# The Church:

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

# THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND,

IN THE

# PROVINCE OF CANADA.

"her Foundations are upon the Holy Hills."

VOLUME IX.

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VOZIX Complete

# COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1845.

## poetry.

THE LEAGUERED CHURCH. BY THE REV. W. M'ILVAINE. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

"The Lord of hosts is with us: the God of Jacob is our refuge."
Ps. xlvi. 11.

They rage around thy worn, time-hallowed walls, Poor Church! they rage, and thou art sadly still; Silent thy towers; and e'en thine ancient halls,
Which erst the hum of crowds did constant fill, Seem desert now, at the reviler's will.

And yet thou hast withstood the fiercest shock

Of storm and howling hurricane, until
Destruction seemed thy sons' strong cries to mock, And thou hadst all but sunk to thy foundation-rock. But thou survivest still: that rock is He

Whose word through endless ages shall endure What then though storm and tempest wild may be, Amidst the din he stedfast is and sure, And thou from such assailants all secure;
Yea, and though million foes should hem thee round,

Nor leaguer's threat nor wily traitor's lure
Shall reach thee: with Jehovah's promise crown'd,
Thrice vain shall hell itself and all its rage be found. 'Tis well, for o'er thy topmost turret there
Thy bannered cross still proudly floats on high,
Though traitor hands would lower it. Who dare Mar that blest standard? Thou hast sons would die, And, dying, all thy foes' worst rage defy,

Far sooner than the token of His love
Who bled for them or sully or deny.
Thus ever may they firm and fearless prove,
And yonder glorious flag stream high thy walls above. What low, sweet sound steals o'er the stilly air?

'Tis not of clashing arms or mail-clad men: It tells of heaven—that slowly rising prayer; In gentle murmurs swelling yet again, Louder and still more loud and deep, as when The distant wave breaks on the midnight shore.
Church of our fathers! thou art safe. Not ten,
But thousand righteous sons are thine: no more We'll fear thy fall, but trust our God as heretofore.

Belfast.

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

gests itself to the consideration of persons in all ranks

Suppose the question asked by a person about to "The climate is very pleasant and healthy, and Let him seek, then, for information, as a man who Information).

if he has the privilege of choice.

piest results. It has already infused something like wards of 18,000 were convicts. announcement of the new system."

sound member of the established Church, who will minds of the heathen.

stituted episcopal superintendence. to act is not restrained by such an appointment— is probable that they never had any intercourse.

the fact in Australia, and other islands in that portion | rald). of the globe, at this present moment.

it is regarded as likely to prove the greatest possible up on the same river, to Sullivan cove, where Hobart bers' Information). blessing to the country; by others the greatest possible curse. That is not, now, however, the point. — not unlike that of England, the fertility of its soil, its Thousands of our countrymen have left for ever the numerous harbours and rivers, and its freedom from shores of their native land, to seek elsewhere those those droughts so frequent in Australia, have made it comforts of life, and that adequate provision for their a favourite settlement for the resort of emigrants who families, which they can never here hope to possess; have come hither since the colony was thrown open and thousands are on the very point of leaving it, for in 1819, previous to which time it was simply a penal settlement.

rangers, under the command of a most abandoned mis- as the national communion, cannot obtain from Par-Portion of the colonies, generally comprehended in the fract, and born in 1787. Having run off from a mer- poor, whilst her ancient bishoprics and cathedral digat York, in 1811, for highway robbery, he was sen- ally into the pockets of the landlords. manse, the Government guarantee a salary of 100%. It was generally supposed, and not without reason, ter of England knows that she will never head rebelper annum for such pastor, and advance at least 300l. that they had some, in another class, who shared their lion, or foster an organized resistance to the law; and pastor, his government salary is to be augmented to were neglected for want of fit labourers; the convicts rary peace from the hereditary enemics of all law and Church, who openly assume the titles and usurp the of goodness out of the quarry of our corrupted nature. 150L, or even to 200l. per annum, as soon as he ral-

It cannot, surely, be a matter of indifference to which was never healed. Incalculable, indeed, has education of the Romish Clergy, must in this way gentlemen, and the narrow, bigotted, and unsocial somed," all burst upon the view. ing those ministerial functions which exclusively pertain to his holy office. To thousands, doubtless, this This has unquestionably been a serious stumbling-

devoted the services, unwearied the exertions of pritives of Van Diemen's Land and those of New Holvate ministers, acting with the utmost agreement of land, though the countries are only separated by a from all narrow professional prejudices, and enters superstition, intolerance and priestcraft. sentiment and unity of purpose, still much of their strait not a hundred miles wide, and studded with upon his clerical duties with much more enlarged views by sinning, when he fell from heaven as lightning.

We have heard much in the late debates of a conjustice by a sacrifice as costly as even that justice by sinning, when he fell from heaven as lightning. efficiency must be lost, if there be not a regularly constitute of the canoes might have safely and may, therefore, perhaps, be better calculated to tract tacitly implied in the Act of Union; a contract could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions, by means of which canoes might have safely and may, therefore, perhaps, be better calculated to tract tacitly implied in the Act of Union; a contract could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the could exact, and ponder that act of unutterable tensions are under the co How persons of other religious denominations may dition as to their origin or acquaintance with each had received his sole education in a merely theological as in some degree pledging the faith of the Imperial finds its argument in our nature, in so far, at least, as to accuse, to infame, to deceive. God made man,

their freedom of conscience is not fettered. As a Both the men and women are of a low stature, to counterbalance the almost total absense of all pro-Professedly Christian nation, Great Britain is bound but have a better appearance than the natives in New fessional or technical education—so that with us a its more efficient endowment. But little has been so to speak, more genial recipients of divine grace.— it is written: "He beheld many things, yea, all that the natives in New held many things, yea, all that the native of the divine grace.— it is written: "He beheld many things, yea, all that held many things, yea, all that held many things, yea, all that held many things are the native of the native o provide religious instruction for her children, whether at home or abroad; and how is she to convey are small: the thinness of their bodies arises, I conthis instruction but by the appointment of ministers ceive, from the poorness of their living. The young of the restates of the condition was a devil? Why many thousands of men and the gift only of the Holy become a devil? Why many thousands of men angels interred, but distinctly and expressly stated as one of conquest of prayer, and the gift only of the Holy become a devil? Why many thousands of men angels interred, but distinctly and expressly stated as one of conquest of prayer, and the gift only of the Holy innumerable? Why many thousands of men angels interred, but distinctly and expressly stated as one of conquest of prayer, and the gift only of the Holy innumerable? Why many thousands of men angels innumerable? of that Church established by law? These remarks, men fasten to their woolly locks the teeth of the kanhowever, refer to all the colonies generally, and can garoo, short pieces of wood, and feathers of birds, been, and still continues to be, more severely felt than like the foreseeth shall be damned? Scarcely be deemed irrelevant in this particular place. Which give them a savage appearance. They also in Ireland—for in Dublin, a two years course of products of the faith which is evidenced by love, is not a verily, that he might declare himself to be righteous

were nine churches, eight chapels, or school-houses their hair to grow very long: this they prevent by for the endowment of Maynooth should be passed used as such, and five parsonages: while, in the re- cutting it off frequently with sharp shells, or pieces of into a law. In Trinity College there are but seventy port of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel broken crystal. They live in families and tribes, and scholarships, the benefits of which are a free educafor 1842, there were added to this number twenty-six subsist principally by hunting; but are careful not to tion, commons, and twenty pounds a year each, for the churches and twenty parsonages. May not results increase their number greatly. To prevent this, they gratuitous education of the future clergy of our Church. utter variance with the Christianity of the gospel, who chief, whose authority is supreme. In the winter the means; and in number they are plainly inadequate to could deny that hitherto comparatively little has been men dress themselves in the dried skins of the kanga- the present wants of the Church; in Maynooth, on the done to meet the spiritual wants of the colonies in roo. The females are clothed in the same kind of contrary, the State is about to support and educate general. But the destitution in this respect of the garment, with the addition of ruffles, made also of the for the clergy of a corrupt, and hitherto disloyal sect, penal settlements, and of the gross neglect of the con- skin, and placed in front of the garment. The dress at least four hundred or five hundred students, and vict population, is as disgraceful as it is wholly incon- is fastened on by a string over the shoulder and round yet Mr. Wyse, and others of the Romish party, will

fairly brought against the Church of Rome as against "Their notions of religion are very obscure. How- the only elemosynary foundations for the education of teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, dimensions of Thy godhead. ourselves. Corrupt and unscriptural as she is, she ever, they believe in two spirits: one who, they say, our clergy which exist. Mr. Wyse and his party must even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the yet has been always anxious to bring within her pale governs the day, and whom they call the good spirit; have Maymoth, with its four or five hundred scholar- doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, the ignorant and debased heathen. Her mode of ac- the other governs the night, and him they think evil. ships, exclusively devoted to the education of the Ro- knowing nothing." The right apprehension of our tion has been, indeed, at utter variance with the re- To the good spirit they attribute every thing good, mish Clergy, and they must throw open the seventy predicament under the Gospel, is the ground of all quirements and principles of the gospel; and the and to the evil spirit everything hurful. When any means adopted only more fully testify her departure of the family are on a journey, they are accustomed Romanists also. from the simplicity of the gospel: and there is not a to sing to the good spirit, for the purpose of securing British colony where her emissaries are not at work; his protection over their absent friends, and that they Maynooth, if sanctioned by the Legislature, will op- plishment; that it must have satisfaction; that to give a great and exceeding bitter cry; but obtained it not, not a spot where the British flag is unfurled that the may be brought back in health and safety. The song erate infallibly to the discouragement of the Church scope to his mercy, without impairing his justice, was because his sorrow wanted all the ingredients of a see of Rome is not aiming at spiritual power and en- may be listened to with pleasure, their voices being in Ireland, and render Romanism in reality the State an achievement only within the compass of his own sincere repentance. thralment of men's consciences: and this is notoriously sweet, and the melody expressive" (Missionary He- religion. Much has been said, both in and out of wisdom; that to reconcile these attributes in their In the first place, he had sold his birth-right for a

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE ENDOWMENT OF MAYNOOTH. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

The colonial Churches are, the Church of Eng- tenced to seven years' transportation, and arrived in And whence comes this favour to heresy and corland, the Church of Scotland, and the Church of Rome. Van Diemen's Land in 1812, and was assigned by rupt religions?—whence this discountenancing of the Besides these establishments, there are several congregovernment as a servant. He absconded, and became Church? It is impossible to disguise the truth.—
Church? It is impossible to disguise the truth. the colonial Churches, and shall contribute a compather person. Large rewards had been offered for his they must be bribed into quiescence; but the true ratively small amount for the erection of a church and capture. The gang was, by degrees, exterminated. Church is loyal, patient, enduring; the Prime Minisfrom the public treasury to assist in erecting his church booty. Still, however, the colony did not flourish. therefore—therefore, she is to be sacrificed and plunand manse; and, to stimulate the exertions of the There was some mal-appropriation of territory; farms dered, and insulted, to purchase a hollow and tempo-

took place: there was gradually an accession of free the bill now before Parliament, will prove a sacrifice "The practical operation of the new ecclesiastical settlers; so that in 1836 there was a total population of the Church in Ireland in other ways, even though it reward of their turbulence and sedition. system to which the colonists of New South Wales of 40,283, of which 16,968 were convicts. The bi-should lead to no further measures of aggression upon

expression used by Dr. Lang, already quoted, "the each arm, thigh, and leg, which give them a frightful very efficient Divinity Lectures, is necessary as a quawithered and shrivelled arm of colonial episcopacy," appearance to strangers. Their colour is as black as lification for orders; and in this the Irish bishops have the Act itself: there can be little doubt of the truth of the latter por- that of the African negro. Their noses also are flat, fully supported the efforts of the University. But "That it be the fifth article of union, that the Churches keeping the benefits and kindnesses which first created there can be little doubt of the truth of the latter portion of his statement. Previous to the erection of his statement. Previous to the erection of New South Wales into a bishopric in 1836, there and covered with thick eyebrows. They never suffer the Division of England and Ireland, as now by law established, be and covered with thick eyebrows. They never suffer the bill the previous to the erection of England and Ireland, as now by law established, be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called the beauty of the bill the previous to the erection of England and Ireland, as now by law established, be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called the beauty of England and Ireland; and meditation.

Man is never safe out of the bounds of express somewhat similar be fairly anticipated in other places? have been known to sell their female children. It is These are obviously but barely sufficient to support a taken to be AN ESSENTIAL AND FUNDAMENTAL PART OF Surely his religion, if it deserves the name, must be at believed by many Europeans, that each tribe has a young man in the University, unless he has some other THE UNION. sistent with the character of a nation professedly the waist. In the summer season their clothing is not secured of thy law to their own standard of goodness, and to Christian. Nor can the accusation of neglect be so useless, and is therefore cast off until winter returns. the scholarships and fellowships of Trinity College, and regulated by sound instruction. "If any man contract to their own proportions the measureless scholarships of Trinity College to the education of real devotion and unctional prayer. That we are ture and unhappy issue of a false and ill-grounded re-

With respect to the government of Tasmania, it is this measure; but the practical evils alluded to, ap- Arbiter of all things to make the stupendous sacrifice king away the inestimable privilege settled on him, in Tasmania, an island about the size of Ireland, is now an independent British colony. Till 1825, it was pear to the writer of these remarks a far more serious recorded in the Gospel: these are the views of our virtue of primogeniture, as heir of the promises made separated from the continent of Australia by a strait a dependent on New South Wales, but it then received consideration. He is as much alive as any one can be humanity in its relation to God, which bring us to the to Abraham. This plainly argued him to be a most of about 120 miles in width, called after the name of a government of its own. "The internal policy of the to the riolation of principle implied in the endowment knowledge of the only medium by which prayer can profane and irreligious person, a slave to appetite and its discoverer, Mr. Bass, and which, strangely enough, island is conducted by a lieutenant-governor, and an of a corrupt religion; he thinks it to be the duty of ascend to the throne of mercy. Deep and penitent sense; quite destitute of faith in the merits of the was unnoticed by the early Dutch or Spanish naviga- executive and legislative council. There are also a a Christian State to protect its subjects from falsehood conviction of sin, faith and hope in the great sacrifice, promised Redeemer: therefore unqualified for receitors, or even by Captain Cook. Mr. Bass visited it chief-justice, attorney-general, and the other appen- in religion, as much as it is the duty of a Christian and consequent love and obedience, make up the sum ving a spiritual blessing. in 1798, in company with Lieutenant Flinders, in a dages of a supreme court of judicature; courts of re- parent to guard his children from immoral company. and substance of the Christian's state and profession: Secondly, Although his brother had fairly bought small-decked boat built at Norfolk island. The island quests, attorneys, barristers, solicitors, proctors, she- But consistency in carrying out such a principle would they are the stamina of vital prayer. of society. The word is now heard, and its meaning the island; and, for this purpose, Captain Bowen, of England, so far as the circumstances of the colony will Church, in one great branch of its dominions, to of Christianity: it is only within its comfortable intetolerably well understood, in villages and hamlets the navy, was sent from Port Jackson by Governor admit. The members of all the civil institutions are Presbyterianism—which has established Popery in rior that it is in vigour and vivacity. From its eviwhere, but a few years ago, it would have conveyed King, with a small detachment, to form an establishno distinct notion to the rustic ear. The subject is ment for convicts at Risdon cove, on the river Der- council, of four, including the governor; and in the very bosom of the national Church, portunate prayer presses on to the inner circle of grace himself in danger of losing his father's blessing; but viewed, of course, in many different lights. By some went, but which was soon removed to a station higher legislative of fifteen, also including that officer" (Chamber of course, and light of course, in many different lights. By some went, but which was soon removed to a station higher legislative of fifteen, also including that officer" (Chamber of course, and light of course, in many different lights. By some went, but which was soon removed to a station higher legislative of fifteen, also including that officer" (Chamber of course, and light of c pays Popish chaplains to gaols and poor-houses, -such man of prayer wants, is to come so near the scraphic consequently felt no remorse for the loss of the better a State has no right to stand forth on the ground of centre as to catch the cheering glimpse of God's infi- part, the one thing needful; and grieved only that he high principle, when it is proposed to give thirty (in- nite plan of reconciliation, its mysterious operation, its was like to fare the worse in his worldly interests; it

offices of the bishops and priests of Ireland; and in Where men thus take into their own hands the ad-

of call vigour into the withered and shrivelled arm

There are none of the original inhabitants on the Protestant peasant is excluded. It will open the way who are well known to be in close and irresponsible of self-restoration.

There are none of the original inhabitants on the Protestant peasant is excluded. It will open the way who are well known to be in close and irresponsible of self-restoration.

This conviction peasant is excluded. It will open the way who are well known to be in close and irresponsible of self-restoration.

the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the said United Church shall be, and shall remain in full force for ever, as same are now by law established for the Church of England; and that the continuance and preservation of the said United Church, as the Established Church of England and Ireland, shall be deemed and church of England and Ireland and Irel

# PREPARATION FOR PRAYER. (From the "Portrait of a Christian Gentleman," by W. Roberts, Esq.)

delinquents before God, that divine justice is perfect, pentance. Esau, we find, sued for the blessing with It is in this way that the proposed endowment of and, therefore, incapable of falling short of its accom- more earnestness than his brother; for he cried with Parliament, of the violation of principle, implied in application to man, it seemed good to the supreme most contemptible price; for one poor morsel, ma-

stead of nine) thousand pounds to a Romish College. | mighty work of love, its singularity of contrivance, its | is evident his repentance wanted two other essential And this very fact, that we are no longer able to specific holiness. These are the characteristics of ingredients, faith and sincerity. take the ground of principle against the measure pro- divine truth, which the man of prayer must incorporate In all these four respects, Esau is a lively emblem settled, to whom by being introduced he might be most and lower districts it seldom remains more than a few Roman Catholic religion by Act of Parliament; by Some gentlemen, in late debates have spoken of her the divine communion, and the promises of the divine tears. materially benefited. In fact, no decisive rule can be laid, the second of the second laid down, save this: that the colony is to be preferred where the means of grace are likely to be most readily obtained. At all events, the emigrant should feel it his duty—and, if he is a true Christian, he will feel it his duty—to inquire, and that diligently, what will be the religione the religione are not to the response to the religione and not give appeared any diseases are alid down, save this: that the colony is to be preferred where the means of grace are likely to be most readily riety of trees and shrubs. The gum-tree is the largest; are not to the taste of an unspiritual nature; the proof that despair, which will seize the wicked when they are numerous others well adapted for ship tree and slave of the State.

The bark is in graceal white as to give them the same model as the Church in England; and that blessed event was, unhappily, in Ireland made the pretext for lible justice, claims to judge himself and others by his inheritance which was entailed upon them in the bapthe religious privileges placed within his reach. The bark is in general so white as to give them the parliamentary endowment of the Roman Catholic re-The intending emigrant, who has heard the sound of appearance of having been pecked; and their leaves ligion in Ireland; and although unhapily not the first, the confiscation of Church property and the alienation own variable and vicious standard. With the collar tismal covenant, for the vain pomps, and momentary the sabbath bell weekly calling him to the house of are long, narrow, and pointed. The vegetables and yet in the end perhaps it may be found a very effectual of livings and other spiritual offices to the laity, to a and decorations which belong to the fraternity of the pleasures of this wicked world. With what weeping God, whether to him it has called in vain or no, must fruits cultivated in Britain are raised without difficulty. step towards a further series of assaults on the Church. degree which has never been sufficiently exposed.— good, so called upon earth, he challenges an equal disrecollect that there are places spoken of and recom- The climate and soil are sufficiently favourable to the Strange certainly, and in theory at least, if not in po- ter cries, will they then intreat for mercy? Even the mended to him where no such sound has ever been production of most descriptions of grain. The island licy, wholly indefensible, is the present position of are felt to the present day: and they were followed porate resistance of opinion to the humbling decrees least mercy shall then be esteemed a blessing; if not heard, where no ministers of religion have been seen, is altogether fit for the purposes of agriculture aimed state legislation for Ireland. The Regium Donum by the grossest abuse of Church patronage, for which of Omnipotence. Our unhappy propensity to weigh heaven, if not perfect happiness, yet a little water, nay, where no offers of salvation have ever been made.— at in this country, being nearly the same" (Chambers's and other enactments have endowed Presbyterianism, the Church was not responsible, because, in such matnay, in very many places, Arianism. We are now to ters she was never allowed a voice. Hence it is that sanctuary, extends itself through every grade of social but, alas! God has already warned us what answer would not barter his soul for any worldly advantage; Up to the year 1818, the colony of Van Diemen's have a state endowment of Popery; and yet the true the Irish Church has lost so large a portion of her life: its rank luxuriance casts an unholy shade between such persons are to expect: "Because I called, and and let him pray to God to be directed in his choice, Land was dreadfully infested by about thirty bush- religion, that Church which the State still recognizes people, not from any enmity they originally felt to- man and his Maker, deeper indeed and darker, as ye refused, &c., I will laugh at your calamity, I will wards the doctrines of the Reformation, but because moral character descends, but more or less hiding from mock when your fear cometh; for that you hated The provision for the religious instruction of that creant, Michael Howe. Howe was a native of Ponte- liament so much as a grant for the education of the knowledge, and did not choose the fear of the Lord:

term Australia, is thus stated by Dr. Lang, whose pre- chant vessel, to which he had been bound as an ap- nities,—yea, and many of her parishes—are tyranni- another name for the establishment in the country of The great end and aim of the pious father should and be filled with their own devices." Judices are unquestionably not in favour of episcopal prentice, he entered a man of war. Having been tried cally suppressed, and their endowments swept virtue hostile and unprincipled settlers, who used it as a be, to set up the standard of religion in his family, for pretext for spoliation, rapine, and every kind of abuse. each to measure thereby the worth of his own attain- shade, the gospel for this day presents us with a most Hence there necessarily grew up in Ireland another ments. I say of the father, not only because the comfortable and encouraging example, in the history party, long fostering sentiments of undisguised rebel- mother is rarely opposed to such a scheme, but because of the Canaanitish woman, to assure our hope, that lion to the British crown, and even now assuming but it is the peculiar work of the father to settle the prin- our sincere, if persevering endeavours and prayers gations of dissenters. Whenever a hundred adults shall never fail to prevail for mercy, if we seek it shall attach themselves to the ministrations of any pas- the woods. After almost unheard-of atrocities, he dowed, because they are turbulent and dangerous to of Rome established a powerful mission, whereby, where the individuals of a family are admitted to justor, duly recognised and sent forth by one or other of was shot by a soldier of the 48th regiment and another advertises us by the help mainly of the existing political enmity to tify themselves, by a comparison with others. England, the hearts of the people were still further such a licence, nothing but confusion can result,—a pointment of the Lenten season, that "now is the acalienated from the national Church. This party, by fatal and lying security. The treacherous privilege cepted time; that this is the day of salvation."long continued violation of the law, has at length speaks peace, where there can be no peace, and recon- Wogan. succeeded in establishing a regular branch of the ciles man to his ruin; the very outcasts can build Romish Church in Ireland. Bishops are fixed in all upon it -a title to reward. It sets up a scale of value APPARENT DEFECTS IN THE WORKS OF the dioceses, and priests in all the parishes, of the where no value is, and fabricates the forms and images

lies around him a congregation of two or five hundred public works. By some alteration, an improvement but this usurpation they have of late received the sanction justment of their claims to pardon or reward, prayer -the tacit sanction at least-of Government, as the is inappropriate and out of place. The first business, therefore, of him who wishes to have a praying family much harm and no profit cometh? Verily, he who Under these circumstances, it surely deserves con- around him, should be to destroy this error at its root; made all things. Although they be hurtful unto us and Van Diemen's Land are now subjected, I am shop of Tasmania, at the close of 1842, stated the har spiritual or temporal privileges. It will enable the har spiritual or temporal privileges. It will enable the har spiritual or temporal privileges. It will enable the har spiritual or temporal privileges. happy to state, promises to be attended with the hapexpense of the public, an education, from which the expense of the public, an education, from which the of a vast body of Romish ecclesiastics in Ireland, convince them of their lost estate, and their incapacity whole world; no less than the other, which we re-

crated for the especial view of superintending the spitish possession, but to the cause of gospel truth, by
this country, in their adherence to the Church, by
this country, in their adherence to the Church, by
this country, in their adherence to the Church, by ritual interests of any particular colony, and perform- those who have borne the Christian name, but acted the course that will inevitably be pursued: the encourse that will inevitably be pursued: the course that will inevitably be pursued: the course that will inevitably be pursued: larged funds intrusted to the heads of the College will us, and we cannot know what he has done for us until to be to some purpose; and darest thou judge, that Again the State is now about to do for the Roman- be spent, not in attracting the sons of the Roman we know what we are, and what we have forfeited .- God in his house hath made any thing to no purpose? may appear a matter of no importance whatever: nay, block. To it may be referred the, comparatively ism of Ireland, what she has never done for the true Catholic nobility and gentry to the priesthood: not It is thus that faith lays the foundation of love.— All God's creatures either be profitable, or hurtful, or have the latter of the true catholic nobility and gentry to the priesthood: not It is thus that faith lays the foundation of love.— All God's creatures either be profitable, or hurtful, or have the latter of the true catholic nobility and gentry to the priesthood: not It is thus that faith lays the foundation of love.— All God's creatures either be profitable, or hurtful, or have the latter of the l may be regarded by many as a needless and expensive speaking, small fruit that has resulted from missionary religion; namely, to provide a purely professional edadjunct. It cannot, however, be so regarded by any exertion, and the hostile feelings which rankle in the ucation for the Clergy. In a social point of view the those who present themselves for education, but in and clothed in majesty and honour, the terrors of his of the hurtful, and question not, reason not, of things education given to our Clergy in the Universities has, increasing the numbers educated: in spreading over righteous anger overwhelm us, and fear casteth out not necessary. For although thy capacity cannot admit that, however excellent may be the characters, the future clergyman, the country an organised swarm of bigoted ecclesiaslove—the fear of the Judge and Castigator. But perceive it, yet God bath made all things in measure, the country an organised swarm of bigoted ecclesiaslove—the fear of the Judge and Castigator. But perceive it, yet God bath made all things in measure, the country an organised swarm of bigoted ecclesiaslove—the fear of the Judge and Castigator. But perceive it, yet God bath made all things in measure, when the country and organised swarm of bigoted ecclesiaslove—the fear of the Judge and Castigator. But perceive it, yet God bath made all things in measure, when the country and organised swarm of bigoted ecclesiaslove—the fear of the Judge and Castigator. But perceive it, yet God bath made all things in measure, when the country and organised swarm of bigoted ecclesiaslove—the fear of the Judge and Castigator. But perceive it, yet God bath made all things in measure, when the country and organised swarm of bigoted ecclesiaslove—the fear of the Judge and Castigator. But perceive it, yet God bath made all things in measure, when the country and organised swarm of bigoted ecclesiaslove—the fear of the Judge and Castigator. But perceive it, yet God bath made all things in measure, when the country are constituted by the country and organised swarm of bigoted ecclesiaslove—the fear of the swarm of b stupendous miracle of his mercy administering to his he made him an angel; and he made himself a devil passed. Both races are equally destitute of any tra- exercise a salutary influence upon society, than if he which Her Majesty's Government have appealed to, derness by which our ransom has been effected, love seducer; of the Greek word diaballo, which signifieth feel on this is not the point in question: their liberty other. Their languages are entirely different; and it of Maynosth, and to this extent, we may proceed somewhat in the ed, that these advantages are by no means sufficient of Maynooth; and which has been made in some sort and to this extent, we may proceed somewhat in the but not a devil. He made many angels, but they

Without presuming to question the propriety of the draw a circle round each eye, and waved lines down fessional study, with residence, and attendance on Britain: this contract constitutes THE FIFTH ARTICLE single act, nor a principle that stays at a point; it in punishing the ungodly, as he is merciful in reward-

sustained as our worldly friendships are sustained, by

Man is never safe out of the bounds of express Scripture. There is a spurious religion which assumes betray. Reject its fabulous and facile deity, nor trust its gratuitous pity and unpurchased pardon. It proposes to us a will-worship of sentiment, pathos, and emotion, without seal or authority, or statute or ordinance. It settles the balance of Divine justice and mercy, by abridging each of its perfection. "But Thou continuest holy, O Thou Worship of Israel;" It is impossible that the practice of devotion can be while thy creatures pretend to lower the requisitions

### ESAU'S PENITENCE.

In Esau she (the Church) represents to us the na-

his birth-right, and with it the blessing annexed; yet itself was discovered, in 1642, by the Dutchman, Abel riffs, justices of the peace, &c. There are also, as in lead the Government of the country much farther than Prayer delights in a cordial intimacy with divine he hated Jacob, even because of the blessing where-Jansen Tasman, who first sailed round its southern New South Wales, a number of stipendiary magis- the majority of those who oppose the Maynooth en-The subject of emigration almost necessarily sugpoint. In 1773 it was visited by Captain Furneau. trates, each having a separate district under his juditrates, each having a separate district under his judidownent on such grounds, would consent to follow. The government, in 1803, decided on colonizing cial authority. The laws are the same with those in The state, which has transferred the property of the is but half alive in the cold sojourn about the precincts of murdering his own brother; consequently he must

We shall soon be in a condition to retort upon the posed by Government, renders the Church the more in his petitions, or he does not pray to Christianity's of a false penitent; and is therefore set here as a Romanists of Ireland the taunt, with which we have defenceless, in her present weakness, inasmuch as we God. If he prays not through the great Propitiator monument, to warn us of the danger of a carnal and been so often assailed, of belonging to a Parliamentary can act only upon the fears, when we have no longer and Intercessor, he prays to an unknown God, to the profane mind; that we may (as St. Paul exhorts) religion, and a Law Church. Sir Robert Peel is anything to expect from the principle, of our rulers; phantom of a vain imagination, or the spectre of a "look diligently, lest any man fail of the grace of emigrate, to which colony he should go (and it is one adapted to the constitutions of the natives of Great about to confer upon an exclusively Roman Catholic but fear is an agent which the true Church can never terrified conscience. Never, for a moment, can the God" (which grace was typified by Isaac's blessing): very frequently put to the parochial minister), the answer would materially depend upon the applicant's of Australia, not often much surpassing that of the parochial minister), the answer would materially depend upon the applicant's of Australia, not often much surpassing that of the Constitutions of the natives of Gleach adapted to the constitution of the natives of Gleach adapted to the constitution of the natives of Gle Previous habits, occupations, and skill. One locality southern parts of England. The mornings and even- larger, than that with which the University of Dublin must be those only which are in accordance with the holy exigence of the divine law, the desolation of a fornicator, or profane person, as Esau, who, for one would suit one person, which would be most unsuitings, even at the hottest period of the year, are cool. is endowed, and which thee criminal world, the prevailing virtue of a vicarious morsel of meat sold his birth-right. For ye know able for another: in one he might find old friends and The cold in winter is more intense and of longer duacquaintances, while in another he would be cast ration than that of Australia, snow lying on the higher also in the education of lay students of all sects and Irish branch of the Church, therefore, can appeal only teach us how to pray; the riches of divine mercy, the mong strangers. In one place he might find persons mountains greater part of the year; but in the valleys creeds. And this boon is to be conferred upon the to the honour and justice of an English Parliament. regenerative power of divine grace, the privileges of of repentance, though he sought it carefully with

therefore shall they eat the fruit of their own ways,

GOD. (From "The Layman's Book," by Roger Hutchinson.)

Now we are come to those which demand, who made serpents, crocodiles, flies, worms, &c.; of which of colonial episcopacy: it has proved as life from the dead to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided to a young man of literary taste and talents, provided land. The last remnant of them—about 130 perdead to the Presbyterian communion. By the Episonly he be a Romanist, whereby, at the cost of the consultation; darkness may intervene but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not copalian laity of all classes, it has not only been acquiders island. The plea for such harsh treatment was, State, he will be enabled to raise himself, from the faith of our poorer Protestants, and an increase of method of reconciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the state of the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; darkness may intervene, but he thinketh them either to be unprofitable or not the conciliation; and the conciliation is the conciliation of the conciliation in the conciliation is the conciliation of the conciliation in the conciliation is the conciliation in the conciliation in the conciliation is the conciliation in the conciliation in the conciliation is the conciliation in the conciliation esced in as a measure of urgent necessity on the score of that they were untameable, unmanageable, and incorthe shadows gradually retire, to make way for a scene of that they were untameable, unmanageable, and incorthumblest rank of life, to a profession, which entitles that controversial spirit which already too much chathe shadows gradually retire, to make way for a scene of the sha of justice to others, but received as a measure of real rigible, and likely to do serious injury to the colonists. him to sit at the table of the highest and noblest in racterizes the religion of the lower order of Roman in which every thing lies disposed in a new order; a which is the world, do judge many things to be naught, benefit to themselves. Local committees for the rai. There does not appear, however, to have been any the land; while his Protestant neighbour, of equal, or Catholies in this country. No inquiry, it seems, is to moral constitution, in which the decrees of this lower because we are ignorant. The crocodile, the little sing of the funds requisite for the erection and endow- good ground for such a statement; and the whole superior talent, because he is a Protestant, and a mem- be made into the nature of the instructions to be judicature appear reversed. All that has so long fly, the small flea, have their commodity, albeit we ment of additional churches of that communion, in all transaction reflects anything but credit on those enparts of the colony, were formed immediately after the gaged in it. There was always a feeling of jealousy education, and must pass his life in digging potatoes tution are not to be unprofitable. Yea, God's glory and on their part, traced to a quarrel soon after the first or quarrying stones. It needs but little foresight, to impart to their students a liberal classical or sci- swept away, and in their place, the "holy mountain wonderful power is more marvellous in making the This latter statement is indeed most gratifying, and settlers arrived, in which many of them were killed; therefore, to predict, that the establishment of such contific education; to them will be left the choice where God has made himself an everlasting name," little fly to hear, to taste, and to feel, with a mouth, angurs well for the future religious welfare of the coloand the memory of the transaction was always a wound an endowment as the Maynooth bill proposes for the between such an education as will make their scholars "the treasures of darkness," and "a day for the ranwith legs, with wings, a body, the stomach, the other a Churchman to know that a bishop has been consebeen the injury done, not only to the stability of Brioperate seriously to discourage the middle classes of professional education they have hitherto received.

This right estimation of ourselves is at the bottom lous in a frog, than in a great whale; and in a mouse, operate seriously to discourage the middle classes of professional education they have hitherto received. inward parts, than in an elephant; and more marvelinnumerable? Why many thousands of men, women,

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1845.

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missible to that rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years. His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates to walk when they abandon that straight path in which for this holy ordinance may be fully instructed in those no one can ever lose himself.

"We must not omit to contrast the language of the solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are now, in their own persons, to assume, and that every practicable means may be employed to render them

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATIONS

		IS FOR CONFIRMATIONS:	n
Tuesday, July	15	-Hamilton 11, A.M.	a
		Вагтоп 3, р.м.	1
Wednesday,	16	-Dundas 11, A.M.	
		Ancaster 3, P.M.	i
Thursday,	17	Tuscarora 11, A.M.	d
Friday,		-Mohawk Village 11, A.M.	c
		Brantford 3, P.M.	t
Saturday,	19_	-Mount Pleasant 11, A.M.	(
Datarany,		Paris 3, P.M.	I
Sunday,	90	-Woodhouse 11, A.M.	t
ounday, .	20	Victoria 3, P.M.	7
· ·	01	Victoria 3, P.M.	2
Monday,	21		C
Tuesday,	22	-Dereham 11, A.M.	V
Wednesday,	23	-Port Burwell 11, A.M.	V
Thursday,	24.—	-Malahide 11, A M.	0
Friday,	25	-St. Thomas 11, A.M.	i
		Port Stanley 3, P.M.	I
Saturday,	26	-Dunwich 12, Noon	3
Sunday,	27	-Westminster 11, A.M.	8
Monday,	28	-Delaware 11, A.M.	8
Lordel free voltage		Munsey Town 4, P.M.	8
Tuesday,	29	-Wardsville 11, A.M.	
Wednesday,	30	-Zone Mills 1, P.M.	1
Thursday,		-Howard 3, P.M.	1
Friday, August		-Mersea 11, A.M.	1
Saturday,		-Colchester 11, A.M.	1
Sunday,		-Amherstburgh 11, A.M.	1
Monday,		-Sandwich 11, A.M.	Ľ
Wednesday,		-Chatham 2, P.M.	
Thursday,		-Walpole Island 2, P.M.	1
	1	- Walpole Island 2, P.M.	1
Friday		-Moore 11, A.M.	1
Saturday,	9	-Sarnia 11, A.M.	
Sunday,		-Sable Indians 11, A.M.	1
Tuesday,	12	-Warwick 2, P.M.	1
Wednesday,	13	-Adelaide 11, A.M.	
		Metcalfe, 5th Con 4, P.M.	-
Thursday,	14	-Katesville 11, A.M.	1
		Strathroy 3, P.M.	1
Friday,	15	-London 11, A.M.	1
Sunday,	17	-London Township 11, A.M.	
Vancon synds		London Township 3, P.M.	
Monday,	18	-Devonshire Settlement 2, P.M.	-
Tuesday,		-Goderich 11, A.M.	
	100	in a second law and obsequently an offer owner	-

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

BY THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

25,-Sydenham Village,

land, Lake Huron,

Owen's Sound,

4, - uelph Parochial Meeting.

Sunday, August 24, - Manitouawhning Is- )

Tuesday,

Wednesday,

Thursday,

Friday.

Saturday,

Sunday,

Wednesday,

Thursday,

Friday,

6,-Flamboro' West ..... 11, A.M. Saturday, By the arrival of the Acadia, which brings us intel-

nooth Bill in the House of Lords commenced on Monday, and June, and was continued by adjournment till Wednesday, when a division took place, and the numbers for the second reading, 226; against it 69. Ma-

protracted proceedings in the other House have rendered

"The second reading was moved by the Duke of WELLINGTON, in a speech which consisted chiefly of an BERT PREL for proposing the present measure.
"At the outset, his Grace aid, 'My Lords, it cannot

mation as vitally important to our national welfare.

"On the 5th of March, 1841, the Duke of WELLING-Ton said—'I was very much struck, I must confess, when first I read the petition and the ordinance relating to this subject [the Roman Catholic Seminary of St. Sol pice, in Canada]; I was very much struck by the total departure it evinced from the principle of the Reforma-And I entreat your Lordships, whatever you may think on the subject of this ordinance or other questions-I entreat the attention of your Lordships and of the British penly struck by authority at the principles of the Reforma-

body of the Roman Catholic Seminary of St. Sulpice, just as the Maynooth Bill (as the Duke afterwards proceeded to show and to vindicate) makes a corporate body, by one of its clauses, of Maynooth. 'I felt strongly on this point,' continues his Grace, in 1841, 'the moment I saw the petition and the ordinance, and I still continue to

standing forward as the champion of the Reformation, and the determined enemy of everything that was inconsistent with the laws by which it was established. 'My Lords, said he, 'I have already taken opportunities of and certainly in eloquence, to what we extract below warning your Lordships against the assertion of such from our able contemporary the Toronto Patriot: loctrines in this House, and I must again express a hope that you will observe and BEWARE how they are introdu-

place—the index to a work now lying before us—Maxims and Opinions of the Duke of Wellington, selected from

his writings and speeches. In that index we read—
'Catholic Emancipation, impossible to grant it, p. 136153. reasons in favour of it (followed by sixteen references to the pages wherein the rea-

sons are to be found!)
"Twelve years ago (July 19, 1833) his Grace declared that 'it is our duty in every case, to do all we can to promote the Protestant religion.' Why? 'Not only on account of the political relations between the religion of the Church of England and the Government, but because The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmations, requests that it may be understood that candidates are not adto contain the 'purest doctrine,' or to be 'the best system of religion that can be offered to a people?" In the sha-

Duke of Wellington, with that used by Sir Robert Peel when the latter talked of his 'message of peace,' practicable means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the Church of Christ.

Between the latter tarked of his message of peace, and of the 'formidable conspiracy' which force could not break up. The Duke gives the Repealers no such soft words. He tells them plainly they dare not attempt to bully England, and even offers them the Maynooth Bill, ot as a sop to pacify them (conciliation is the word) but s the free gift of our strength and power.

'My Lords, whatever opinion may be entertained as to the egal effect of the decision of your Lordships' House upon a vrit of error, delivered in the month of September last, I beere is no man in his senses who now doubts that it is disolutely impossible—absolutely hopeless and impossible—to arry any measure by violence and tumult in Ireland against he wishes of the Government and Parliament of this country. Hear, hear.) I believe there is no man in his senses who ow doubts that fact; and that is the situation in which your rdships are this day called upon to take into your consideraon this question. Now my Lords, standing as you do at this soment in strength—(hear, hear)—and without any danger thatever pressing upon you—knowing as you do that the prinwhere the persons concerned in these tumults and acts of cipill part of the persons concerned in these tumults and acts of cipillence were of the Roman Ca holic religion—although there were certainly some exceptions, and I believe many Roman Catholics are as much attached to the Union as any of ourselves—(hear, hear)—I beseech your Lord-hips to take that not your consideration. Look at our situation of strength at oresent, and see whether, having maintained this institution as you have done for 50 years, it would not seem a little like percution—('Hear, hear,' and cheers)—if you were now to turn und and say—'We are aware of the necessity of its continuce, but we will not let it go on any longer.'

"The Duke of CAMBRIDGE supported the Bill. 'Attached as I feel and have always felt,' said his Royal lighness, 'to my own religion-the established religion of the untry-I am sure that if I could convince myself that there was the least danger of injury to that religion in passing this measure, I should be the last man to give it my support.— "Hear, hear,' from Lord Stanley and several other Peers.) I have well weighed it in my own mind, and I am fully prepared the confess that to my mind it appears that such is not the case. (Hear, hear.) I look at the question, my Lords, as a political question, and not as a religious one.' (Hear, hear)

"We can oppose nothing to this argument. A man has only to convince himself that there is not 'the least of injury' in jumping from the Monument, and he would have just the same reason for taking the leap that his Royal Highness has for giving his vote. The diffi-culty in both cases would seem to lie in arriving at the

equired conviction.
"The Earl of Roden, in a manly, straightforward peech, vindicated the principles which ought to regulate speech, vindicated the principles which ought to regulate the policy of this country towards the Protestants, or, rather, towards Protestantism, in Ireland; and exposed the teaching at Maynooth, in the hope of inducing the House to agree to his amendment, which was for the apintment of a select committee to inquire into the class ooks used, and the general course of instruction imparted

The Bill was supported by the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Durham, Norwich, St. David's, Worcester, and Chichester. Amongst these names are some who have been much lauded by Dissenters and semi-Churchmen for their liberality and condescension in religious opinion, and whose sentiments 2, P.M. have by such parties been adduced as patterns for look for devotion to his country's cause, for sound on behalf of their yet unfinished Church, and to apole sense, for a loyal subject, a faithful citizen, a good man, gize for not having made them public at an earlier period: scension in religious opinion, and whose sentiments 26,—Grier's Mills ...... 10, A.M. adoption in the interpretation of ecclesiastical polity and a good Churchman; the lighest talents, updates and a good Churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good Churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good Churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good Churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good Churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good Churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good churchman; the lighest talents are updates are updates and a good churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good churchman; the lighest talents are updates and a good churchman; the lighest talents are updates are updates and updates are updates are updates and updates are up 

Leeson's, Erin ...... 4, P.M. tion of the great question of the Apostolic Succession 1.—McMillin's ...... 10, A.M. and Baptismal Regeneration.

were the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, men who are beyond the necessity of the bribe of an 3,—Guelph ...... 10, A.M. Bangor, Carlisle, Llandaff, Chester, Oxford, Glouces- official situation,-who will not go to Parliament in Puslinch ..... 3, P.M. ter, and Exeter. That the last-mentioned name the hope of securing an office to themselves, or to measure, will perhaps surprise not a few of those who balanced as executive promise or coldness may incite, have latterly chosen to distrust the purity of his Pro- -but of men who will unite in those public deliberatestant principles, and even to stigmatize his religious tions, and tender their suffrages for or against any partiprepossessions as Popish. But the conduct of the cular measure, with a single eye to their country's good. ligence from England to the 19th June, we have an Bishop of Exeter on this occasion was just what we It is humiliating to perceive that whatever of poliaccount of the passing of the Maynooth Bill in the foresaw it would be. It was, in one word, consistent. tical heat or political discussion now exists, is raised House of Lords. We felt well assured, from the The Bishop of Exeter, as an honest and enlightened solely by the question of appointment to offices,—and

auspices under which it was introduced into the House | Churchman, is as much opposed to the endowment of that not as to whether sound, and well-principled, and of Peers, it must pass through that branch of the the Romish sect, as of any other form of heresy or moral, and religious men have been chosen to fill such Legislature; but we were rot prepared for so large a schism; and if a choice could, with any consistency, offices, but whether, in the complexion of their polimajority as appear to have given their suffrages in its be made between existing denominations of dissent, tics, they have shewn more sympathy with the late or favour. Our readers will be interested in the follow- the indulgence would be yielded by him to the less the present Executive Council. Between the two, as ing extract from that faithful journal the John Bull: grievous rather than to the more formidable and sys- to any great question affecting the high and vital prin-"The discussion upon the second reading of the May- tematized class of religious error. The more palpa- ciples of our Constitution, we have sufficiently shewn

"We do not propose to follow the debate, speaker by speaker; much of what was said was necessarily a repetition of the arguments on both sides, with which the nooth we must not be understood as represented into the simple question, who spall evince the greatest who, the partonage of office.

The same grounds, opposed the grant to May the partonage of office.

The same grounds opposed the grant to may be proposed the grant to may be partonage of office. nooth, we must not be understood as venturing to But with such principles as the guide of action, we familiar. But there are a few points which merit con- express any thing like a condemnation of those who can expect no adequate reward to our enterprise, -no sideration; and to these we shall address ourselves at took a different view of the question, and gave their corresponding results from the gifts with which a good votes in favour of the grant. We can believe that Providence has favoured us. With such principles they acted according to their honest convictions in indeed, if predominant or widely diffused, we can hope historical retrospect of the foundation of Maynooth, and the matter; and if those convictions were, in our for no blessing from above. But the remedy is, in a a brief recapitulation of the reasons urged by Sir Ro- judgement as in that of thousands of others, errone- great degree, with ourselves, -in the words of Jethro, ous, it must not diminish our kindly and reverential so solemnly reiterated on his dying bed by the late impressions of their sincerity and worth. It would lamented Mr. Cartwright, to "provide out of all the be denied, and I will not stand here to be the person to deny, that those Acts (the original Act of 1795 and the have been gratifying to have seen the whole body of people [as our representatives] able men, such as fear subsequent ones of 1800 and 1808, regulating the details of the institution) are inconsistent with the enactments of the code of laws by which the Reformation was established plating the list of its supporters, it is no insignificant.

The calamity which has again befollon plating the list of its supporters, it is no insignificant "This is an admission to which we attach the greater triumph to the principles we entertain and promulimportance, because we have been taught by the same gate, that the ablest and most energetic of its oppohigh authority to consider the maintenance of the Refor- nents should be those of the Bishops who have been city, at the least, has been destroyed; and without foremost and clearest in developing and maintaining reckoning the immense loss of property, and the abso-

We do not forget, although it made no great impression upon us at the time, that we were gravely whelming devastation the most afflicting and painful taken to task some time ago by certain of our con- of all. temporaries, as lamentably deficient in patriotism and kindred qualifications, because we threw out a hint sufferers with all the sympathy that we may, --bringfirst blow that a local Legislature was not by any means the most desirable boon that could be conferred upon a The ordinance here referred to made a corporate Colony. Our arguments, as our readers may recolown experience could at once painfully attest; but while we spoke of the misfortunes which have befallen us through this Pandora's gift, we took occasion, at and the generous in the United Kingdom would unite the same time, not to propose the abandonment of the with their fellow-subjects in the Colonies towards the ill-judged boon, but to suggest means for rendering it Yet all that we said was much inferior in boldness,

"At the present moment, Canada is in the enjoyment

and certainly in eloquence, to what we extract below

ing the godly. No man can blame him therefore, but our whole system of religious toleration, in which so large amount of capital in this Colony, his mind would tions, the calamity would perhaps, in a little time, our whole system of religious toleration, in which so rather magnify his righteousness. He compelled them not to sin, for which they are damned. Should God, because he foresaw they would be evil, abstain from creating them, which is good? Is it not lawful for him to do what him listeth with his own? Are their eyes exist here, because they would do ill in offending him?

In Moffat; the calamity would perhaps, in a little time, dead on one fear—and would difficulty and confusion. This would certainly be that much-vaunted institution—designed for the advancement of calamity would perhaps, in a little time, arregation with the greatest apprehension on one fear—and dwell with the greatest apprehension on one fear—and they would be evil, abstain from creating them, which is good? Is it not lawful for him to would do ease to be felt. Moffat; upon the laws upon which the Reformation was founded. "We might ask, can it be the same Duke of Well—attention, the most printed uncould only be made by a vote of the Legislature; and difficulty and confusion. This would certainly be that much-vaunted institution—designed for the advance of the Central Board.

In Moffat; That the Report now read be adopted, and printed uncould only be made by a vote of the Central Board.

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In Moffat; That the Report now read be adopted, and printed uncould only be made by a vote of the Legislature; and the calamity would only be made by a vote of the Legislature; and the financial printed

After the lapse of a few months, men begin to forget its existence-to live in harmony and peace with each other, and to turn their attention to matters connected with their advancement in life, and with the local improvement of their neighbourhood. But the year advances—the unhealthy season again approaches, as fatally certain as the herricane months' or the yellow fever in the Tropics, or the malaria in the Roman autumn. The Legislature—the 'intermittent fever' of poor Canada, will soon be on her; and the patient is to undergo another exhausting attack of alternate shivering and burning—unnatural excitement followed by prostruction of the order of the solutions. citement, followed by prostration of strength and serious aroads on the integrity of the constitution of the sufferer.
"We have not the smallest desire to depreciate popu-

lar, and exalt despotic governments. We merely announce a fact, for the existence of which we can call upon every sensible man in Canada to vouch. Our Legislature is the bane of our prosperity. Outside the bustling circle of mere office-holders and office-seckers, we maintain that the reflecting portion of the community look on the yearly pantomimes of the assembling of the Legislature with unmingled dread and distasts regarding them as almost the only dangers which threaten a darkening of the political sky—the only breakers ahead of the onward course of the ship of state.

"Every storm that has desolated this country for the last ten years—every cloud that has thrown its shadow on her fields—every discouragement felt by the capitalist and the enterprising advocate of public improvement,—has owed its origin to the unwholesome and poisonous atmosphere of the halls of the Legislature.

"We speak without reference to party predilections in asserting that the unceasing enemy of the peace and pros-perity of Canada East and West, is the representative form of government generously but most unhappily granted to her at a period when she was utterly unfitted to receive or appreciate such a boon. The House of Assembly ever has been—especially in Lower Canada—the fruitful parent of all the bad feeling throughout the country; it has prevented men from being of one mind in a house—it has set brother against brother—father against son. To the tranquillity and peace of the land it has been indeed a fatal gift. The Gods conferred the boon of immortality on Tithonus, but they omitted to bless him with necessary accompaniments of perpetual youth and vigour without which his exemption from death was indeed a curse. Our rulers gave us what they were pleased to call the image and transcript of their own glo-rious Constitution, but they gave us not the necessary machinery for its successful working—the materials without which its operation must prove far worse than useless.

They made this great omission, and their gift has clung to the young limbs of our country as fatally destructive as the poisoned vesture of the dying Centaur to the shoulders of the strong man of old."

It is quite obvious that while our contemporary la-Legislature, he does not mean that it should be withdrawn, but that measures should be adopted for mitigating the calamities that have come in its train,for rendering, in short, our Provincial Parliaments what they ought to be. Instead of their being detrimental, as they have unfortunately proved, to the peace and prosperity of the land, and proving-what all are made to feel-the source of a heavier taxation upon the country than all the other departments of the public service put together, it is his, as it is the design of cause of public contention and private animosity .-There would, we conceive, be no difficulty in bringing about this result, if the advice offered by the Duke of Newcastle as to the choice of representatives were faithfully followed :-

"Look for worth, wherever and in whomsever it lie

Men, in the first place, must be selected who are above the need of being remunerated for their ser-Esquesing ........ 4, P.M. Amongst the opponents of the grant to Maynooth, vices; but, more than all, choice must be made of

are to judge from its practical developments, seems

The calamity which has again befallen the city of Quebec, is one which calls for the sympathy of the whole Empire. It is computed that one half of the lute ruin which, as to all worldly prospects, has overtaken thousands of individuals, the thousands who have been plunged into actual destitution, -without shelter, clothing, or food,—are features in this over-

But contemplating the melancholy situation of these ing to bear upon it the strongest impulses of a genuine Christian charity,—it is impossible that private benevolence, exerted to its utmost stretch, can do aught towards an effectual alleviation of this calamity. would be something, indeed, if the sympathies of the el strongly on the subject.

"On the 18th of March, 1844, we again find his Grace and the champion of the Reformation, anding forward as the champion of the Reformation, it to profitable account for our Colonial welfare.

"The Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, was held yester as already been evinced, in many terday in the National School House in this city, are quarters, in a noble and a Christian spirit; but what are the gifts and contributions of our limited and comparatively poor population amongst so many?

It strikes us that £100,000 at the least would be habitants of this city, and strangers.

"For four months every year, the country is disturbed to its very centre, by the bitter wranglings of the popular branch; for a long period before and after its session, it is a stimulant to angry passions and party vituperation.

After the length of a few ways a stimulant to angry passions and party vituperation. repeat our impression, however, that no time is to ficient.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary

Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septuagesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844: Previously announced (in No. 137) in am't...648 18 | 61/2

Church at St. Thomas, per Rev. M. Burnham, 2 5 Do. at Perth, per Churchwarden ..... Do. at Orillia, per Rev. J. McIntyre, (add.) 0 2 6

139 Collections, amounting to.....£655 6 01 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS

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

113 Collections...... T. W. BIRCHALL, July 10th, 1845.

(From the Toronto Herald.)

The Building Committee of St. George's Church take It is quite obvious that while our contemporary la-ments the evil results of this ill-timed gift of a local to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, for the kind and generous aid afforded to the fund for the erection of that sacred edifice by the munificent contributions they sent to the Bazaar, and their unwearied exertions in promoting its object.

Toronto, 1st July, 1845.

ORATORIO.

The Building Committee of St. George's Church take this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies and Gentlemen who voluntarily, and in the kindest manner, gave their valuable and efficien assistance in bringing the Oratorio to so satisfactory conclusion. To the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Clarke every philanthropist, to place them upon a footing by which they shall cease to drain us of our resources, as they do, and no longer prove the leading and abiding they do, and no longer prove the leading and abiding they do, and no longer prove the leading and abiding the undertaking—which has added so largely to the fund for the erection of that sacred edifice.

Toronto, 1st July, 1845. The Tables at the Bazaar were all magnificently furnished, and realized £647 0s. 7d.

The Rector and Churchwardens of Chippawa beg to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the kind friends from whom they have received the following donations

A Friend at Toronto, - - - 2 10 0 H. R. Esq., Stamford, - - - 1 5 0

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. An Ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the Cathedral Church, Quebec, on Sunday the 29th of June, when the following Deacons were admitted

to the order of Priests, namely-

North of the St. Lawrence adjacent to Quebec. " Charles Rollit, Travelling Missionary in the District of Quebec.

"John Edward Francis Simpson, officiating Minister

of St. Paul's Chapel, Quebec. " Edward George Sutton, Travelling Missionary in the District of Montreal.

The Priests who assisted in the laying on of hands were the Rev. Official Mackie, and the Revs. Jas. Reid, R. R. Burrage, and W. Arnold. No sermon was preached, but the Bishop gave a short address to the newly ordained Priests, alluding to the awful calamity with which God in his providence had once more allowed the city to be visited, and which would have rendered a lengthened address inappropriate, while immediate attention was required to the supply of the wants of a numerous population in a state of destitution.

TRIENNIAL VISITATION Of the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, (administering the Diocese of Quebec.)

the same time to the Anniversary of the Church Society—commenced yesterday morning at half-past seven oclock, by Morning Prayer at All Saint's Chapel (adjoining the Rectory); the Rev. S. S. Wood, M.A., Chaplain ing the Rectory); the Rev. S. S. Wood, M.A., Chaplain ing the Rectory and prayers, assisted by the Rev. ng the Rectory); the Rev. S. S. Wood, M.A., Chaptan of the Lord Bishop, read prayers, assisted by the Rev. W. Dawes, Rector of St. John's, who read the Lessons.

W. Dawes, Rector of St. John's, who read the Lessons.

The Province at the Cathedral commenced there must the residence of the Bishop be fixed. Yet, while we fully concur in these sentiments of resolved into the simple question, who shall evince the at 10 o'clock, Divine Service at the Cathedral commenced with the Litany, read by the Rev. Official Mackie, B.A. after which the Rev. James Reid, Missionary at St. Armand's, preached the Visitation Sermon on 1 Cor. iii. 9: apart wherein daily prayers could be offered up, in the 'We are labourers together with God." the sermon, the Bishop requested the Clergy to come to the Communion-rails, when, the roll having been called over, his Lordship delivered his Charge to the assembled manner in which it is ordered in the Cathedral service. (Here his Lordship made a happy allusion to Malachi, and my over, his Lordship delivered his Charge to the assembled manner in which it is ordered in the Cathedral service. members of the Clerical body, amounting in number to sixty. We are happy to learn that, at the solicitation of the Clergy, the Episcopal Charge will be published.— This important document will be found to contain, after an affecting allusion to the calamities by which this city has recently been visited, some information respective he continuance of his Lordship's holding the title of Bi shop of Montreal, which we are happy to observe is not unconnected with a regard to the eventual separation of the Diocese of Quebec into two distinct Bishoprics, the newly to be erected one to perpetuate the title now held by his Lordship. Allusion was here made to the recent erection of the See of Fredericton, and the hope which may be cherished that an Episcopate will ere long be es tablished for the extensive regions in the distant north, which have acquired so much interest for us by his Lordship's visitation of last year. Referring to the extensive Consecration of the newly built churches to the time of is stated Visitation to the different parts of the Diocese. It was painful to learn that his Lordship's efforts with the secular power, to secure the rights of the Church by an alteration of the present regulations respecting Mar-riage Licenses, had not been successful hitherto; as also for the establishment of Ecclesiastical Courts. The fact that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel felt itself precluded, by the state of its funds, from extending aid for the formation of new missions in the Diocese, was shown to place in a strong light the necessity of opening ocal resources; and the efficient working of the Church Society was affectionately urged upon the Clergy by their would be something, indeed, if the sympathies of the whole Empire could be awakened,—if the benevolent the body of Clergymen in the Diocese, one of whom (the

o'clock, p.m. The Lord Bishop of Montreal, President, in the Chair. The numerous body of Clergy who had meeting, besides a number of ladies and gentlemen, inthat you will observe and BEWARE now they are introduced into it, because you may rely upon it, that there is of the most unruffled political tranquillity;—people are not an individual in this country, be his religious opinions what they may, be his position what it may, who is not interested in the MAINTENANCE of the Rev. W. Dawes, fair and promising. It is, however, a most painful reflection, that were a calm, thinking man about to invest a machine the enjoyment of the most unruffled political tranquillity;—people are needed to place these sufferers upon any footing of comfort; and if as much more could be advanced to the most unruffled political tranquillity;—people are needed to place these sufferers upon any footing of comfort; and if as much more could be advanced to the most unruffled political tranquillity;—people are needed to place these sufferers upon any footing of comfort; and if as much more could be advanced to the most unruffled political tranquillity;—people are needed to place these sufferers upon any footing of comfort; and if as much more could be advanced to the Right Rev. the President, the Rev. W. Dawes, Secretary of the Society, read the Report, which gave an their ruined edifices and resume their former occupation, that were a calm, thinking man about to invest a their ruined edifices and resume their former occupation. W. Dawes,

fulness to Almighty God the measure of success vouch-safed to the labours of the Society during the past year.

Jas. Jones;
That this Meeting desires to express its satisfaction at

dents for the ensuing year:
Hon. Chief Justice Reid, Hon. Justices Bowen, Pyke, Day, and Gale, Honbles. J. Pangman, Wm. Sheppard, J. Stewart, Col. Knowlton, W. H. Draper, W. Walker, A.

W. Cochran, G. Moffat, Baron de Longneuil, R. U. Harwood, R. A. Tucker, E. Hale, Sen., E. Hale, Jun., and S. Gerrard, K. C. Chandler, Esq., Col. Wilgress, Rev. Official Mackie, Revds. Dr. Bethune, and S. S. Wood. 7. Moved by the Rev. R. R. Burrage, seconded by T.

ties during the past year.

The Right Rev. the President having resigned the Chair to the Rev. Official Mackie, thanks to his Lordship for his conduct in the Chair were moved by the Hon. W. Sheppard, seconded by Major Irvine, and unanimously carried. His Lordship having acknowledged the vote, closed the proceedings by the Apostolical Benediction.

—Ibid.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.

(From the Loyalist.) We earnestly request the attention of our readers to the following minutes and our report of proceedings at a public meeting held in the County Court House, in this city, on Monday last, the object of which was to adopt measures to ensure the erection of the Bishop's Cathedral in Fredericton. From the noble liberality of the Lord Bishop himself, and most of the gentlemen who were present, upwards of three thousand pounds was subscribed on the spot, and we have no doubt but altogether 5,000l. will be raised in Fredericton, making, with the sum already in his Lordship's hands, about two-thirds of the amount. An appeal is about to be made to Episcopalians throughout the Province, and as they are all deeply interested in this undertaking, let us hope the appeal will not be made in vain.

The Hon. John Simcoe Saunders having been called to the Chair, on the motion of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, the Chairman briefly explained to the Meeting that consideration such measures as were essential to the building the Catheral of the Diocese in this city; the first of which was the raising by subscription the funds necesof which was the raising by subscription the funds neces-

sary for that purpose.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton then addressed the meeting, urging upon them the considerations which should influence them—entering most fully into all the

submitted to the meeting.

Resolved, That subscription lists be immediately opened and submitted to those present at the meeting.

Resolved, That the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Hon. J. S. Saunders, the Hon. I. Bailie, the Hon. I. A. Wilmot, Benjamin Woolhaupter, Esq., W. Bedell, Esq., Thos. R. Robertson, Esq., Asa Coy, Esq., Chas. McPherson, F. W. Hatheway, Esq., and Charles Fisher, For son, F. W. Hatheway, Esq., and Charles Fisher, Esq., be

Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton.

Resolved, That his Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton be requested to suggest to the different Church Corporations throughout the Province the propriety of calling

meetings for the purpose of forming Committees to col-lect subscriptions towards the erection of the Cathedral of the Diocese of New Brunswick.

Resolved, That the Committee meet on Monday, the

Resolved, That Mr. Stratton be requested to act as Secretary.

Hon. J. S. Sannders, on being called to the chair, pened the meeting by stating that the object of their issembling together was to take into consideration the selection of a site for the proposed Fredericton Cathedral, and other measures connected with the same, which the Lord Bishop would explain, he should therefore give place to his Lordship.

The Lord Bishop of Frederiction would preface the

propositions and explanations he was about to offer by one or two remarks. Some might be disposed to ask "Of what use is a Cathedral?" He would endeavour to reply According to the established usage of the Church of Eng land there must be a Cathedral wherever a Bishop resided

of view, it was necessary there should be a building set manner in which it is ordered in the Cathedral service. name shall be great among the Gentiles," &c.) The services were conducted in Cathedrals in a peculiar manner. no form was so well adapted to bring out the Psalms as Parish Church, but it was thought desirable to retain this occuliar form of worship in at least one Church in each Diocese: hence the necessity for a Cathedral where it

Viewing the proposed Cathedral in connexion with other Churches, in this Province and Nova Scotia, this would be on a very different plan. In the Churches now in existence, he believed it was the universal practice for individuals to erect pews, or purchase them at auction, holding them as their own property, into which others have no right to enter. This, no doubt, was a ready way of raising money to liquidate any debt there might be on the building, but yet he thought it was very wrong, and He wished to have the pews open to all, so that every man, whether poor or rich, or whether he belonged to the Church or not, might have an opportunity of going there, whenever he liked, to hear prayers. In this respect, therefore, it would be entirely different from other Churches in the Province, and he thought all must agree that it was highly desirable to have one Church in the Province in which the sittings were free. For instance, suppose a poor man wishes to attend Church-wishes to a dreadful thing it would be to tell him. me unless you have money to purchase a pew!" much for the advantages in a religious view.

Rev. H. Evans) had been removed by death, much and deservedly lamented.—Berean. where rude attempts had been made), there was no approach towards Religious Architecture. Previous to his proach towards Religious Architecture. Previous to his lar life boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large such boats, the property large such boats are property large. ontemplation—he had travelled some distance to see a Church, to serve as a model for the one to be erected here; and liking the structure, on his return home he had sent an architect to take plans of it, giving him orders to June. prolong his stay until he had not left one stone unexamined. It happened that while the architect was engaged the weather was more like what we are accustomed in New Brunswick than the usual weather experienced in England; he was obliged to take drawings of the inside the whole people, without regard to their religious creed, when it snowed, and of the outside when it froze; but he of the building now in his possession. This Church was, the latter were shot.

1. Moved by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. in its architecture and proportions, betwixt an English Cathedral and a Parish Church, and therefore better adapted to this Province and to the means of the inhabi

Having thus made the meeting acquainted with his wishes, and the kind of building it was proposed to erect, he considered it his duty to inform them that the people semely.

Since writing the above, we perceive that His Excellency the Governor General is prepared to advance even in its narration, but undeniably existing in the fulness of mischievous power and withering influence on public happiness.

"For four months every year, the country is disturbed"

Since writing the above, we perceive that His Excellency the Governor General is prepared to advance at the labours of the Society during the past year.

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Addamson:

That in contemplation of the wants of this Diocese, for the present and prospective, this Meeting is auxious to impress upon all members of the Church, within its limits, in re-building the houses destroyed, will be recompress upon all members of the Church, within its limits, the necessity of increased exertion in order to render the Society, under the Divine blessing, more extensively efnt.

Moved by Ed. Bowen, Esq., seconded by the Rev.

would be obliged to go. His wishes were to reside in Fredericton and visit St. John as often as his time and labours permitted him; and if the Cathedral be erected Fredericton, the people of St. John might erect a simi-That this Meeting desires to express its satisfaction at the continued prosperity of the sister Societies of Nova Eastward from this office, on or about the middle of next month, July; which he will probably extend to portions of Canada East. It is of much importance to us that all in arrears should be prepared to settle the amount of their respective dues, when he calls upon them.

That this Meeting desires to express its satisfaction at the continued prosperity of the sister Societies of Nova Scotia, Toronto, and Newfoundland.

5. Moved by the Rev. Official Mackie, seconded by J. Bonner, Esq.;

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6. Moved by the hoped they would all contribute according to their means; some perhaps had not money to part with, but could give materials or labour; he hoped even the comparatively poor would throw in their mite, as the pews would be open to them as well as to the rich; and perhaps some of the land proprietors whom he saw present would give the land whereon to build.

The plans were then displayed, and his Lordship explained, that as the main body and the chancel were to be built apart, if sufficient funds could not be realized to Trigge, Esq.;
That the following gentlemen do form the Central
Board:—
Revds. W. Chaderton, R. R. Burrage, E. W. Sewell,
W. W. Wait, C. L. F. Haensel, D. Robertson, M. Willoughby, W. B. Bond, D. B. Parnther, C. Bancroft, W.

This cam about 1 5002 currency, had been T. Leach, W. Anderson, W. A. Adamson, and F. Broome; Diocese. This sum, about 1,500l. currency, had been H. Jessop, A. Gillespie, W. McTavish, J. Bonner, N. Holmes, Cap. Maitland, C. Geddes and C. H. Castle. Esqrs., Mr. Justice McCord, Dr. Badgley, and Dr. Capper and Dr. Holmes, Cap. Maitland, C. Geddes and C. H. Castle. Esqrs., Mr. Justice McCord, Dr. Badgley, and Dr. Capper an his remarks by recommending every person in subscrib-

8. Moved by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, seconded by E. Montizambert, Esq.;

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Officers of the Society for the efficient discharge of their duties during the past year.

The Provident having resigned the recting and stated that the building must be erected with the plans that the provident having regions that there was good sandstarp and granite to be stone; that there was good sandstone and granite to be found in the Province, the former he thought preferable. He proposed to import the arches for the windows, &c. from Exeter, England, where work is done in a superior manner, and at much lower rates than in London. For the roof he proposed a newly-invented article called gal-vanic iron; this his Lordship said had been found to stand the climate of England, and is to be used for roofing the new Houses of Parliament; it is lighter and cheaper than tin, and can be procured of any size; his Lordship had brought a piece to this Province with him, which he in-tended to expose to the winter frosts, in order to test its

tended to expose to the winter frosts, in order to test its powers of duration.

The Hon. Solicitor General proposed that a subscription list be opened immediately, and took this occasion to express his gratification at the warm manner in which his Lordship had been welcomed to Fredericton, by people of other religious persuasions, as well as by members of his own Church; but although he would not refuse subscriptions from dissenters, when voluntarily offered, he thought it would be improper to soicilt them to subscribe. He considered members of the Church called upon to exert them sidered members of the Church called upon to exert them-selves to ensure the erection of a Cathedral, but feared the subscriptions would be more or less influenced by the subscription—not yet completed—towards the Bishop's Fund, and that many persons would not give as much as they could wish towards the present object, until that be completed, which he thought the most important object

His Lordship replied that the line of distinction might be properly drawn, and it might be right not to solicit dissenters, but he should have no hesitation in soliciting

members of the Church.

Mr. F. W. Hatheway wished a subscription list to be

believed gentlemen were prepared at once to say how much they could give towards the object in view.

Hon, Mr. Chairman said he was prepared to give a certain sum at once, besides a certain sum annually for five letails of the building, plans and sections of which he years; and he would also remark, that if God blessed his

The sense of the meeting being with Mr. Hatheway, a Committee to collect subscriptions towards the building of the Cathedral.

Resolved, That the selection of a proper site for the proposed Cathedral be entirely left to the decision of his

ome sum of 3,100l. was subscribed. By the plans submitted to the meeting by his Lordship it appears that the main body of the building will be 83 feet in length, the chancel 50 feet, and the base of the spire 23 feet; making a total length of 156 feet. The altitude of the spire, from the ground to the vane, will be 190 feet.

Among the sums subscribed we noticed the following:
s Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 25/: Lady Resolved, That the Committee meet of Monday, the 7th July, at 2 o'clock, at the Committee Room of the Council Chamber.

Among the sums subscribed to Monday, the His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 251.; Colebrooke, 121. 10s.; and Alfred Reade, Esq. 251. Lordship the Bishop, 8001.; Hon. Col. Shore, 2501.; Mr. Saunders, 150l.; William Bedell, Esq., 250l.; J. A. Street, Esq., 100l.; and F. W. Hatheway, Esq., 100l. Several other gentlemen subscribed from 201, to 501, each and his Lordship was so well pleased with the result that he said he was happy to announce that there was no longer a doubt but the Cathedral would be erected in Fredericton.

# Fifteen Days later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Mail Packet Acadia has arrived at Boston with Liver pool papers of the 19th ult. From our London files and other urces, we derive the following items of intelligence:-The division on the third reading of the MAYNOOTH BILL the House of Lords was as follows :-

Content-Present ..... Proxies ..... 77-181 Not Content-Present ...... 34 Proxies ..... 16- 50

Sir Henry Pottinger is to receive a pension of £1500 a year. The Overland Mail bad arrived, but there is no news of im-

The Britannia made the passage home in eleven days and a

The weather during the last week has been such as to raise the most sauguine expectations respecting the new crops. cold and bleak winds gave way to heat and sunshine, and days have rarely beamed from the heavens than those of the past week. Since Monday there has been a fall of rain and change in the temperature: but if sanshine and warmth lot tow, as doubtless they will, the change cannot fail to prove be neficial. The Grain markets have been acted upon change; prices have receded, and less activity has prevailed on

the part of buyers and sellers. The improvement in the scason will also stop, for a time at least, the gambling in foreign grain which was beginning to exhibit itself.

In the manufacturing districts there has been much activity pparent, and the superior descriptions of printing cloths have eighbourhood, the trade is in an active and healthy state; and the woollen districts of Yorkshire the manufacturers are usily engaged in making to order. The shipping houses, as well as those who make for the home trade, are busy, and bust

ness appears to be proceeding satisfactorily. THE GREAT BRITAIN'S LIFE-BOATS. - Previous to getting the ship under weigh, an interesting experiment was made with one of the life-boats with which the ship is provided. The obect was to try to sink it, for which purpose it was lowered into the water, the valves in the bottom being so arranged as to give free ingress and egress to the water. To fill her more rap re and join with those who are worshipping God, what readful thing it would be to tell him, "You cannot be unless you have money to purchase a pew!" So as fast as it was bailed in. About 30 men were then sent into the sent into the water flowed out as fast as it was bailed in. her to stand on the thwarts, when from the height she still Then, as to Architecture, in the Churches he had yet seen in this Province and Nova Scotia, and he believed also in those he had not seen, (except in a few cases, where rude attempts had been made), there was no approach towards B. Living Architecture.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Buckinghan Palace on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert, on the 5th

Sir Robert Peel has declined proposing to Parliament a vot of public money in aid of the funds of the Church Education Society, Ireland, on the ground that Government are determined to support only a general scheme for the education of

It is stated that the South and West of Ireland are in a very persevered and completed his task, and he (his lordship) disturbed state—that the military have been called out in the county Leitrim, and in an affray with the peasantry that six of

fortunately without having wounded him. Tranquillity was, however, soon restored.

The proposition to marry the Queen to the son of Don Carlamentable, and General Narvacz is said to have been ruined by the unexpected fall that has taken place. It is certain that no such government as that of which he is the head can stand. no such government as that of which he is the head can stand.

Accounts from Madrid of the 9th represent the capital to have recovered from the sort of panic which prevailed for some time previous. It was reported that a Government manifesto, in reply to that of Don Carlos and of his son, was about to appear. The Queen had been brilliantly received at Barcelona, where her Majesty, after reviewing the troops, showed herself in public amidst the cheers of the people. On the road from Tarragona, a carriage, in which were General Narvaez, the Queen's Confessor, and some others, was overturned; all escaped severe hurts except Narvaez, to whom twelve leeches had to be applied.

The Gazette du Berri of the 11th inst, publishes the following farewell, addressed to the Spaniards by Don Carlos after his being tested, but they look at the same painted to the worst of it. The business at any port of entry giving au annual return of entry giving au annual

Spaniards, my faithful defenders,- Called to the crown of Spain by imprescriptible rights, my sole desire has constantly been the happiness of my beloved country. That happiness requires to day my renunciation of those rights in favour of my ost beloved eldest son, Charles Louis, Prince of the Asturias. No sacrifice could be painful to me when the welfare of my country was in question. I have most heartily subscribed to the act of renunciation in behalf of my son, whom you will recognize as my legitimate successor, and surround with the same
affection and fidelity. He will take care, on his side, to recompense according to their merit your loyalty and constancy in

Apporting the sound principles which alone can save Spain.

"In retiring from public life I feel a great satisfaction and "In retiring from public life I feel a great satisfaction and consolation in expressing to you my gratitude for the heroic acts with which you astonished the world, and which will ever remain engraved on my heart.

"Farewell, my constant defenders and faithful companions. Pray the Almighty with me to remove the evils which oppress our country, and give us more tranquil and happier days.

"Your affectionate and grateful King," Carlos.

"Bourges, the 18th of May, 1845."

## Colonial.

ANOTHER THIRD OF QUEBEC DESTROYED BY FIRE. (From the Quebec Gazette, June 30.)

On Saturday evening the 28th June, just one month after the Great Fire of the 28th May, which destroyed part of St. Valier's and St. John's Suburbs, nearly all St. Roch and the west of the St. Roch and the St. Roc west part of the Lower Town to below Hope Gate, a fire commenced in St. John Suburbs, near the place outside the Glacis, where it stopped on the 28th May.

The scene of desolation, distress and affliction, and the extent

of the calamity are nearly as great as after the former confla gration; the value of the property destroyed probably greater.

The population of St. John Suburbs was about ten thousand, and population of St. Roch's had mostly found refuge in

Quebec is now reduced to the Upper Town within the walls, and the Lower Town from the St. Charles, below Hope Gate to Cap Blanc on the St. Lawrence, the extent which it occu-Pied, but then more sparely built, after the destruction of the Suburbs during the seige of 1775. The remaining houses in the Suburbs are about as many as they were half a century ago.

We have seen them spread out so as to contain about twenty-Our thousand inhabitants, many of them wealthy, most of them Proprietors of their dwellings, and living comfortably. This was the work of persevering industry and general good conduct;
and we trust it will be persevered in.

There is one truth which the recent misfortunes must have

strongly impressed on the minds of all: it is that every inhabi-tant has a direct interest in the good and careful conduct of every individual who lives in or frequents the same city; parly in regard to fire.

merly might be considered fortunate in exemption

during the late seventy years, do not equal one of those which occurred within a month, and it is remarkable that no very extensive fire ever before occurred in the Suburbs. Iontreal Courier states that a deputation visited that

city "for the purpose of waiting upon the Governor General to request that he would immediately convene Parliament for the purpose of getting an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers by this as well as the previous fire." A suspicion has arisen that this last fire was the deed of

diaries. In one case, a number of combustible materials, evidently deposited by design, were discovered beneath a building which the fire had spared. A partial ignition of these had taken place; but the dampness of the earth, it is supposed, extinguished the fire before any damage had been done by it. The Quebec Mercury reports the number of houses consumed to be 1302. From the same journal we learn that the Deputation ion to Montreal had returned; but without any definite reply from His Excellency, who advised with his Council immediately upon the arrival of the Deputation, but had not decided upon proper measures to be taken.

mercantile houses in New-York have contributed en hundred dollars towards the relief of the sufferers at Quebec. Subscriptions are collected throughout the city for w we give the amounts insured in the different offices,

as far as we have been able to learn :-Canada, Quebec, -Quebec, Montreal Phenix, £57,175

THE NEW LOWER CANADA SCHOOL ACT. - This Act, passed the 29th March last, occupies thirteen pages of the printed laws, and is followed by fitteen closely printed pages of instructions and forms, signed "J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E."

The Art and forms, signed "J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E." parish, township or place," by landholders and householders forthwith after the passing of the Act," and if they are not lected the

1, &c., out of the Provincial Revenue; but the amount raised by voluntary contribution, actually paid into the of the Secretary Treasurer, who is allowed two and a

The Commissioners are a Corporation, and may hold property to the yearly value of £300. They appoint School lar per month, each school to have twenty scholars at least, and be kent for each to mostly mostl and be kept for eight months in the year; one district of fif-teen may be allowed by Commissioners, and they may exempt indigent persons from paying, and allow twenty pounds yearly for a superior school, and also establish a girls' school.

There are some curious provisions about "religious faith" and "dissentient schools," which, it seems, are to be under stees, and to suffer some of the penalties of dissent: no

to the end of the then ensuing session.—Quebec Gazette. MIDDLESEX CONTESTED ELECTION.—After an adjourn Tiffany, one of the commissioners, and Mr. Notman; two of at London, and adjourned back to St. Thomas till Monday next, the 7th instant, when the scrutiny is to be proceeded with.

The adjournment, in the first instance, was protested against the proper time arrives. The act of adjournment was a see with what shadow of justice it can be renewed. Whatever ment of the contest at the time, and we do not ourse Mr. Ermatinger may take, there is no fear but he will imply over his malignant opponents.—St. Thomas Standard. Escaped From Gaol.—Four of the criminals confined in the London London Gaol made their escape on Sunday evening last. ome means they had obtained an iron bar, and when the

purpose, in order to get the House of Assembly to alter a certain Management of the Collection of the Customs and be allowed to hold any office in the Customs, provided his be allowed to hold any office in the Customs, provided his be allowed to hold any office in the Customs, provided his be allowed to hold any office in the Customs, provided his be allowed to hold any office in the Customs, provided his be allowed to hold any office in the Customs, provided his because which would prove injurious to the general interests of the control, at Cobourg, on the foreign vessel promises to do the work a trifle cheaper.

We have no inclination to favour or encourage monopolies which would prove injurious to the general interests of the control, at Cobourg, on the foreign vessel promises to do the work a trifle cheaper.

income from that office exceeded £100 a-year. We warned country by extorting exorbitant prices, but we are equally opthe Government at the time against allowing the public good posed to a ruinous competition. The William IV. is a large In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Marine pre-ented a hill for increasing the naval forces, in consequence of sented a bill for increasing the naval forces, in consequence of the new convention entered into with Great Britain for the same time stating an opinion that no person having other prisampression of the slave trade, and for furnishing the necessary funds for carrying that object into effect. This announcement the Government, should be allowed to be in the Customs' the Government, should be allowed to be in the Customs' The Express is a foreign port—her proprietors having, no doubt, funds for carrying that object into effect. This announcement was received with a general movement of satisfaction, during which M. Guizot entered the Chamber and took his seat, for the first time since his illness. Numerous deputies crowded round him to offer him their congratulations on his return.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 8th inst. state that a rather serious disturbance had taken place at Malaga, in which several serious disturbance had taken place at Malaga, in which several serious disturbance had taken place at General Caminero, but mised. A pistol shot had been fired at General Caminero, but the Government, should be allowed to be in the Customs' Department of satisfaction, during the demolument arising from his office in that department was under a £100 a-year, in which case we stated, that it was our opinion that a postmaster or any other pretty official might, without detriment to the public service, hold such additional appointment. It has, however, been thought proper to raise the scale from £100 to £250; now, we seem the present mode of fixing the amount of satisfaction, during the demolument arising from his office in that department was under a £100 a-year, in which case we stated, that it was our opinion that a postmaster or any other pretty official might, without detriment to the public service, hold such additional appointment. It has, however, been thought proper to raise the scale from £100 to £250; now, we contend that with the present mode of fixing the amount of stated, that it was our opinion that a postmaster or any other pretty official might, without detriment to the public service, hold such additional appointment. It has, however, been thought proper to raise the scale from £100 to £250; now, we contend that with the present mode of fixing the amount of stated, that it was our opinion that a postmaster or any other to received compensation for laying left in the Express is a foreign row-her proprietors having, no doubt, received compensation for laying left in the Expr

practice, worth perhaps £400 or £500 a-year, is appointed osity, and we are told was built for one of our admirals, whose coat of arms is emblazoned on her stern. She has to make two los appears to be generally unpopular in Spain. Even the Madrid Gazette suggests to the Government the propriety of an address to the nation, to avert the belief that any such project is entertained by the Government. The proprietors of the Expectador have been fined 20,000 reals for a libel on the ministry. The state of the Spanish Money Market was most lamoutable and Gazette suggests to the Government. The proprietors of the Expectador have been fined 20,000 reals for a libel on the ministry. The state of the Spanish Money Market was most lamoutable and Gazette suggests to the Government. Even the belief that any such project is entertained by the Government. The proprietors of the ministry. The state of the Spanish Money Market was most lamoutable and Gazette suggests to the Government the propriety of which are just below what will give £250 a-year; which if he collect beyond, will cause him either to throw up his situation in the Customs, or relinquish his private practice. This mode of arranging the salaries is a most singular one, to say the least of it; any Collector, and the first that is to say, her hull, &c., is double, so that if the external surface be broken, the inner shell prevents the ingress of water. She is fitted with a screw, which is made use of in calm weather or is a most singular one, to say the least of it; any Collector, below £250 a year, has a direct interest in augmenting the receipts of his post up to what will pay him £250 a year, and when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has arrived at that sum, he has just as direct an interest when he has a pust as direct an inter

patiently while it is being tested, but they look at the same time to ministers to see that the revenue suffers no deteriora-tion.—Montreal Courier.

THE CROPS IN LOWER CANADA -The crops in the vicinity of Montreal look generally very healthy, although the raw state of the weather has prevented their being so forward as they usually are at this season. Wheat looks remarkably well, and there is a good deal sown. Barley, peas and oats are also vigorous, and promise to continue so. Grass, however, will haver light to many forward to sea this description. he very light—on many farms not over one third of an average crop—but it may recover much yet. Grass seeds sown with spring crops have generally failed to come up. Potatoes give appearance of a plentiful yield, and it is to be hoped that the disease from which they suffered last year may not again recur. Fruit will be deficient again this year in consequence of the

ravages of the caterpillar.

We have just returned from a visit to the Eastern Townships, wheat and oats appear to be vigorous and well advanced,—
Grass will in all probability be a little short of the average, but

steamboats and barges to ply on the Lord's Day, may be discontinued.

in that beautiful region, to see the strong evidence of its progressive improvement which every year furnishes. The inhabitants seem to grow more industrious, and to acquire greater experience in the practice of their honorable calling. New houses of brick and stone have been built or are in progress of erection, better fences line the road-sides, and the fields appear clean and neat. Every thing affords proof of a contented and thriving population. There are many, however not yet so industrious as they might be, nor have they acquired that norror of weeds in their meadows, and plough land, nor of briars and brush in their pastures, which their neighbours possess .-But the general advance in comfort and real wealth is obvious.

We believe that a good many families of emigrants have gone into the townships this summer, and have readily found employment. Could farmers there depend upon a regular supply of emigrant labour during the summer, it would be a temptation to them to sow and plant a greater breadth of land in the spring. But under present circumstances, considering the high price of labour which always exists in the Townships, and the uncertainty of receiving additional help doi: the uncertainty of receiving additional help during summer and harvest, they are obliged to suit their sowing and planting to the help which they are certain of procuring. The Town-sbips, therefore, are an excellent locality for a limited number of emigrants, but, from the reason we have mentioned, not whisper. - Port Hope Gazette.

having wheat to sell are now purchasing. One farmer in Oakland county. Michigan, who had sown between 50 and 60 acres of wheat, had sold the whole for 60 bushels payable next fall. to be thankful for the prospect of abundance with which they are blessed.—Montreal Herald.

injured are in the way of recovering, though with some of them the process will be very tedious.—Ib.

THE RAILROAD.—It is currently reported through town that letters have been received from Mr. Gwynne to the effect that the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad has been all or clusive: nearly all taken up in London, and the most favourable dispo-sition manifested, towards the undertaking. Mr. Gwynne deserves great credit for the exertions he has made with the very scanty information within his reach on the subject of the pro posed line. The Montreal and Portland Directors will be earl in the field, their delegate, Mr. Galt, having already sailed for England and Mr. Merritt follows on the same errand in the packet of 15th July.

We most earnestly trust that the managers of the Toronto and Lake Huron line will be prompt in their operations and not lose a moment in making the necessary application to the English money market.

We have recently heard that a charter has been obtained for a railroad from Boston to Ogdensburgh, and the projectors of this line naturally look to a line from Toronto to the West to complete their route. Their views are almost necessarily on sed to the Erie Canal and Railroad and favor a line running wholly north of those tracks.

It is proper to mention that passengers can now leave To ronto at six o'clock on Monday morning, reach Lake Huron the same evening, and embark in the Steamer Goderich (late The Act is to be carried into execution by not less than five more than nine School Commissioners, elected in each vertisement for the particulars of this great improvement. From Toronto to Lake Huron in little more than twelve hours without the aid of a railroad! This is certainly a powerful elected the Governor and Superintendent of Schools shall appoint them, as well as "assessors, collectors, teachers," and other functionaries.

The Commissioners are for three years, to serve under a penalty, the serve under a penalty to the serve under a penalty.

nalty, two to go out by ballot every year. They may assess next packet to England

If Toronto sit with folded hands she will see the golden op
and the advantages of her natural position al
parish of the standard of the second of the parish of the second of the sec portunity lost, and the advantages of her natural position almost wholly lost to her.—Toronto Patriot.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE "LINERS."-The other day we published a notice from a Vermont paper of the proceedings of the

tween the British possessions and the United States.

They are divided into several parties. One of these, the American one, has been on the Missisquoi frontier for the last formight. They cut down the trees, and clear a track upon the line to the width of thirty feet, so that they leave a passable winter road. They erect an iron monument at every mile's distance, bearing a suitable inscription, and also at places where roads of importance cross the frontier. The American party books in their language furnished, no claim to money for building school houses, or to any of the school-houses heretofore established by law; and particularly those of the Royal Institution, of which the School Commissioners are "to take postession."

The Superintendent's salary is fixed at £500 a year.

The duration of the Act is limited to two years, and thence to the end of the the surface postession.

Output:

In has made strange work in some of the Townships. Although a line has been acknowledged for years, from the St. Lawrence to the source of the Connecticut, and the inhabitants on both sides have a perfect knowledge of it, these liners have made elbows and zig-zags into people's farms without any apparent object. In the Township of Sutton, some farms are made to lose from four to eight acres by the way the track has been cut.

The people, however, are to remain easy until the British Commissioners come on, by whom they expect that their land

ners come on, by whom they expect that their land We understand that the party we refer to use the compass only for their guide in following the line, an instrument which a common Surveyor would be ashamed to use in laying down a common Surveyor would be ashamed to use in laying down courses which are expected to be mathematically correct, or as nearly so as possible. The compass has done, and we fear is still doing, incalculable mischief under the Crown Lands Destitled on the Crown Lands Destitute partment, both to the Queen and to her subjects, but however domestic troubles may arise from this cause, it is the duty of her Government to prevent all trouble from it between her own people and foreigners. If an arbitrary line is desired, the Commisioners had better employ a man with a good eye to run it from a couple of fixed points. Such a man with the aid of three sticks, will do better than any compass they can find.—But if they desire to mark out a true parallel of latitude they must report to other instrument. must resort to other instruments .- Montreal Herald.

AMERICAN OPPOSITION.—The American steamboat Express has commenced towing rafts on the Bay of Quinte in opposition to the prisoners got clear off, the fourth fell over some ing which intercepted his flight and was retaken.—Ibid.

Collectors of Customs.—We had occasion during the ass Session of Parliament, to notice that an intrigue was set the total by certain interested individuals, some of whom took the trouble to come all the way from the Westein Province on Diagnose, in order to get the House of Assembly to alter a certain damagement of the Eustoms and Management of the Revenue. This clause was one which pro-

The iron vessel Q. E. D., so long expected, came into port We will put a case; a gentleman, say a lawyer, in a good yesterday, and left for Montreal this morning. She is a curi-

The first steamer of the People's Line, the Rowland Hill, Office, Toronte and well-wishers to the new opposition line. She made a trip on Tuesday afternoon, and acquitted herself to the satisfaction of all interested in her. We grieve to say that on her return, a pilot boat, manned by one Bouchard and his apprentice, was foolishly run athwart her bows. The steamer was not then at speed, having stopped her paddles to ayoid a bateau. The collision, however, capsized the boat; Bouchard sunk to rise no more, but the apprentice was saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was also as a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was also as a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was also as a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was also as a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was also as a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was also as a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was also as a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was also as a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the deceased was a saved by a heat which immediately put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The hodg of the lattice of the University of the University of the Uni ly put off from Cul de-Sac to their rescue. The body of the deceased was removed to his native place, Kamouraska, whither the Coroner proceeded yesterday to hold an inquest .- Quebec Mercury, June 26.

STEAM PACKETS .- Four steam packets will leave England during the present month for Boston and New York. The Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, sails on the 4th, the Great Western, on the 5th, the Acadia on the 19th and the new iron steamship Great Britain, under the command of Capt. Hosken, on

A MEMORIAL has been drawn out, and sheets for signatures and were happy to see that the inhabitants have every reason to expect an abundant harvest of everything. The general coldness of the weather has kept back the Indian corn, but warding Companies," praying the n that the practice of causing

not much. Potatoes have come up well, but as the planting of this root is not entirely finished before the 10th of June, nothing further can be said of the prospect of a crop. Cattle of all descriptions are in excellent condition, and the produce

A large fish of the whale species made its appearance yester-day in the river opposite the lower end of St. Helen's Island. It was distinctly seen at intervals from the foot of the New Market, and when blowing appeared to project the water to the foot of the New Market, and when blowing appeared to project the water to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. Visitors of this kind are It must afford sincere gratification to all who are interested rather rare so far above the flow of the salt water. - Montreal Gazette, June 27.

A charter has been granted for a railroad from Ogdensburgh to Boston, which, when completed, will draw all the Eastern trade by that route, and Ogdensburgh will then become a second Buffalo.—Montreal Transcript.

We were called upon a few days since by T. V. Tupper, Esq., of Cavan, who desired us to correct an error we had fallen into a fortnight ago, relative to the non-establishing of Township agricultural societies in the county of Durham. Our remarks should have been confined to the Township of Hope, or at all events they should not have been made to apply to every township in the County; as township Societies have already been organized in Cavan, Darlington, and Clarke. Cavan was the first to set the example; it has already paid to the Treasurer £10, and before the time arrives for drawing the Governturists, and who, there is no doubt, will reap the benefit of their laudable conduct in taking the lead in the present undertaking. Hope yet holds back, and whether or not it will follow the example of the surrounding Townships, we have not heard a Royalest of Young Ladies can be received as ample of the surrounding Townships, we have not heard a Boarders.

or an excess.

In the South half of the county of Rouville there is a great striking off of last week's issue, a very serious accident, which In the South half of the county of Rouville there is a great breadth of wheat sown, and it never looked better. One farmer, a very enterprising and intelligent man encouraged by his success with wheat last year, has sown over a hundred bushels this year, and expects to reap at least 2000 bushels. The farmers in this section say, that the present aspect of the country makes them think of old times. We trust that nothing will happen to mar their prospects.

We have seen a gentleman who has just returned from a tour through the Western parts of New York, the Northern tour through the Western parts of New York, the Northern were entangled in the broken timbers. To a person looking at Dirio and Michigan, and some of the Western parts of the falling building it appeared as if nothing could prevent Upper Canada. He informs us that the crops in the States he every one of them from being crushed to death. Such, how-visited are completely destroyed and the farmers instead of of wheat, had sold the whole for 60 bushels payable next fall.

Under these circumstances the Lower Canada farmers, and particularly those in the Eastern Townships, have every reason

Via Kingston - - - 3526

Via United States - 434—3960 E. McElderry, Gov. Emign. Agent. Emigrant Office, Toronto, ? 30th June, 1845.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA. In the present term of Easter the following gentlemen were alled to the Degree of Barrister-at Law :-On Saturday, 14th June, John Walker, Esq. Zacheus Burnham, Esq. On Monday, 16th June, Thomas Galt, Esq.

On Thursday, 19th June, David B. Reade, Esq. And on Tuesday, 17th June, in the present term of Easter, the following gentlemen were admitted into the Society as members thereof, and entered on the Books as Students of the Laws, their examination having been classed in the following In Senior Class.

Mr. George McKenzie Clark. Mr. John Shaw. Mr. Alexander Keefer. In Junior Cluss. Mr. Gordon Watts Leggatt. Mr. Francis R. Ball. Mr. Henry John Standly. Mr. Thomas H. Aikman.

The three gentlemen admitted to the Senior Class, passed a most flattering examination, alike creditable both to Upper Canada College and themselves.—British Canadian.

OREGON QUESTION SETTLED .- It is confidently asserted in the United States papers received this morning that Mr. Packenham for H. B. Majesty and Mr. Buchanan for the U.S. Administration, have settled upon the 49th degree of north latitude as the highest point of the Northern Boundary of the United States was to the Paper May 1997. United States, west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Bill which passed the House of Representatives by an verwhelming vote at the last Session of Congress fixed the Northern Ocegon Boundary of the United States at 52 deg-40., and it is said that Mr. Calhoun in his negotiations claimed the 54th deg. Should this news be true, what becomes of Mr. Polk's blustering about the U. States' "clear and unquestionable right to the whole of Oregon?"-Kingston Chron.

FROM MEXICO. The Picayune gives the following letter, received via Ha-

The French Ambassador has been mobbed in the city of Mexico, and narrowly escaped with his life.

It appears that his ostler took his horses out to wash them at a reservoir, for which payment was demanded. (The earthquake had destroyed the aqueduct used for that purpose by the public.) Payment being refused, and no doubt impertinently, he was beaten. He assumed and ran to his master with a comhe was beaten. He escaped and ran to his master with a com-

immediately claimed protection from an officer passing by at the time—but instead of receiving it the officer arrested him and was marching him off to prison, when they were met by a general officer, who immediately ordered him to be released. The Ambassador demands that the officer who arrested him be cashiered, and the fellow who fired at him shot-or his pasports. I also learn that news had been received at Vera Cruz from Mazatlan, which port was then being bombarded by a French man-of-war. The cause was not known.

H. SCADDING, Secretary and Treasurer, TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the ummer recess, on Monday, the 4th of August next.

There are, at present, a few vacancies for In-door Pupils.—
Terms of Board, Lodging and Tuition, £30 currency per annum. Resident Pupils treated, in every respect, as members of the family. In addition to the active superintendence of the Head Master, it is a peculiar duty enjoined on the Assistant Master, to attend to the Boarders two hours every evening, and to see that they prepare, with accuracy and care, the lessons and exercises appointed for the following day. Besides, no opportunity is ever omitted of forming aright the youthful mind, and training it up in the way it should go.

ng it up in the way it should go.

Experience fully evinces that such care and attention are dispensably requisite to ensure the sound and successful provement of youth in learning, morality and religion.

Terms of Private Tuition in the Classics, Mathematics, &c., with Board and Lodging—£50 currency per annum.

Academic Quarter, in both the public and private departments, eleven weeks from date of entrance. Cards, stating all particulars, may be had on application to the Head Master. M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master T. G. S. Toronto, 9th July, 1845.

> WANTED, GOVERNESS, by a Family in the Country, to take charge of three pupils, of the age of twelve years and powards. The Lady must be a Member of the Church of England, and be able to teach the Piano on the most appro principles, with the other ordinary branches of an English Education. Apply, if by letter, (post paid) to Box 338, Post 416-tf

A Tutor is required,

Competent to instruct three or four Boys, the eldest twelve years old, in the course of study followed in King's College, Toronto. Apply to the Rev. John Rothwell, Amberst Island—(if by letter, pre-paid.)

BOOKS and STATIONERY.

The lock of the l June 10th, 1845.

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

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

Letters addressed to R. B., Chronicle Office, Kingston, will meet with attention, and copies of testimonials forwarded if Kingston, 10th May, 1845.

PRIVATE TUITION. TITE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., Rector of Guelph, will shortly have vacancies for two pupils. Mr. Palmer prepares his pupils for the 7th Form of U. C. College, or for entrance at the University, as their parents may desire,
—or, when preferred, gives such a general education in the
English and French Languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, as will qualify for mercantile or other pursuits. Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. Palmer's care are treat-

ed in every respect as members of his family.

For terms apply to REV. A. PALMER, GUELPH.

June, 1845. EDUCATION.

MRS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references. In Toronto. - The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell.

TERMS PER QUARTER—(in advance.) Piano, Guitar, and Harp-each ..... First Rudiments...
Board and Education in the above branches,— (Dancing extra)...... 12 0 0 7th, 1845. 405-tf BOARDING SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: NUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. tion, viz.:-Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework

1 10 0 Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

and Dancing, on the usual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

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

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

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. DARTIES desirous of procuring Books, &c. from England, during the present season, are requested to forward their now making up their lists for the Fall shipments. The latest time will be the 20th July, but it is desirable to forward them

as early as possible.

King Street, Toronto. Toronto, June 26, 1845. H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS,

H. & W. ROWSELL.

KING STREET, TORONTO, RE now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES of BOOKS Account Books, Writing Papers,

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

Comprising Works in every department of Literature; SCHOOL BOOKS, including all those in use at Upper Canada College, as also a great variety of others, both of English and Canadian Editions. Catalogues of their Books can be had on application. June 26, 1845.

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

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

and delivered for Cash in Toronto at the New-York prices, with the addition only of Duty and Exchange. —English and American Catalogues of Books can be seen at H. & W. R's. The London Catalogue of New Publications received from

England every fortnight All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior nanner, and at moderate prices. Toronto, June 26, 1845.

SOMETHING NEW!! HE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock of Pianos, a splendid ROSEWOOD PIANO;

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

Cobourg, 11th June, 1845.

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

# To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others,

THE CANABA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of A this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huron Tract—90 miles South of Owen's Sound. These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description; they may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with Interest—of by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY REFING REQUIRED BOWN. The Rents payable 1st February them the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under the right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, definand the Deed for the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Agres of Land now selling at 10s, per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he may find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

The SETTLERS SAUNGS NANK he which the Cerese.

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

By the EMIGRANTS' DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow istrement at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, upon monies deposited by Emigrants, for any period not less than 90 days—the money being always at the disposal of the Emigrant without notice.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of Last year the Company sent home in this manner, £4 141. 12s. 7d. from 265 Settlers.

The Company will REMIT are sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA by Letters of Carlley and the Canada.

The Company will REMIT are sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA by Letters of Carlley and the Canada. The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the

Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained free of expense, at the Company's Office, St. Helen's Place, London. 417-5w

The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, free of harge, upon application, (if by letter pest-paid) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at Frederick Street, counts, as regards all other Lands—Reinittances and Deposits of Money, &c.

CANABA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED, A KEY TO GERMAN CONVERSATION, CONSISTING of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, &c., calculated to facilitate the acquisition of that Language,

BOOKS and STATIONERY.

OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL, Consisting of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, Reward Books, and various New and Popular Works. ALSO:

Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Day and Memorandum Books, Writing and Drawing Papers of all kinds, together with a good assortment of

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

CHARLES BOYER. (S) C. B. has made arrangements to establish a CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Cobourg, 1st June, 1845.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT BOOKS AND TRACTS

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY OF The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. Catalogues are in course of preparatio NEW GOODS.

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. G. & T. BILTON. (SUCCESSORS TO T. J. PRESTON,)

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

SPLENDID VESTINGS. Scarfs, Gloves, Silk Stocks, Caps, Suspenders, &c. &c. are very complete;—in fact their present stock has been selected with a view to render their Establishment inferior to none in Canada. In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, the same attention shall be paid to the execution of orders which has been heretofore successfully practised by them.

Toronte, May 21, 1845. RICHARD SCORE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, EEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to nerit a share of public patronage and support. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders

also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the nost approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 1845.

New Summer Goods. J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER, IN tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his customers

for their continued patronage and support, would respectfully beg leave to invite their attention, as well as that of the public generally, to his new Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he has just received. They consist of the best WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES,

Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c. ALSO, A very Superior Assortment of Vestings,

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

Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c. J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada, - and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

for CASH, or short approved credit. Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, HAS just received from the English, French, and American Maskets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY

the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received their usual SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to which they beg to invite the tion of the Trade. In addition to their usual assortm their new Premises enable them to offer to their correspondents Bar and Hoop Iron. Steel, Castings, &c. near Hamilton, C. W., by the Rev. L. I Alexander, Saltfleet, Major Elijah Second, of St Mary's, Barton, to Ann Maria.

Assorted, in Hhds. and Tierces, &c. &c. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street, Toronto, 411-13

1845. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop and Premises lately occupied by Messrs.

No. 173, King Street, Toronto. Where they will open in a few days an extensive and varied assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. Their Stock will be found to consist of English and French Goods, which they will dispose of at the smallest remunerating profit.

413-6 Toronto, May 1st, 1845. CREIGHTON & HALL. 408-2m

NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER is now opening several cases of SPRING GOODS from the New-York Market, consisting of plain and figured Satin, Silk, and Barege Shawls and Scarfs. Also, Balzarine and Mousline de laine Dresses, of the newest styles. Plain and fancy Parasols. French flowers, tabs, gloves and ribbons. Gentlemen's satin scarfs. Beaver, Paris silk, and other HATS. Straw and drawn BONNETS, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the season

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

PAPER-HANGINGS. THE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of ENGLISH PAPER-HANGINGS, ex the W. Lushington, lately arrived at English Prices, (exclusive of the charges.)

P. PATERSON. W. Lushington, lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold

Toronto, 27th May, 1845.

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

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

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

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every

description, always on hand Cobourg, 15th May, 1845. THOMAS II. EDMUNDS,

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

Toronto, May 23, 1844.

385-tf

Toronto, May 23, 1844.

TRENT CHURCH. is to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,

Treasurer to the Building Committee

OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation.

Farm for Sale.

For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. THOMAS CROSSAN.

February 20, 1845.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE by the undersigned, EIGHTY-FOUR Shares in the BANK OF UPPER CANADA. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Coronto, 16th June, 1845.

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

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

413-tf

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers

in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry. Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can
confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as
equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man have been

engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued when the Proprietor will

do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined give him their support.
PRICES the same as in the United States. Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb. Printers? Materials, and any article not manufactured in

Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance-CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

BIRTHS. At Toronto, on the 1st instant, the lady of Samuel G. Ridout, Esq., of a son. On the 30th June, the lady of the Hon. J. H. Dunn, of a daughter. MARRIED.

By the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector of Chippawa, on the 26th ultimo, Hugh Taylor, Esq., Advocate, of Montreal, to Amelia, eighth daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., of Niagara Falls, and formerly her Majesty's Consul at New York. On the 1st instant, at the residence of Lieut, Col. Gourlay,

second daughter of the late Captain Alexander Norham, North Durham, and formerly of the 23d Royal Welsh At Wilton Place, England, the Hon. Henry George Howard, youngest son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Mary Wellesley daughter of John Mactavish, Esq., of Montreal, and niece of

the Marchioness Wellesley. DIED.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, July 10: Rev. J. Wilson, add. sub.; Rev. W. Leeming; Capt. Grundy; Rev. J. Wilson, add. sub.; Rev. W. Leening, Caps. Grundy, Rev. R. Garrett, rem; Rev. J. Deacon, (much obliged); Rev. G. C. Street; Mr. J. Batlan; Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove; Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem.; Rev. J. Carey, rem.; J. Wilmot, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; T. Champion, Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq.; M. C. Crombie, Esq., rem.; Rev. G. Grout, add. sub.; W. H. Rottum, Esq., rem.; D. Buck, Esq., rem.

W. H. Bottum, Esq., rem.; D. Buck, Esq., rem. L. W. too late for this week. BETA under consideration.

silence during our journey, suddenly leaned forward are bad times indeed! I heard the same outery in and snatched it out of her hand. We were all start- London,- 'No money to be had;' but when I looked led and in an agony of grief, she wept aloud. The at the shops, and heard how tradesmen live, I was poor girl, who at first looked indignant, now gazed equally astonished as at those in my own line of life. with pity and astonishment, which indeed seemed to I heard also of the playhouses being crowded night be the general feeling. At length, and not without a lafter night: now if the general distress is so great, violent effort, the old lady, turning to me, thus ex- who has spirits to go to a play? and if men have not plained the mystery:-"You seem, Sir, to be a cler- money to pay their just debts, how dare they squander

gyman; and as such will take an interest in what I what is not their own, on vain amusements?"

am about to say: and you, my dear young lady, will this is very true, I replied; but now we are alone, may

forgive me when you know my motive. I have just I ask how you brought up your own family; for I

returned from the grave of a most promising young think I shall learn some useful lessons. "I hardly (From a Tract by the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.) man, 'the only son of his mother, and she a widow.' dare hope to teach you, Sir; but I will willingly give In his early days he showed talents, and his too-in- you the outlines of my history. My wife, happily for Being called to visit a sick friend at a distance, I dulgent parent was led into her first great error by me, had been brought up in the old-fashioned school: got into the stage coach at S—, early on a fine suffering him to choose his own place of worship, at a I had prayed to God to direct this most important step December morning, and as soon as I was seated I time of life when I fear improvement was the last thing of my life, and to lead me to one whom I could look took, as is my custom, a survey of my companions he thought of in making the choice. Sometimes a up to, as not merely a nominal, but a real Christian, An elderly lady, in deep mourning, and with a strong walk with a friend to a neighbouring meeting separa- and I have every reason to think my prayer was heard expression of sorrow on her countenance, sat by my ted him from his mother; sometimes he went to a dis- and answered. She knows her own sinfulness, and side, and a very benevolent-looking old man sat optant church, to hear a popular preacher. This led therefore can pity my sins. She has been taught the posite me. After the usual observations on the weathe way occasionally to his only going out to walk, value of a throne of grace, and therefore is anxious to ther, he seemed to think it necessary to make an and not to worship: and by this means he learned to lead all around her there, to seek the same abundant apology for his riding inside the coach on so fine a hallow the sabbath-day less than formerly. Aftermorning; "for," he added smiling, "it seems a shame ward he became so critical, that plain preaching, richly on her own heart. In what the world calls acfor an old farmer like me, to be paying double price though sound orthodoxy, would not suit him, and 'he complishments, she is sadly deficient; for she was nefor doing what I do not like: I am so used to fresh could,' as he said, 'improve as much at home.' All ver taught either French or music; but she knew what air, that the outside suits me best in all ways; but this grieved his poor mother, but as the time ap- was far better,—she kept accounts well, and I believe not having been well lately, my careful wife made me proached when he was to pass some years in a mer- to this day can tell how every pound which passed promise not to run any risks, and the doctor told me chant's counting-house, in London, she flattered her-through her hands was spent; by this means, Sir, when on no account to get wet while I was taking the medi- self his notions in religion would become more settled, our family increased, or times grew bad, she knew cine he ordered me." I am sorry, I said, to find you and she sent him into the world not without many where to contract our personal expenses best: to this need a doctor. I should not have guessed it by your prayers and tears, but certainly without the 'sword common, or perhaps I should say, uncommon, accomlooks. "No, Sir," he replied, "I dare say not, for of the spirit and the shield of faith.' She would have plishment, I am sure I am indebted some hundred God has given me more blessings than most men, and sacrificed her life for him, but she had never taught pounds. Another of the Lord's mercies was our beamong the chief I reckon good health; but last har- him to sacrifice one selfish gratification for her, and ing placed in the parish of a faithful follower of Christ. vest, it so happened I over-reached myself, and it he went forth expecting those who were his friends Our Rector, Sir, is a friend to us all: his charity is brought on an inward complaint, for which our apothe- would see him as his mother did, and all who did not, unbounded; and as a father, he watches diligently cary advised me to consult some of the great men in must be his enemies. Thus ill-prepared to wage war over the souls of all committed to his care. He is London. I did not agree to this for a long time, but with his sinful inclinations, he went to London; and ready at all times to advise, console, or admonish us; the tears of my wife, and the looks of my children, very soon after, some young men who were in the and I often think of the welcome which awaits himwhen they said, 'Dear father, if not for your own same counting-house, saw his weakness, and, like the 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' till my old which they said, Deat latter, it word to say, and master whom they served, they began their insidious heart burns within me." Has he a good wife? I now I am returning to them, Sir, quite satisfied that attack. At first they flattered his talents and his love inquired, for ladies are very useful helps in a parish. I am in the hands of a wise and gracious God, and I for his mother; then they laughed at his regularity "Yes, Sir, a very good one; she helps him in all his leave the event cheerfully to him, whether for life or in writing to her. At length they sneered at his ob- labors of love; yet I never see a fault in my Rector death: this one thing I know, I am fur better pleased servance of the sabbath. All days, they said, were but when I look at her." Indeed! said I, that is the that I have over-reached myself, than I could ever alike to him who was 'of purer eyes than to behold most extraordinary thing I have heard you say all have been again in this world, if I had over-reached iniquity;' and why should we presume to know the day. "Nevertheless it is true, I think he suffers too any one of my fellow creatures." The good old man exact day for the sabbath better than the Jews? In much dress in his family. I sometimes fear the finery spoke the last sentence playfully yet seriously, and it short, from one step, they led this poor youth to ano- in the parson's pew attracts more attention from the conveyed much truth to my mind. "May I ask," ther; and on pretence of taking him to hear 'a good giddy ones than the words of eternal life, so sweetly said I, "to whom you applied for advice?" "To speaker, which was always a snare to him, he was led sounding in their ears. A small spot in a family like Mr. T-, Sir; and to the day of my death I shall into the Rotunda, and that pamphlet was, I believe, that is seen a long way off, and I hope it does not pronever forget him. There is a seriousness in his look and manner which wins a sick person's confidence.—

I not rather to say a DEMON? whom he saw in the I had so often mourned over the same thing in house-Before I was admitted, I heard him say to a lady who Rotunda, gave it to him and offered him the loan of holds very dear to me, and in characters truly good, was leaving him, 'Many come here to whom I can others, which he undertook to say would prove the that I was glad to change the subject, and I asked give no hope, but I am glad to say I can to you.'- truth of that very blasphemous work you now hold, him how he had contrived to save himself from these Perhaps my own situation made me more womanish, Sir, in your hand. O! my dear young lady, be not bad times as well as he appeared to have done? He Sir, than usual, but the tears came into my eyes, and afraid of 'the arrow that flieth at night, nor for the replied, "Our landlord wished to sell the farm about I said in my heart, 'May the Lord himself be thy pestilence that walketh in noonday,' if you have seven years ago, and as God had taught us that adding comforter in thy hour of need.' With this feeling I sought and found through grace, 'the pearl of great to our luxuries was not adding to our comforts, we laid went to him, and his manner to me confirmed it all. price, even that Saviour who alone can save you; but by a considerable sum when corn sold well, by which I am more and more pleased when I think that God shun, as you would a viper, such books and such com- means we were enabled to buy the farm, with a little has given so feeling a heart and manner to one whose pany as I have been speaking of. I hear on good au- assistance; and as I have been taught from my earliest daily task it is to mitigate calamity; and many times thority that there are many employed like the wretch youth never to consider any money my own while I have I prayed that he may not be wanting when 'God who sold this book, in distributing even gratis, such owe a farthing, we continued to live in the same frugal makes up his jewels.' I should think that a man so works as will lead our youth to perdition." May I way. Thus, Sir, when these bad times came, we were familiar with death, must naturally be led to pray ear ask, said I, any further particulars of your ill-fated in some measure prepared for them; and having but nestly for life everlasting." He seemed to wait for a young friend? "O yes, Sir," she replied, "for the one heart and one purse in our house, we do what we reply, but I felt too painfully that this is not always sake of this young lady I would repeat the horrid tale, can in the way of duty, and leave the event with God. the case; so I turned the conversation by asking what let it cost me what it would. His mother soon I feel persuaded if, in this great distress, we all humhope Mr. T. had given to him? "Exactly as much mourned over the altered style of her son's letters; - bled our souls before the Lord, and did individually as I expected: he said I might last some years with then they came not. At last, she resolved to go and what in him lies to lessen the load of national sin, we care, but that I must use no violent exertion. I feel see him, and O, what a sight for a parent! In spite should do more toward mending these bad times than very grateful to God that I am so gently dealt with; of all the infidel principles he had been taught at the even the ministers can do in taking off the malt duty." for in the course of nature I must soon leave the Rotunda and elsewhere, his conscience flashed con- I had now come to the village where my friend lived, world, and I consider my present state as a fresh call viction on his mind that there is a God who will judge and to my great joy he proved to be the farmer's good to set my house in order.' But I believe what pleas- the earth by his Son, Jesus Christ, and that he must Rector, for he told me he could see his home, and his ed me most was being spared the task of telling those shortly stand at his bar. The conflict produced fe- sons waiting at the gate! so indeed it proved, and be-I best love that, in the language of the world, 'there ver, and when he heard of his mother's arrival, he hind them his two modest-looking daughters. The was no hope.' The worst part of the accident to me added to all his other sins that of suicide; but he good old lady was at the door, and never did I see a was the silent anguish of the best of wives, and the lived long enough to reproach her for her false indul- more heartfelt welcome than awaited my old friend. most dutiful of children." "I doubt not," I said gence, and to curse in anguish of soul those demons I merely said, as I shook him by the hand, there is "you have brought up your family in the fear of God, of destruction who had led him into this fatal delusion. "that peace" here "which the world knoweth not of." and I have seen very few instances where that has not His last words were—' Mother I feel that there is a He answered "To God be all the glory. I trust, Sir, brought a rich reward to the parents." The old lady great and terrible God.'" Here the narrator ceased. if I see you no more on earth, we shall meet again in heaved a very deep sigh, but nothing more was said, Again she wept aloud, and in vain I tried to comfort heaven." His heart was full, for he could not but as we stopped at the gate of a handsome house, and whilst waiting for a passenger I observed a beggar of under the weight of family affliction than of age. rather an unusual appearance: his poverty seemed The young lady seemed impressed by what she had we parted; but as I found my friend the Rector much more assumed than real, and the expression of his heard, and after a silence of some minutes, my friend, better than I had expected, I requested him to go with countenance so bad, that I confess I felt an emotion the farmer, said—"Can there be no legal stop put to me before I left the parish to call on my old compa of dislike rather than of pity. He anxiously watched these poisonous lectures, Sir?" I assured him that I nion, as I was anxious to see something of his family. the gate, and as a young lady approached, he vehe- understood it was a matter of as deep regret to those To this he gladly assented, saying, "I consider them mently be sought her charity, and held out some tracts. in power as to us: but in this world evil is so mixed as my crown of rejoicing even here; for it is unknown She looked at the titles, and saying carelessly, "I am up with good, that we know not how to wish aright. how much good that old couple do, by example alone. no Methodist,' was about to pass him, when he dex- A free press is at once a blessing and a curse, and If any of my Sunday scholars go there as servants, I terously put his hand in another part of his basket this may be said of other things out of which this feel at once their souls will be as duly attended to as and offered her a book of a different sort. She took dreadful evil has grown. At this time the coach their bodies. Twice a day the old man collects his it, gave him some halfpence, put it in a bag which stopped at rather a mean looking farm-house, and household around him, and solemnly commits their hung on her arm, and got into the coach. All this great was the surprise of my old friend and myself, to and his soul to God in fervent prayer. If any of the had happened while her luggage was being adjusted, find this was the young lady's home. Bowing coldly laborers or their families are sick, one or other of this and my attention having been attracted to the man, to us, and without any peculiar pleasure in her coun-I ceased not to read his countenance as long as I tenance, she entered the house. "Sir," said the old sities, and prove the truth of that text—'A word spocould see it; and never shall I forget the fiend-like man, smiling, "I am sometimes at a loss to think where ken in due seasor, how good it is.' The value of a few expression of joy with which he saw the book safely my lads are to find wives when they want them; for such families in a country parish cannot be duly appre-The halfpence seemed a matter of I am sure most of the farmer's daughters I see and ciated in this world; but 'He who seeth in secret shall indifference. He then turned to the maid-servant hear of, are only fit to be put in a glass case to be looked reward them openly." By this time we had reached who had brought the luggage, but with what success at. Only think of the poor girl who has just left us; the farmer's: the whole household was busily employ-I know not, as at that moment we proceeded on our what sort of a wife will she make? A farmer of sense ed. Their pastor was received with looks of love and journey. The young lady who had joined us was would scorn her, for she thinks music the thing of most veneration, and even I was recognised as a friend. fashionably dressed, and was going home from school. importance; whereas the only music heard in a young There was mutual congratulation on the amended I fancied she looked rather disappointed when she farmer's house should be that of the churn. We talk health of the Rector and the good farmer, and never had examined her elderly companions; but the kind- of the bad times, Sir; but I fear we have mainly con- did I see a family where piety and peace seemed more hearted farmer turned to her with great mildness, and tributed to make them so. When I look around me decidedly to dwell. said he supposed she would think every minute an and within me, I am not surprised Gop has sent us hour till she saw her parents. She said she should be two wet harvests: I only wonder he suffers some of of "THESE BAD TIMES," I say to myself, I wonder glad to see them, but she was very happy at school. us 'to cumber the ground.' The other day I was at whether in the good times they practised frugality and "It is right to make ourselves contented wherever it market, and a farmer rode into the town on a fine industry like my good old companion, and whether is our duty to be," he replied, "but I know when my blood mare, and dressed like the greatest lord in the they now try his receipt for mending these bad times, boys used to come home, it was quite a jubilee to us land: it so happened he owed me a few pounds, by personal holiness and fervent prayer? They came but once a year; for as I could not and being disappointed in another quarter, I sought afford to keep them long at school, I looked out for him out in the course of the day, and found him with one that gave few holidays. Pray, Miss, how long a bottle of wine before him. I asked him to settle are yours?" "The vacation, Sir, begins next our account, if convenient: he put on a long face and Wednesday, and lasts five weeks." "But this is only said-'Corn fetches no money now, for these times Thursday-how comes it you run away before the are so bad, no one has any money to spend; I really time?" "Few of the masters attend the last week, must beg you to wait a little longer.' I gave a very and mamma wrote to me to say they were going to significant look at his wine and his dress, and left him, have a large party, and she wanted me to play to them | thinking to myself what a want of common honesty it The old man seemed to ponder on the shows, when a man can ride such a horse and drink word play, and asked if she was fond of music? wine, who cannot pay a trifling debt. Surely, Sir, it is "Not particularly," she said, "but there was no well- provoking Gon's anger thus to act. Nor is it an un-Not paracularly, see said, but there was no well-educated person now who did not play; so like others, she spent a good deal of time on it." This young month ago, and paid, perhaps, a few shillings in the month ago, and paid, perhaps, a few shillings in the provoking God's anger thus to act. Nor is it an un-Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising. person had now given me a subject for meditation: pound, strutting about soon after, a greater man than for I thought what different meanings may be affixed ever. Yes, these are bad times when such things can to the words well educated. If, thought I, a strict ac- be done repeatedly. It is not bad prices or bad harcount was kept of the hours spent in music, and those vests, though they are very trying, which make me devoted to the care of the soul, how startled some tremble for the farmer; but we seem, if I may so speak, well meaning young women would be at the vast dif- to be all out of joint. We talk of being poor men, but ference on the wrong side. While I was silent, my we act and bring up our families as though we were old friend asked the terms of the school, and was an- rich ones. When I see the girl's heads all over curl swered, about fifty guinear, besides the masters. I papers in the morning, and bedizened in the afternoon, heard him say in an under tone, "THESE BAD TIMES!" I often fear their heads cost them far more time and I believe our young friend did not like our questions, pains than their hearts, 'out of which are the issues for she took out a copy of Thomson's Seasons. I of life.' Farming has never gone well since the masreflected how many more suitable books might have ter left off going out in the morning with his men to been given to her; and certainly one of the signs of work, and the mistress was betimes in the dairy, not "these bad times" is what I call tearing open the rose- merely to look on, but to 'labor with her hands.'bud. We seem anxious to leave as little time as pos- Nor out of all the failures I have known, do I recollect sible between childhood and womanhood. We cut many of the working sort who have been ruined; and short by every means in our power, that precious sea- when they feel the times, where they do begin to reson when the mind is gradually opening to the cares trench? just at the wrong end: they cut off some gift of life, and by books and company we often hurry our to the poor, instead of some luxury on themselves. I children into those cares before we have prepared do not speak of men who farm their own estates, free them how to conduct themselves under them. While and unencumbered; but of men like myself, born to I was thus meditating, the young lady had put up her eat our bread literally 'by the sweat of our brow.'poems, and taken out the pamphlet she had just I seldom go into a modern farm-house, but I think of Row. bought; when the old lady, who had kept a profound those of former days, and I say to myself, yes, these

Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as Ever since that visit, when I hear people complain

Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. ed., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is pade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of lanada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunsick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, s well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a rofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be idely and generally diffused.

\*\* Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary Post-paid; inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FROM LONDON THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commen siness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and ctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843. A Shor and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria low. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

A. McMORPHI. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order.

THOMAS WHEELER

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

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] RIDOUT & PHILLIPS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. DENTISTRY. R. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

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

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c.

(Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

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

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S. DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. MR. BEAUMONT,

Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET. Athome for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844.

MR. MEREDITH. SURGEON DENTIST, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

Johnstown ... South Crosby ...

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LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Township.

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12 ... 7 ... 200

8 ... 10 ..

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...S. half Orillia South .. W. half 1 Do. North ... Nottawasaga .S. half 26 Wellington ... Garrafraxa . E. half 7 Amaranth . .W. half 29 Do. .E. half 32 S. balf 20 .E. half 29 ... 4 .S. half 25 ... 9 Sarnia. E. half 11 ...11 ... .E. half 13 ... 4 ... 100 .N. half 14 ... 10 ... 100 Sombra 44 & 45 Baldoon Street. 200

Warwick ...... E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100 THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by letter, post-paid.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ING, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Custo Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the nainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE.

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

one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York Toronto, May, 1844.

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

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

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

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brien, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844.

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

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. THE ROYAL MAIL

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

DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston. SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, ...... CAPTAIN DICK,

Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Wednesday and Saturday,-At Noon. UPWARDS.

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

. CAPTAIN DICK,

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

CITY OF TORONTO, ....

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

The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other essels, in addition Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

Royal Mail Steam packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK! THE STEAMER AMERICA,

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

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

N. B .- No freight received on board after the second bell has rung for starting.
The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock-to commence her

regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave *Toronto* for *Hamilton* at 3 P. M., touchng at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845.

RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. 1845. THE STEAMERS

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

Every Monday, at 7 A. M. Wednesday, at 7 A. M. LEAVE BYTOWN. ..... Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M. " Prince Albert, " Friday, at 9 A. M.
" Beaver, " Monday, at 9 A. M.

The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal. Kingston, 1st May, 1845. HAMILTON NAIL WORKS.

THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally with their very superior CUT NAILS,

A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for the Spring business. RICHARD JUSON & Co.

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

hand a very extensive stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms.

By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-IRON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS, and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to

Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, Hamilton, 1st March, 1845. Ecclesiastical Music.

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

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844.

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

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

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

PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR YOUNG LADIES AT SCHOOL, OR UNDER PRIVATE INSTRUCTION; BY MRS. BEAVEN.

Price 71d. each. For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co, and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

JUST RECEIVED, THE TRIAL OF THE

RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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

Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE, IN SHEET FORM, (PRICE 9d.)

THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES TO BE LEVIED On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation

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

They

Trade, and an early application is recommended. Cobourg, May 9th, 1845. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive or emiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warchouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

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

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless the facts mile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and lothers by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits.

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Coon it, or never try it. Remember this always.

Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored. In the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Elixir and Nerveam Bone Linkment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it PILES, &c.

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

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roor's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new BURNS AND SCALDS,

and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will to out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the  $stim^{nlog}$  principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, o all others for cleansing the system and the humors <sup>al</sup> ood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the g<sup>en</sup>

HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billous. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickle keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—

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

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

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

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

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184', by Comitor & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for the facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NON should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine with out our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

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Asphodel and Otonabee.
P. M. GROVER & Co.,

The Church

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