, Nova Scotla, Barrister at Law, &c., to be completed in 3 volumes,

10s. each:
The Work will be printed in the best manner, and on the finest
nglish paper, and the first volume will be published early in August.
ersons desirous of obtaining the above Work, are respectfully resested to put down their names immediately, as the number of copic s
inted will be limited. Printed will be limited.

Subscribers' names received by the publishers, J. H. Croskill & Co. Halifax, Nova Scotia; and by H. & W. Rowsell; Toronto; Armour & Ramsay, Montreal; H. & W. Rowsell, and Ramsay, Armour & Co. Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton.

July, 1842;

MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, German Fancy Work, Knitting in every variety of form;—and hopes that from her long experience in tuition, she will merit a share of public patronage. TERMS moderate. REFERENCE for character and abilities, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Toronto, 25th July, 1842. MRS. RANSOME is desirous of receiving a few young Ladies to educate with her own daughters, who may be instructed in French, Italian, Music, &c. For Terms, apply at her residence, Newgate Street, near Bishop's Buildings.

N.B.—A Handsome Harp for sale, just received from England, way chear.

NEW CHINA AND EARTHENWARE. THE Subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of the above Ware, which he has lately received per Prince of Wates and Airy, from Liverpool, of the latest style and best quality.

Groceries, Stationery, Dyc-Stuffs, Paints, Oils; Colours, Brushes, Window Glass, &c. All on the lowest terms for prompt payment-WHOLESALE AND

ANDREW HAMILTON, 8, City Buildings. 264-51 Toronto, 21st July, 1842.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

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JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the best manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be examined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant assortment ever imported into Canada.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velve', Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco Boots (patent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes.

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To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.

Toronto, July 29, 1842. 264-tf

J. BROWN. (FROM LONDON)

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER. Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices.

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO: DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Britannia Actas, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed.

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B's The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

July 14, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. HAS RETURNED, AND CONTINUES HIS OFFICE, ONE DOOR EAST OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK

KING STREET. VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, In the Township of Bexley, Colborne Districts THEN LOTS, with frontage on Balsam Lake, comprising about

Block B., 300 Acres, and Block D., 233 Acres, both in said Block B., above and commission of the Portage, 700 Acres.

And eight lots south side of the Portage, 700 Acres.

The above will be sold together or separately, to suit pitrchasers.

Application to be made (if by letter post-paid) to

J. STEVENSON, Esq.

Bexley, Colborne District.

264-3

BIRTHS:

At Montreal, on the 24th July, the lady of Francis H: Heward Esq., f a son.
At Hamilton, on the 1st instant, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Geddes. MARRIED.

MARRIED.

At Woodhouse Church, on the 14th ult., by the fiev. Francis Evans, Mr. John Curtis, of Brattferd, to Jane Ann, third daughter of the late Henry Harcourt Waters Esq., of Halisham, Sussex England.

At Kingston, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, at the residence of Wm. Wilson Esq., Mr. Thomas Drummond, to Miss Mary Ferguson, daughter of the late John Kyte Esq., of the Naval Establishment of Kingston.

On the 13th ult., by the Rev. S. Givins, Rector of Napanee, Peter W. Ruttan, Esq., of Sophiasburgh, to Mrs. Mary Spalding, relict of the late Dr. Blanchard, of Ernestown.

On the 28th ult., in Christ Church, Montreal, by the Rev. D. Robertson, Henry Eccles, Esq., of Toronto, Barrister, eldest son of Captain Eccles, late 61st Regiment of Foot, to Jane, 4th daughter of the late Captain Tibb Lellevre, Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

At Augusta, Maithand, Canada West, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. R. Blakey, Robert Weir, Esq., Junior, of Montreal, to Sophia Maria, second daughter of R. C. Henderson, Esquire, M. D.

On the 23d ult., in St. Thomas Church, Montreal, by the Rev. William Thompson, Mr. William Henry Adams, to Miss Margery Trimble, both of that city. fiam Thompson, Bar. ble, both of that city.

DIED.

ble, both of that city.

DIED.

At Grimsby, on the 27th ult., Robert Nelles Esq., in the 81st year of his age. This venerable and much respected individual had been an officer in the British service during the Revolutionary war, and many and very interesting we're the narratives he was enabled to give, in a peculiarly energetic manner, of the stirring circumstances of those eventful times. The loyalty which distinguished his earlier years was a conspicuous trait in his character to the very close of hi existence. As a staunch and liberal member of the Church, an efficient Magistrate, and a most kind neighbour, his death will be long and most deservedly regretted in that vicinity. He has gone to his grave however in a good old age, and his numerous relatives and friends have the consolation humbly to trust, that their loss is his gain. His last liness was borne with much patience, and a becoming resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father,—confiding in the mercy of that God who had protected him during "the days of the years of his pilgrimage," and trusting for acceptance before Him, exclusively on the merits of his crucified Redeemer, he experienced during the last moments of his life the comfortable confidence of the Psalmist, "Yea, though I walk through "the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art "with me; thy rod and thy staff comfort me."

At Port au Principe, in the Island of Cuba, on the 28th June last. Eliza Ann, wife of Dr. John P. Duly, and second daughter of Samuel Ridout Esq., of this city.

At Quebec; on the 23rd July, Robert, youngest son of Stephen Yarwood, Esquire, R. N:

LETTERS received during the week ending August 4th:-Letters received during the week endung August 4th:—
Rev. T. B. Fuller, rem.; G. Manners, Esq.; P. M. Cornwall;
Rev. D. E. Blake; Rev. J. Perlland; Rev. E. Denroche (2), rem.;
Rev. A. N. Bethune, rem.; Rev. C. J. Shreve, add. subs. [the paper
is regularly sent, but we shall be happy, if we can to supply any wanting numbers]; P. M. Hamilton; Rev. W. H. Hobson, rem.; Rev.
G. C. Street, add. sub.; Rev. C. Ingles, add. subs.; Rev. C. Jaekson,
rem.; Rev. D. B. Parnther, Rev. D. Falloon, rem. in full for a
years; Rev. W. J. Leeming, add. sub.; Rev. C. C. Brough, add. sub.
Rev. A. F. Atkinson [book sold]; J. Holden Esq., add. sub.
Rem. on Acc. Dioc. Press.—Rev. C. Jackson.

MELANCHOLY PARALLEL BETWEEN LORD CHESTERFIELD AND LORD ORFORD. (From the Christian Observer.)

(January, p. 19) to the melancholy closing days of Lord Chesterfield; who had run, as his Lordship exsated with the past, and without hope for the future, of a state of mind more forlorn and wretched. destitute of the consolations of religion, never having poignant anguish. Hear his mournful words:

der of the journey.

Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day." | business or pleasure, so mentally intoxicated, or so | are forgotten." approaching annihilation? but if this world be not all, cherished no hope of any kind beyond the tomb.

fourth earl of Orford, there were many striking resem- sions above noticed. He says: courts, and courting the friendship of its infidel phi- faith."

were embittered with the feeling described by one not to let their infidelity get the better of their good customary morning services. At the conclusion of his who like them had run the silly round of sensual and | breeding. We have often heard Hannah More men- | discourse, he invited all present to remain, and all mem-

* [Baxter was a Nonconformist divine, whose writings on subjects of practical piety are in many respects valuable, but whose disloyal and schismatic conduct ought never to be forgotten in the estimate of his character, or the perusal of his works. Ed. Ch.] the fear that Pope must be remembered among the unhappy race of sceptics which abounded in his day; for though he called himself a Romanist, he has not left any clear evidence upon record of his being a sincere and firm believer in Christianity. Upon his death-bed, being asked whether he would not die like his father and mother, and whether a priest should not be sent for, he replied: "I do not think it mind of it." Now in one of his poems he uses this very expression to indicate apathetic indifference:

"Would Chole kear if no less that he was the replication of the like with the sent and the control of the like with the poems he uses this very expression to "Would Chole kear if no less that the results are the sent and the s

"Would Choe know if you're alive or dead,"
She bids her footman put it in her head."

Pope thanked his friend for "putting it into his head" to consider whether he would die of any religion. It is clear, therefore, that it was not there before. The morning after the priest had been with him, and performed the usual Romanist cremonials, he said: "There is nothing that is meritorious but virtue and friendship, and indeed riceaship lised! is only a part of virtue." We wish we could think doctrines of Christianity as by extreme unction. It is a strange truth, that in his celebrated epitaphs for men whom he professed to rever describes of Christianity as by extreme unction. It is a strange truth, and love, and wished to honour, he never chances to mention among their virtues that they were disciples of Jesus Christ. There is less religion in those compositions than in the Dis Manibus of the old Pagan funeral inscriptions. A man who can forget the Gospel in a this own press, this very tragedy, in the first volume personal appearance or change of dress, whether his at his own press, this very tragedy, in the first volume personal appearance or change of dress, whether his

assuredly believing that through his Redeemer's merits | would seem that he only wished to prevent the news- day; and regulated his course accordingly. If the he was eternally rescued from a world of sin and care, paper extracts, that the work itself might not be Rector took the duty, Cherry would at once precede and that the sorrowing father would, when he had pa- forestalled. A valued correspondent lately alluded in our pages tiently waited his change, be translated to the same We will give another instance of his insincerity felicity: "I shall go to him, but he shall not come more in point to our remarks. He says, in one of his back to me." But when Chesterfield remembered letters, "I go to Church sometimes, in order to pressed it, "the silly rounds of business and pleasure, how he had brought up his son, as too plainly appears induce my servants to go. A good moral sermon was sure the dog understood what passed in converand had done with them," "knowing their futility, and from his letters to him, which Dr. Johnson described may instruct and benefit them; I only set them an sation;" and the Rector would often with a laugh not regretting their loss;" disgusted with "the coarse as "inculcating the morals of a strumpet with the example of listening, not of believing." Thus, with express his fears that Cherry was "ower canny," and pullies and dirty ropes, which exhibit and move the manners of a dancing master;" fearful must have been his domestics and neighbours he reaped credit by gandy scene," and "the tallow candles which illumi- the retrospect; and if he had no hope beyond the going to Church; while he takes care that his nate the whole decoration, to the astonishment and grave, as seems too probable—no hope whatever, free-thinking friends shall be apprised that he meant of his master, Cherry seemed perfectly cognizant. If admiration of an ignorant multitude." And now, either well or ill-founded—it is difficult to conceive nothing by it. Voltaire, with similar hypocrisy, went in their walks they met with a beggar, Cherry would

studied its evidences, which he scoffingly set at nought, in adding to and exhibiting the books, prints, pictures, gious sincerity, even should a sentiment of somewhat and ignorant of its doctrines, as he was negligent of antiquities, articles of taste and curiosity, and other better cast than ordinary occur in his writings, espeits duties, finding nothing worth living for, yet fearing rarities at Strawberry Hill; all which he directs in his cially in his letters to Hannah More. We must say came up. If the poor object appeared more than to die, this unhappy voluptuary had no resource but will shall continue for ever as heir-looms appurtenant the same of Chesterfield, who occasionally writes the miserable one of trying to doze out the remainder to the estate. This lath and plaster mansion, (for something which, if it stood alone, might be taken for utter a low whine, but never quit his new acquaintance of his days, not even affecting apathy, to conceal his his Gothicising was chiefly superficial, though it as- a recognition of the claims of Christianity. Thus, sisted in reviving that long-neglected style, for which when he was asked at Brussels, by a lady whom Vol- was the instance when words were all that the suppli-"When I reflect back upon what I have seen, what gratitude is due to the designer) is itself a store of taire invited him to sup with, how it was that the cant received. Another trait, and Cherry shall pass I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly per- monitory mementos. It was originally a small tene- English Parliament, consisting of several hundred well- from the page. He invariably accompanied, or rather suade myself that all that frivolous hurry and bustle, ment built by a nobleman's coachman; it was after- informed men, could tolerate so great an absurdity as preceded, Mr. Heber on his morning visit to the Sunand pleasure of the world, had any reality; but I look wards inhabited by Colley Cibber the player; Dr. the Christian Religion, he replied, "I suppose because day school. When we heard his stealthy pit-pat upon upon all that has passed as one of those romantic Talbot, Bishop of Durham; the Marquis of Carnar- they have not been able to substitute anything better the stairs, we were pretty sure of whom he was the dreams which opium commonly occasions, and I do by von; Mrs. Chenevix, the toy-woman; Lord Sackville; in its stead." It may be feared that he had more at herald. He used to pause upon the highest step, and, no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose for the Horace Walpole; the Hon. Mrs. Damer, the sculp- heart the shrewdness of the retort than a grave inten- I have often thought, enjoyed the panic—the transisake of the fugitive dream. Shall I tell you that I tress; and last, by the better known than highly venebear this melancholy situation with that meritorious rated present Earl of Waldegrave, whose heavy debts, revelation. Bishop Horne says that he once told which his appearance invariably produced. There constancy and resignation which most people boast of? and his disgust at his Twickenham neighbours for not Lady Fanny Shirley, in a serious discourse which they was an expression of glee, a look of wicked intelli-No, for I really cannot help it. I bear it, because I more cordially sympathising with him in his calami- had on the evidences of Christianity, that there was gence, of doggish triumph, which only Dickens can must bear it, whether I will or no. And I think of tous six month's incarceration for assaulting a police- one which he thought could not be got over, the prenothing but killing time, now he is becoming my enemy. man, have induced him to scatter abroad by auction sent state of the Jews. He might well feel that there clearly as doggish eyes and nose could say, "So, oh! It is my resolution to sleep in the carriage the remain- the fond relics by which poor Lord Orford hoped to is great weight in this argument; it is an argument my masters, I've the upper hand at present."—The be long remembered, as a man of elegant taste and which must press upon the boldest infidel; and one Bishop's Daughter. This, it is to be feared, has been the wretched con- prodigal liberality. The scene which is now passing which acquires force as prophecy becomes gradually dition of many who have not, like Lord Chesterfield, at Strawberry Hill, under the ruthless hammer of Mr. unfolded. Chesterfield had heard much Scriptural left their bitter experience upon durable record. But Scatter-trope Robins, reminds us of one of Walpole's truth from Lady F. Shirley, and her devout relative, this wretched man confesses his misery. He does not own gloomy anticipations; though there was perhaps Lady Huntingdon; as Walpole did from Hannah pretend to bear his "melancholy situation" -so he somewhat of affectation and self-complacent coquetry | More, who, at her very last interview with him, urged calls it—with "constancy or resignation." He only blended with his professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to read Law's "Serious Call;" but whether with the professed renunciation of long-lived him to rea submits to it because he must, whether he will or not. fame. He says: "With regard to the bookseller who any salutary effect, or only to the sealing of their con-He thinks of nothing but killing time, his greatest has taken the pains of collecting my writings for an demnation, must be left to the Searcher of hearts to enemy, and sleeping in the carriage the remainder of edition (amongst which I do not doubt but he will decide. No favourable evidence is on record. Hangenerously bestow on me many that I did not write, nah More, in mentioning his death in a letter to her Contrast this with the language of St. Paul: "I according to the liberal practice of such compilers), sister, could only say: "Poor Lord Orford! I could am ready to be offered, and the time of my departure and who also intends to write my life, to which (as I not help mourning for him, as if I had not expected is at hand: I have fought a good fight, I have finished never did anything worthy of the notice of the public) it; but twenty years' kindness and pleasant corremy course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is he must likewise be a volunteer contributor, it would spondence cannot be given up without emotion." We laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the be vain for me to endeavour to prevent such a design" should lament to have transcribed this remark, if we

In a dreaming and distracted world, as Baxter* calls are known only to a few literary men; and amidst the that I never flinched from any of his ridicule or atit, where men chase butterflies and grasp at rainbows, world of books, few readers can come to my share. tacks, or suffered them to pass without rebuke. At there is nothing truly solid that has not some relation | Printing, that secures existence (in libraries) to indif- our last meeting I made him promise to buy Law's to an enduring scene beyond the grave. "He thinks ferent authors of any bulk, is like those cases of Egyp- | Serious Call. His playful wit, his various knowledge, he hath eaten, and his soul is empty." But eternity tian mummies, which, in catacombs, preserve bodies his polished manners, alas! what avail they now is substantial; and the Bible, therefore, which is the of one knows not whom, and which are scribbled over The most serious thoughts are awakened. Oh that golden key to its treasures, is a boon of inestimable | with characters that nobody attempts to read, till no- he had known and believed the things that belonged price. The wonder is, not that of those who live body understands the language in which they were to his peace! My heart is much oppressed with the either theoretically or practically infidels, many feel, written. I believe, therefore, it will be most wise to reflection." These solemn reflections pressed heavily and some express, the anxiety which Chesterfield swim for a moment on the passing current, secure that upon her; for we have heard her twenty or thirty describes; but that any should be so absorbed with it will soon hurry me into the ocean where all things years after speak to the same effect, and with deep

similar apprehensions. If, indeed, this world were all, pole means only that human fame is transient, or whe- having directed in his will, with good feeling, that all who would not wish to sleep out the remainder of the ther he includes a far more fearful notion; but the letters in his possession should be returned to the journey, rather than awaken to the consciousness of tenor of his opinions leads to the conclusion that he writers if they claimed them, which Hannah More

if there be an eternity of weal or wo, to be uncon- We cannot help contrasting with the above deplo- tors for publication. cerned is madness. "Awake, thou that sleepest, and rable extracts, from the letters of Chesterfield and Of Chesterfield, about the best strain of remark arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee life." Orford, the following from one of the letters of their which we remember is the following; but it is pain-We were reminded of Lord Chesterfield by the re- illustrious cotemporary, Lord Chatham, to his nephew, fully unsatisfactory. "I consider my present wretched cent revival of the memory of one of his cotemporaries | Thomas Pitt, the first Lord Camelford. We are not | old age as a just compensation for the follies, not to and friends, whose name, like his own, once floated quite clear what Chatham means by "active vital say sins, of my youth. At the same time I am thankconspicuously upon the stream of time, but had begun principle of faith," as distinct from "subtle speculative ful that I feel none of those torturing ills which freto sink into oblivion. Between Philip Dormer Stan- opinions;" but the general character of the passage quently attend the last stage of life; and I flatter hope, fourth earl of Chesterfield, and Horace Walpole, appears in cheering contrast to the melancholy effu- myself that I shall go off quietly, but I am sure with

blances. Both had been educated in the sunshine of "I come now to the part of the advice I have to God, who placed me here, only knows when he will courts; Orford being the son, and Chesterfield the offer to you, which most nearly concerns your welfare, order me out of it; but whenever he does, I shall wilgreat nephew, of a prime minister, who respectively and upon which every good and honourable purpose lingly obey his commands. I wait for it, imploring obtained for their houses an earldom which in both of your life will assuredly turn. I mean the keeping the mercy of my Creator, and deprecating his justice. instances flitted through four successors within the up in your heart the true sentiments of religion. If The best of us must trust to the former, and dread range of a few years. During nearly half a century you are not right towards God, you can never be the latter. I think I am not afraid of my journey's Chesterfield and Orford were mirrors of fashion and towards man: the noblest sentiment of the human end: but I will not answer for myself, when the obarbiters of elegance. Each had passed through the breast is here brought to the test. Is gratitude in ject draws very near, and is very sure. For when one same University, Cambridge; each early addicted the number of a man's virtues? If it be, the highest does see death near, let the best or the worst people himself to literature, to politics, and to pleasure; they benefactor demands the warmest returns of gratitude, say what they please, it is a serious consideration. were both men of weak health and delicate frame; love, and praise. Ingratum qui dixerit, omnia dixit. The Divine attribute of mercy, which gives us combut of sprightly mien and courtly habits; full of wit If a man wants this virtue, where there are infinite fort, cannot make us forget, nor ought it, the attribute and vivacity; undeniably possessed of very conside- obligations to excite and quicken it, he will be likely of justice, which must blend some fears with our hope?" rable talents; men who might have been great bless- to want all others towards his fellow-creatures, whose And was this all? ings to the world, had their moral character corres- utmost gifts were poor, compared to those he daily = ponded to their mental ability. Each wrote fair receives at the hands of his never-failing Almighty poetry, brilliant essays, and letters as admirable for friend. 'Remember thy Creator in the days of thy their graces of style, striking thoughts, and playful youth,' is big with the deepest wisdom:- 'The fear coruscations, as they were execrable for their heart- of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom: and an uplessness, licentiousness, and irreligion. As if to bring right heart, that is understanding. This is eternally of the East, can form any adequate conception of the them into closer comparison as authors, we find them true, whether the wits and rakes of Cambridge allow personal sacrifice which the heralds of the cross are both contributing to Essays in the pages of the it or not; nay, I must add of this religious wisdom, obliged to make in order to preach the gospel of the "World," and to Dodsley's Poetical Miscellany; and 'Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths kingdom in the far West; and the consequence is, we may add, that even their haunts were similar, for are peace. Hold fast, therefore, by this sheet anchor that few feel the full extent of their obligation to Chesterfield delighted to grace Pope's villa at Twick- of happiness, religion; you will often want it in the extend to those self-sacrificing brethren, the hand of enham, and Walpole adorned the same village with times of most danger, the storms and tempests of life. sympathy, and to open wide, in their behalf, the hand his Strawberry Hill wonders. Nor was their parlia- Cherish true religion as preciously as you will fly, of charity. A short extract from a correspondent of mentary career unlike; but their chief scene of dis- with abhorrence and contempt, superstition and en- the Christian Register, writing from Iowa, (at what play was in palaces and drawing-rooms. Both were thusiasm. The first is the perfection and glory of particular point does not appear), will give our readers worshippers of birth and rank, and both made the human nature, the two last, the depravation and dis- a fair specimen of the trials the western preacher world's applause their highest object of ambition. grace of it. Remember, the essence of religion is, a has to encounter: - "Last Sabbath morning, the Both travelled much upon the continent of Europe, heart void of offence towards God and man; not subtle Episcopal Clergyman walked in, as usual, from his

losophers, especially of Voltaire. Neither of them We would not willingly do injustice either to glass tumblers, some bread and a linen cloth for the made any secret of his contempt for Christianity, and Chesterfield or Walpole; and lest we should seem to communion. (It was Easter day). I was at the of the habits which it inculcates. Their career was do so, we remind our readers that remarks occur now room a quarter before ten o'clock. His services similar in its duration, Chesterfield expiring in 1773 and then in their writings which might seem to imply commenced at eleven. He came in a moment or two at the age of 79 years, and Walpole in 1797 at the some degree of homage to the Gospel, but which, after me. No other person was then present. He same age. What the survivor said of his friend ap- when taken in connection with their sayings and proceeded immediately to arrange and dust the seats, plies to both: "Lord Chesterfield's entrance into the doings, it is to be feared come to nothing. Both of and to distribute the Prayer Books, which are kept in world was announced by his bon-mots, and his closing them were bland hypocrites; men whose artificial a drawer in the room. He then went to a neighbouring lips dropped repartees that sparkled with his juvenile politeness did not allow of their affronting their house and borrowed a small pine stand, and on this company, so that they would rally a believer in placed the articles from the basket. About forty per-But the moral of the whole is, that their latter days | Christianity with polished sarcasm—they took care | sons were now assembled, and he went through the intellectual dissipation, but had been mercifully re- tion some of Lord Orford's irreverent witticisms, bers of other churches, [?] of whatever denomination, covered from the snare, - "Vanity of vanities; vanity | which, however, we will not repeat; yet, in apparent to commune. He was obliged to kneel on the floor, of vanities; all is vanity;" and he adds, "Vexation of seriousness, he presented "Saintly Hannah," as he thickly covered with dry mud. He had placed in front spirit;" as they found it to be, though they did not, used to call her, with a splendid Bible, inscribed, of the stand, a stool, with a small piece of carpet over like Solomon, arrive at the blessed conclusion: "Fear "To his excellent friend Miss Hannah More, this it, for the communicants. There is but one member God, and keep his commandments; for this is the book, which he knows to be the dearest object of her to his church. This, and two other females, received whole duty of man." The last few years of Chester- study, and by which, to the great relief and comfort the elements, and I was the only male that went up field's life were doubly pitiable. He had lost his son of numberless afflicted and distressed individuals, and kneeled. Three years this man has patiently whose education and advancement had long been the she has profited beyond any person with whom he is laboured here; he is much respected; and his serprincipal object of his care, and he sank into deep acquainted, is offered as a mark of his esteem and mons are liked by many. He may eventually estabmelancholy. Had his recollections been such as a gratitude, by her sincere and obliged humble servant, lish a flourishing church here." In the example of Christian parent might cherish, who had endeavoured Horace Earl of Orford, 1795." Hannah More gave this man is exhibited the true, self-sacrificing spirit of to bring up his child in the nurture and admonition or bequeathed this Bible to Lord Teignmouth; who, the Gospel. And we would ask how many Episcopaof the Lord, there had been some alleviation; and like her, did know how to value it; and for an inspired lians in this diocese are taking up as many crosses for though the bereavement would still have been afflict- reason which Walpole did not understand; not Christ? We are not, to be sure, called upon here to merely that it teaches pity for the afflicted, and in make the same kind of sacrifices with those recorded general the love of our neighbour, but that "It is the above; but if our religion costs us no sacrifices, it is power of God unto salvation to every one that quite too cheap to be genuine. We are not required believeth."

to Woodfall, entreating him not to continue to print willingly submit to these sacrifices for the extension extracts in his newspaper from his tragedy of the of the Church.

to church and received the sacrament.

Lord Orford continued to amuse his latter years We cannot then give Lord Orford credit for reli-"Literary characters, when not illustrious, could not add the following: "I am not sorry now feeling. We are glad to say that there are none of brutishly ignorant or thoughtless, as not to experience We are not certain whether in this last phrase Wal- her letters in the auctioneer's catalogue; Walpole did; and she also refused to give up his to his execu-

PRIVATIONS AT THE WEST.

(From the Boston Witness and Advocate.) Few persons living amid the luxuries and comforts revelling in the dissipations of its most profligate speculative opinions, but an active vital principle of home, three miles out of town, with a common peck basket on his arm, containing a decanter of wine, two here to walk three miles to church with a loaded We might adduce many proofs from Walpole's basket upon our arms, and to kneel for the bread of history that we did not accuse him unjustly of insin- life upon a floor covered with mud, but we are required cerity. We remember, among other passages, a letter to extend our sympathies and our means to those who

ing, he might have enjoyed the blessed consolation of of his collected works, intended for sale; so that it master was or was not the officiating minister of the him to the vestry. But if a different arrangement had been entered upon, Cherry would stop short in the aisle, and station himself on a mat before the Rector's pew door. Mr. Richard Heber repeatedly said, "he "had by some unlawful means obtained a clue to the 'universal language!" Of the charitable disposition never allow the poor wretch to pass till he had directed Mr. Heber's attention to him. He would draw up by the side of the wayfarer and there remain without any attempt to bark, growl, or bite, till the Recto usually ill-clad, wretched, and helpless, Cherry would describe, and Landseer's pencil portray. It said, as

Advertisements.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick;

> From Kingston: At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

-and arrive at Kingston early next morning.

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A-WEEK,

FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA,

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

CAPTAIN TWOHY, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touchin at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesda Evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching a Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday Morning, a 9 o'clock.

THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

The Aravellers may proceed by Rail-road from Rochester to ay and Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and expe-s route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, who esire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany. cels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and E. S. ALPORT, Agent.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

EAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning Leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Torothe intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

CHARLES MARCH, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER. GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER, (Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH),

Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH,

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends continuing the above business in the OLD STAND, No. 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where he will at all times, be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with, and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch. C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them to these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still arrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warnuted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb. mited of the best English Current Feathers.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, April 13, 1842. THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH
PAPER HANGINGS, cheap for cash. Rooms hung by Contract.

Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842. EDWARD ROBSON. 47-3m

REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. CIPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRUCK PRIMISES, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, and hopes, the strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the hortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all lescriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVED. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers general satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, Sc. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up at the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

G. BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

R. NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY.
MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best

Toronto, 27th April, 1842. TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufactured by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufactured by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. cently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where the control of the Carte of a superior quality. Orders in Carte of the Carte of the Street, will be thanking to the Factory, or to his Store, 127 king Street, will be thanking to the Factory of the Carte of the

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment. No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-18-40. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, King Street, Toronto.

The Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Strock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes,

20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with
heir business.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. 23-tf JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C. GENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA.

FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.
May 20, 1842.

Its, KING STREET.

W. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.

Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

May 12, 1842.

EDUCATION. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, BY MRS. KING, 49, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, Near Upper Canada College.

N. B.—Three er four Ladies can be accommodated with board, &c. at £8 15s. per quarter.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, residing in a beautiful village in the North of England, proposes to receive young Ladies from Canada for the purpose of Education. They will be instructed in all the most desirable female accomplishments, on moderate terms. All other particulars may be known by addressing the Lord Bishop of Montreal, at Quebec,—if by letter, to be pre-paid.

May 12, 1842.

45-3m

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the corne discount. M. C. CROMBIE,

Toronto, 24th December, 1841.

Principal, H. D. G. S. A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
A Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner
MEYER, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King
Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a
highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the
Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842.

MR. ELLIS,

(From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London) BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, KING STREET, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.
July 1, 1842.

ENGRAVING. JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public rally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business in all its branches: Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Caffin-plates, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cards, &c. &c. West end of King Street, opposite Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842.

51-3m

MR. HOPPNER MEYER. ARTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.
Toronto, June 24, 1842. 51-tf MR. SAXON,

179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842. Mr. S. WOOD. URGEON DENTIST. CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.

Attorney, &c.

Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET, ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DOCTOR SCOTT, ATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.

Toronto, May 25, 1842. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agent in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect Insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century; and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged. m universally acknowledged.

Reference is permitted to be made to

Thos. D. Harris, Esq.,

Thomas Rigney, Esq.,

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New treet, where they will meet with pointed attention.

JOHN WALTON.

Toronto, 27th June, 1842. Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

THE PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh

Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL, A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had

Toronto, March 11, 1842. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS. No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

LAND FOR SALE, Near London, U. C. FROM FORTY TO ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, adjoining the Town Plot, (part of which is at present occupied by Judge Allen). The dwelling-house is of brick, which, with the out-offices, &c. are commodious and comfortable, and would make a designable realizance.

ALSO: Twenty Acres on the Thames, ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILE FROM THE BARRACKS. The above valuable property would be sold extremely low, by paying half Cash down, and the other half in four yearly payments, with interest. Apply, post paid, to L. Lawrason, or John Wilson, Esqrs., London; or to the proprietor, John Hawkins, Port Albert, Goderich; or to H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto.

18th May, 1842.

46-3m



TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND, of the finest description, in Canada West, late Upper Canada, are on Sale, by the CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourable terms resided.

the CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most tavourable terms possible.

About 1,000,000 Acres, scattered throughout every part of the Province, payable one-fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchasemoney by Five Annual Instalments.

About 1,000,000 Acres, in the Huron District, which are disposed of by way of Lease. No money is required down. The Rents are spread over Twelve years, commencing at 5d. per Acre, payable at the end of the first year. When the Rents are paid, the Settler will receive a Deed for the Freehold. The last and highest Rent is 40d. per Acre. These Lands are distant Ninety miles South of the Owens Bay Settlement.

The Huron has already a population of upwards of 7,000 souls.—Full particulars may be had, upon Application (if by Letter post-paid) to the Company's Offices,—to RICHARD BIRDSALL, Esquire, Asphodel, Colborne District, and to Da. ALLING, Guelph, Wellington District.

LAND FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of the City of Toronto, (known as part of "Castle Frank Frask,") containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valuable pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toronto and Harbour, and within twenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Bank, and the Market, and is a delightful situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat. On the eastern boundary there is fine Meadow land, watered by the River Don. There is also a stream running through the lot capable, at all seasons, of turning light machinery, and there are many good sites for Breweries or Distilleries along the banks of the stream. A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known by applying (if by letter, Post paid.) to the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Eaq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine. Reference to Capt. Lee, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

June 3, 1842.

THE CANADA GAZETTE,

P U B L I S H E D by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, §c.

P received by H. § W. ROWSELL, Toron o. 33

received by February 16th, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

R EGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in
Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

STATUTES OF CANADA. OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS JUST RECEIVED. ENGLISH EDITIONS.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto and Kingston. VALUABLE AND HANDSOME BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND. Sir Waller Scott's Life, by Lockhart, royal 8vo. half-bound in morocco, cloth sides, with twelve engravings....

Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works, complete in one volume, royal 8vo. half bound in morocco, cloth sides, Turner's illustrations.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto and Kingston,

ENGLISH BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. Draught of the Primitive Church, by the Rev. W. Sclater,
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