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#### poetry.

GIFTS AND WISHES.

Take thou these books-they are But sketches from a many-shadow'd mind;
Be the poor minstrel's memory there enshrined
When she shall be afar !

When she shall list no more Unto thy voice, which the most holy balm, The word of peace and life, to soothe and calm, Oft to her spirit bore.

Believe her, when she says She will remember thee—thy name shall be Linked with full many a precious memory Of by-gone happy days!

She will remember thee
In her own land, where the still twilight hour
Calls out the incense from the dewy flower,
And low winds stir the tree.

And when the stars are bright, And she in loneliness doth watch each cloud That passeth o'er them, bearing power to shroud But not to quench their light.

And when she bends the knee
In humble trust, thy memory shall be there;
Oh, more than ever, at the hour of prayer
She will remember thee. And thou, forget her not, Though with the many she hath passed away, Still let some faint remembrance with thee stay—

She would not be forgot. And if indeed she may
Ask the best boon the Christian's heart can give, She would for this within thy memory live-Pray for the absent, pray!

Pray that her faith may grow
Purer and brighter, than the rivers wide
Of her affections may be sanctified
And placid in their flow.

Pray that her wayward heart May check its vain repinings; even now She needs thy prayer—unreconciled to go, Unreconciled to part. Yet it is peace to know

She leaves thee not to meet no more—the tide Whereon, together yet apart, we glide Doth to one haven flow.

And though the tempest swell,
His word who guides us both is tried and sure,
To tell that we shall meet where all is pure,
And none shall say "farewell!" - Cambridge Chronicle.

NAPOLEON AND THE POPE. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

and removing so studiously all those who were suspec-

never have as much influence as my policy requires he should possess." The Bishop was astonished, and seemed to doubt the sincerity of the Emperor, but he spoke his real opinion; by translating the seat of the papal government to Paris, he expected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power;

tions were deemed sofficiently advanced to render the our own windows."

and his attendants, charmed with this unexpected quented by any, were seldom entered except by wor of the old church music. The labourer, as he woke or can but turn the thought of his heart to God. change in their fortunes, speedily fell into the snare men; labour, buying and selling, went on on Sundays with the sun to his accustomed toil, or, as in Southwhich was so skilfully decked with flowers; and, six and fast-days as on other days; the Sacraments of ern climates, he reposed from the heat of the burning days after his arrival, the Emperor had the satisfaction | the Church, even at the entrance or close of life, were | noon, or as he lingered weary on his return at evening of seeing the signature of his holiness to a concord rarely sought after. Fatal effects of a revolution! to his dwelling: the traveller at midnight: all were which settled the principal points in dispute between To extinguish the only durable bond which can hold reminded of the Heavenly Father and Redeemer by the court of the Tuileries and the Holy See.

fusely scattered among the chief persons of the Pope's household; the joyful intelligence was communicated to all the bishops; Te Deum was chanted in all the

of St. Louis. Rome would have been in the ancient In these expectations, however, the Pope and his vigils, the first, the middle, and the last. At matins, symmetry of those heads which declaim against all Lutetia. The establishment of the court of Rome at councillors were in a great degree disappointed.— at funeral solemnities, in private houses where virgins Church music." "The solemn praise of God in Paris would have been fruitful in great political re- Though mortally offended, Napoleon took the more spin; in solitudes where men crucify the world to Church music (writes Bishop Hackett) hath ever been sults; its influence on Spain, Italy, the Rhenish Con- prudent part to dissemble his wrath. He did not converse with God; the first, the midst, the last, is accounted pious and laudable, yea, even that which is federacy, and Poland, would have drawn close the deem it prudent to push matters to extremities with David. In the night, when men are asleep, David compounded with art and elegancy; for St. Paul the cardinals as the chiefs of the state; they took all delinquencies arising from infractions of the con- world." On his death-bed he penned the linesprecedence at the Tuileries of all the world; all the cordat, was committed to the ordinary courts of the dependants of the pontifical court were to have been empire; and the "great judge," was directed to draw magnificently endowed, so as to give them no cause up a form of process for such questions. At the same to regret their past existence. "It was with this view, time, an entire amnesty was published to all individuas he himself has told us, that the Emperor was un- als of the departments of Rome and Trasymene, who

in public with me, but he feigned sickness, and did not appear. Immediately after I had quitted him, he fell into the hands of his old councillors, who made him retract all he had done. If he had been left alone, I would have made him do whatever I pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of this formidable power; pected to acquire the entire direction of the entire directio

The Bishop of Nantes was conjusted with its direction himself the head of the Church; but on reflection, his Salisbury Cathedral "his heaven upon earth." on the part of Napoleon, and the cardinals Doria and | better judgment prevailed, and he replied, in familiar Dugani on the part of the Pope. When the negocia- but expressive words, "No, that would be to break

ments of the captive pontiff. Appearing to forget al- was so guarded and lenient in his measures towards compose t divine hymn to the same, that he might al- administration of the universe.

(From a Lecture by Dr. Gauntlett.)

said, "That attacks the Catholics and the Church," he passed in his career. He felt assured of ultimate success, with the aid of time and the vast influence which he possessed. "In 1813," says Napoleon, "but for the events in Russia, the Pope would have been bishop of Rome and of Paris, and lodged at the archives archiishopric of the latter city; the sacred college, arc

"Since I am coming to that holy room Where with thy quite of saints for evermore I shall be made thy music: as I come I tune my instrument here, at the door, And what I must do there, think here before."

menced the attempt by sending to congratulate his of state held on the subject at Paris, "If I do not cut those that meant to take the heart through the ear .- they lack nothing."

'If I but travel in your companie
You know the way to Heaven's doore."

proved more than a match at Fontainbleau for an aged at that period. Except in a few old women and de- collected from the congregation;" and d'Estrange says thee." But the poor man's prayer pierceth the clouds;

But the disasters of the Russian campaign cut short only act of severity on Napoleon's part, which followed Thy daily sacrifees, morning and evening, I find hea- indeed, that "all things work together for their good." men. Let them be your own, made up of truths these splendid projects, and awakened the Emperor the Pope's retraction, was the removal from Fontain- venly mirth, masic, if not so loud, yet no less sweet They may have the comfort of understanding all the learned on your knees, from your Bible, in self-examito the necessity of immediately, and at all hazards, bleau of Cardinal Pietro, who was seized early in and delicate: twelve Levites every day singing a divine promises of God's protection, in their natural, full, nation, amongst your people. And to make them depriving his enemies of the powerful subject of in- April, and conducted to Auxonne, where he remain- ditty over Thy sacrifice, psalteries not fewer than two and perfect sense, not spoiled by that philosophy such as this, spare no pains or trouble. Beware of vective which arose from his contention with, and ed in detention till the fall of Napoleon. At first, nor more than six, pipes not fewer than two nor more which is "vain deceit." The Lord is "truly their giving to God and souls the parings of your time, the open imprisonment of the head of the Church.— the Emperor was inclined to measures of rigour when than twelve, trumpets two at the least, and but one shepherd," "not leaving them to chance or fate, but ends of other employment. Beware of a pernicious Within a fortnight after his arrival at Paris, he com- he heard of the retraction, and he said in the council cymbal, so proportioned by the master of the quire as watching ever them himself;" and "therefore can facility. However poor or ignorant your people are,

peared suddenly at Fontainbleau with the Empress France itself against such final rupture with the good pleasure of God." So also Ephræmius Syrus, overlooked by him. The good man's prayer is among will be full and orderly, and this is to be strong.

when he chose to exert it, in a higher degree than Napoleon, or was more capable of dazzling the minds of his hearers by the charms of a seductive and entrancing discourse; and if these powers had acquired the mastery, at Tilsit, of a young and able Czar in the plentitude of his power; it is not surprising that they proved more than a match at Footain beautiful to the community of the proved more than a match at Footain beautiful to the dispute with the period. Except in a few old women and departed from the restation of public worship and instruction during the Revolution, and the Holy Ghost, and been your flock with you songs." So hat of Augsburgh: "We celebrate mass wo completely obliterated by the cessation of public with songs, and sheigh of hymns and noty songs." So hat of Augsburgh: "We celebrate mass wo completely obliterated by the cessation of public worship and instruction during the Revolution, and the Holy Ghost, and the Holy Ghost, and the Holy Ghost, and the Holy Ghost, and the Holy Ghost a pontiff, whose intellectual faculties had been weakened vout Ecclesiastics, indifference in regard to religion that in his day "it was usual to sing psalms whilst the and weak and contemptible as he seems, he can draw by a long captivity and protracted misfortunes. No violence was either required or employed;\* the Pope was general among all classes, at least in the urban and influential population. The Churches, little fre-

BELIEF OF THINGS ABOVE REASON.

(By Archbishop Synge.) The Emperor testified, as well as he might, the lost extraordinary satisfaction at the conclusion of his concordat, which not only tacitly ceded to him. A man may have most sufficient and cogent armost extraordinary satisfaction at the conclusion of basis of self-government, by weakening the strength pealed from the chapel of the convent. Did it not this concordat, which not only tacitly ceded to him of the moral restraints which can alone supply the awaken and xalt religious affections? Did it not excite the strength of the Scriptures, on the important subjects to which the this concordat, which not only tacitly ceded to him the whole ecclesiastical states in Italy, by stipulating the straints which can alone supply the awaken and exalt religious affections? Did it not excite the whole ecclesiastical states in Italy, by stipulating the straints which can alone supply the which once I had with a blind man; to whom, when the whole ecclesiastical states in Italy, by stipulating nothing for their restitution, but in effect decided in favour of the civil power in France, the long-disputed question as to the ecclessastical veto on the appointment of bishops by the temporal authority. Next ment of bishops by the temporal authority. Next morning, decorations, presents, and orders were prowell understand it." I might defend my opinion by ception of light or colours, of which I suppose he had a host of bishops and dignitaries of our Catholic often heard mention to be made in common discourse? the Nicene first drawn up in the Council at Nicea, in My purpose has been to call your attention to the Church. I shall quote that of Bishop Reynolds, and To which he answered me, that he had often endea- Bithynia, A. D. 325, further added to in the year 381 In bringing the Pope so near to the French capital, churches of France; all the restriction upon the pas- false state in which Church music now is, a quire song leave this subject for reflection. Dr. Barlow, in his woured it with the greatest application of his mind and completed in 447. toral freedom of the Pope removed; mass allowed to in place of a corporation song, a boys and girls' song be freely celebrated in the palace of Fontainbleau; a in place of a congregational one. I have shown you writes "The Bishop of London (Dr. Revnolds) moved by he had made it his business to ask all the palace of a congregational one. I have shown you writes "The Bishop of London (Dr. Revnolds) moved by he had made it his business to ask all the palace of a congregational one. ted of being of an independent temper, or hostile to the data of the palace of fontainbleau; a in place of a congregational one. I have shown you the imperial interests, from approach to his person, bedy of cardinals soon joined his holiness from their that there might be a praying ministry;" some thought the responsarial use of the great congresional one. I have shown you the he had made it his business to ask all the questions writer previous to the end of the fourth. It is true, the several Articles of this Creed are mentioned separately Napoleon was not actuated merely by the spirit of oppression, or jealousy of a rival, and inflexible authorized as one of the fundamental laws of the stole; and were content to walk in the churchyard till serport loaded the Pope and all the members of the stole; and incidentally by the earliest Fathers, and might be concerned to no purpose; for that he was still altogether as ignorant of the nature of light and colours, and as unsubstituted and were content to walk in the churchyard till serport loaded the Pope and all the members of the stole; and incidentally by the earliest Fathers, and might be collected out of their writings; so they might out of the stole; and were content to walk in the churchyard till serport loaded the Pope and all the members of the stole; and incidentally by the earliest Fathers, and might be collected out of their writings; so they might out of the stole; and were content to walk in the churchyard till serport loaded the Pope and all the members of the stole; and incidentally by the earliest Fathers, and might be and incidentally by the earliest Fathers, and might be and incidentally by the earliest Fathers, and might be and incidentally by the earliest Fathers, and might be and incidentally by the earliest Fathers, and might be and incidentally by the earliest Fathers, and incidentally by the only duty was speaking out of a pulpit and incidentally by the earliest Fathers, and incidentally by the earliest pression, or jealousy of a rival, and inflexible authority; he had great views, which were well matured, on the subject of the Holy See—its more intimate connexion with the French Government—the influence which he might acquire over its members, and the will assume; and in the exuberance of his attifaction, which he might acquire over its members, and the was a long time before he would or which he might acquire over its members, and the was a long time before he would or which he was a long time to fame any conception of them, as if he had devotion. I have endeavoured to demonstrate that the service. His Majesty (James the First) liked the never before heard the names of them any conception of them, as if he had devotion. I have endeavoured to demonstrate that the was not sufficient to constitute it as the first of his court, with the gives and the effusion of Divine and the effusio more extended base on which, by such means, he even give orders for the liberation of his indomitable world, and thus essentially a people's song—that our priests are the cewhich he might acquire over its members, and in the extractance of his additional and thus essentially a people's song—that our priests are the cewhich he wanted. For, says he, I was sensible of no
they were not drawn up for several ages, till with the more extended base on which, by such means, he might establish his own power. He not only had no might establish his own power. He not only had no lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church, when it emerged from its lebrants of our Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Catholic Church song. The Bishop of Rochester and Cath belinish and imperfection, continued its responsorial state of due subjection to constituted authority; on the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the form the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the Roman memperor, he was aration to hope of the Church was ball dated to those of the Church was ball then she said sum there is the same as in the subjection of the sum of the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the contrary, he was rather desirous to extend in the Roman memperor, he was aration to found his own that if did and talked to me they did it olongly to place dunder his influence and control. A subtility of the curve was the same and the contrary and that the whole weight of the contrary the was rather desirous to extend in the result of the shop of Union that the whole weight of the contrary that of Church was ball in the resing particular, and that the whole weight of the contrary that the shape of Church was ball in the resing particular, and that the whole weight of the contrary that the shape the Boman emperor, he was anxious to found his own authority; not merely on temporal power but religious influences; to adorn his brows not only with the diadent of the conqueror, but the tiara of the pontiff; and as the forms of the Clurch prevented the actual union of both offices in his own person, he concived that the next best system would be to have the Pope regented of the set system would be irrevocably subjected so situated, that he should be irrevocably subjected at the next best system would be irrevocably subjected as a situated. Navolem was affected by his haggard and the control of the Clurch prevented the actual the next best system would be irrevocably subjected as a situated. Navolem was a strongly affected by his haggard and the control of the that the next best system would be to have the rope of so situated, that he should be irreviceably subjected to his control. Napoleon says, "he wished to estation is distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told by all distance, which they call sight: And I am told possessor the pops, and the proposition is distance, which they call sight: And I am told distance, which they call sight: And I am told wistances of the suprensessor of a the river, he was through his policy. They said, "It is his mode of carrying on war; not daring to assault it in front, he has turned the Church as he turned the Church as he turned the Church as he turned the Church, and took a lively interest in all through the condition of the congression of t quiescence to the weakness of the flesh. Such a let-For this end, he relied entirely on the judgment of ter was in secret proposed by the aged Pontiff, in the learned with minds, mansions for all lovely forms—
it will evidently follow, without any farther proof, that Jesus to them again, Peace be unto you; as my Father terms spited to the selement of the resurrection—

The Lord (says the grate) and with memories, the dwelling please of all proofs the resurrection—

The Lord (says the grate) and with memories, the dwelling please of all proofs the resurrection—

The Lord (says the grate) and with memories, the dwelling please of all proofs the resurrection—

The Lord (says the grate) and with memories the dwelling please of all proofs the resurrection—

The Lord (says the grate) and with memories the dwelling please of all proofs the resurrection—

The Lord (says the grate) and with memories the dwelling please of all proofs the grate and with memories the dwelling please of all proofs the grate and with memories the dwelling please of all proofs the grate and with memories the dwelling please of all proofs the grate and with memories the dwelling please of all proofs the grate and with memories the dwelling please of all proofs the grate and with memories the grate and grate and grateful an For this end, he relied entirely on the judgment of the Bishop of Nantes; whenever that learned prelate the Bishop of Nantes; whenever that learned prelate said, "That attacks the Catholics and the Church," And (says Goerres) the he paused in his career. He felt assured of ultimate he paused in his career. He felt assured for unit of the care of our third he had a lectured into it. The Lord (says the grate he well as lectured into it. The Lord (says the grate his weakness, or palliate this man had very good and unquestionable grounds and harmonies."

It will evidently tonow, without any lattice to the solemnity tonow, without any lattice to the solemnity tonow, without any lattice thems and with memories, the dwelling-places of all sweet terms suited to the solemnity tonow, without any lattice terms suited to the solemnity tonow, without any lattice terms suited to th

> THE SINNER'S BLINDNESS. (From " Clavis Mystica" by Dr. Daniel Featley.)

But after the intemperate person hath taken his bonds of the Great Nation; and that which the chief the Church, when he was so soon to have Europe on awakens them to sing, and, gathering the servants of speaks as if he had newly come from the quire of St. fill of sinful pleasure, he is at leisure to bethink himof the Church had over the faithful in England, Irehis hands on the Rhine. Feigning, therefore, to disGod into angelical troops, turns earth into heaven,
Asaph, when he requireth us to praise God in psalms, self what he hath done. Reason in the natural man, of the Church had over the faithful in England, Ireland, Russia, Prussia, Cambria, Hungary and Bohemia, and not without reason on his side, as if the matter were irrevocably concluded. On the very day after authority would have given him, that he would have everything in his power to extend the Romish done everything in his power to extend the Romish and so the Bhine. Feigning, therefore, to displant, and spiritual songs." "I call to mind (writes and not without reason on his side, as if the matter were irrevocably concluded. On the very day after the had received the Pope's letter, he published the had so the Emperor of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power of the keys is to be found in some power that the ashes; and by the light thereof he seeth what manner of guests he hath entertained, and how they have soiled and slubbered his inward rooms, and made them most filthy and loathsome. The eagle, before he setteth upon the Hart, rolleth himself in the foreign missions, and to increase the found in some power to extend the Romish and makes angels and men concord together in sing.

How the hath done. Reason in the natural man, hymns, and spiritual songs." "I call to mind (writes and not without reason on his side, as if the matter were irrevocably everies, the solution therefore of the were irrevocable within him, which lay hid under the ashes; and by the light thereof he seeth what manner of guests he hath en propagandism, the foreign missions, and to increase before he setteth upon the Hart, rolleth himself in the through the illumination of the Holy Spirit, that was so the power of the clergy. Already he had established confined to the ecclesiastical tribunals, as well as of sand, and then flyeth at the stag's head, and by flut-fully given them; what that power was will be stated there is a remanent felicity in the very memory of these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another these spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights, which we there enjoyed as another the spiritual delights are the spiritual delights. tepast of heaven, and consignations to an immortality of joys." Hear also the testimony of Dean Comter to that music "which will mind us of the harmony of spirit in the Gospel, which led the possessed man inthe celestial quire:" "It will calm our souls, and gently raise our affections, putting us in a fit posture eagle filleth his wings, are earthly desires and sensual all truth, they could neither be deceived nor pronounce an unjust sentence; when they condemned, it would only

ing, the priests sounding the trumpets, together with cymbals, harps, psalteries, making up one sound in confused in multiplicity exceeding number, and unweaconfused in the Lord. Methinks I hear ried through eternity!

Satan, that they may learn not to blaspheme." Neither capacities; choose a subject, not to show yourself off, but to benefit them; and then speak straight to them; punishment in this world, with the view of working punishment in this world, with the view of working punishment in this world, with the view of working punishment in this world.

. you may be assured that they will feel the difference holiness on the beginning of the year; Cardinal Doria off the heads of some of those priests at Fontainbleau, I do not find where Thou hast forbidden them—Thou was dispatched from Fontainb' at to return the com- I shall never settle the affair;" and councillors were art still and ever the same, and requiredst and de- manner of virtue and piety, that we may be fit objects well arranged, and those which are put carelessly and pliment. This led to resew women's of God's care and providence, so particularly for devo- ill together. Think your subject thoroughly over; the renewal of the nege to saw the geen the two courts. break altogether with the See of Rome, and declare So also George Herbert, who called his services in tion; when we can reflect, that every petition of a settle, if possible, on Sunday evening the next Sungood man is heard and regarded by him who holds day's subject. Meditate on it as you walk about the reins of nature in his hand! When God, from your parish; pray for power to enforce it; and as you his throne of celestial glory, issues out that uncon- read God's word, and go about your parish, light will So also St. Augustine: "To sing with understanding trollable command to which all events are subject, break out on it, illustrations occur, applications sugpersonal presence of the Emperor desirable, he ap- It was from no apprehension of any revulsion in is granted not to a bird but to a man, through the calm your desires, humble, pious Christians, are not gest themselves; and when you write or speak, you Marie Louise, and immediately hastened to the aparts Church, that Napoleon, on this important occasion, who was vont when he heard any delightful tune to the reasons by which the Omnipotent is moved in the every sermon be one subject, well divided and those roughly worked out; and let all tend to this highest together that there had been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it was by a well have been any difference between the ecclesiastics at Fontainbleau; it w touching on matters of business, spent the remainder reign nations, especially Spain, Italy, and the south- song. The Confession of Bohemia says, "The faith- poorest person in the world, that leads but a good life! blessed God has taught us of himself; beware of alof the evening in the most agreeable and varied conversation. No man possessed the art of fascination, In Prance, religious impressions of all sorts had been ing, with darkness, and singing of hymns and holy only among weak men, like themselves; and not sel- our own fallen tempted state, but rise up to God and

#### Communication.

DR. PUSEY'S SERMON BEFORE THE UNIVER-SITY OF OXFORD.—No. IV.

I will now examine what is said in the Sermon as to the Creeds, which rest on Holy Scripture, teaching us meanings of the Divine Word, which but for them we should never have received." There appears a little contradiction in the terms, for if the Creeds rest upon

unrestricted authority intrusted to him, and afterwards to the other Apostles. If by "the keys of the kingdom of heaven" was meant eternal forgiveness of sins and admission to the kingdom of heaven, it is as absolute a power of forgiving as the most blinded papist could claim for St. Peter or the Pope since. As Dr. Pusey observes, it may well exceed our belief that so great a power was ever intrusted to man; it may well be doubted, and I do venture so to doubt, whether man ever had it; for we find even the Apostle himself referring Simon Magus to God for forgiveness, Acts viii. The solution therefore of this power of the keys is to be found in some power that the Apostles exercised in virtue of their commission.

als of the departments of Rome and Trayment, who had incurred evil penalties by refusing to take the had incurred evil penalties by refusing to take the had incurred evil penalties by refusing to take the had incurred evil penalties by refusing to take the had incurred evil penalties by refusing to take the had incurred evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the decident with the had and the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the had and the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the had and the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the had and the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the had and the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the had and the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the had and the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the had and the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the sevent the penalties by refusing to take the had an evil penalties by refusing to take the decident with the work of the terms and the penalties by refusing to take the decident with the work of the terms and the penalties by refusing the them the penalties by refusing the them th praising and thanking the Lord. Methinks I hear and am ravished in some of Thy solemn days, a hundred and twenty priests sounding with trumpets, Thy Levites in greater number singing aloud with the mixture of their musical instruments, so that not the Temple only but the heaven rings again, and even in

As the passage from John xx. approaches at first sight give the tenth of all that God should give him. No one, therefore, is exempted who even earns a shilling; and for the poor;—for all the expenses of worship." trine that he builds upon it. The parallelism attempted to be established is this,—as the Father sent Christ with power to forgive sin, so Christ sent his Apostles, and their successors in the ministry with a like power. One objection to this is, that it was not by a delegated authority that Christ forgave sin, but by his own: the power of forgiving sin could not be predicated of Christ in virtue of his mission from the Father. He did not possass this power through his being sent; so that the eternal forgiveness of sins does not appear to have been contemplated in this commission; the words may with more propriety be adjudged to have been spoken of things pertaining to His and their human nature; it was only "as touching his marked" that Christ resistant the state of the stat

His and their human nature; it was only "as touching his manhood" that Christ was inferior to the Father, and only with respect to that could he be said to be sent.

In all then that was necessary for the establishing his religion, we find the Apostles were endowed with powers similar to Christ's. Did he read the heart, and know what was in man? So did there are in Peter's detection to the father and the manner of the property of the sent of the property of what was in man? So did they, as in Peter's detection of the fraud of Ananias and Sapphira. Did he cause the lame to walk?—So did they;—witness the words of Peter to the cripple at the beautiful gate of the temple, than which, perhaps, few more sublime passages are extant in the whole range of literature,—at least none ever struck me more forcibly:—"Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I unto thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk." Did Christ breathe on them and say, Receive ye the Holy Ghost? So when "Paul had laid his hands on" certain disciples at Ephesus, "the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spoke with tongues and prophesied."—Acts xix. It is recorded of Christ that those who sought occasion against him were not able to answer him a word, "neither durst any man from that day forth ask him any more questions."—Matt. xxii. So he gave them "a tongue which all their adversaries were not able to gainsay or resist.' In such points we may recognize the similarity of power and miraculous endowments which it is conceived is meant by the words "as my Father hath sent me, even

The next objection that arises against the power of eternal forgiveness of sin being conveyed in these words, is this:—Pardon of sin by Jesus Christ was not merely a conveyance of pardon, it was his own act, in virtue of his Godhead,—absolute—full—certain—the forgiveness of God. If forgiveness of sin was at all included in the commission, it must, according to its terms, be plenary and judicial, such as was Christ's. In this extent the Romanist takes it; and if claimed at all from these words, it must be according to the words. Those, however, against whom we argue, are not yet ready to go this length; they therefore modify the sense, and make some abatement of the power conferred on the Aportles at abatement of the power conferred on the Apostles,—at least before it reaches us,—saying that it is not quite equal to Christ's. But this abatement they have no right to do; if they build their claim upon this passage, let them take it in the full force of the commission, if it does mean divine forgiveness of sins. If they are at liberty to modify and depart from the literal force of the expressions, so are we; and in judging to what degree or how far they are to be modified, we must be guided by the analogy of Scripture and reason. But in this sentence tence, as already shewn, there appears no necessity to depart from the first sense of the words, as establishing a correspondence and resemblance in the mission of the Apostles with that of their Master, in the continuation of the powers requisite for their work.

Dr. Pusey says—"But our Lord premised his commis

sion with these brief words, conveying at once its extent and the rule and guidance of it,—as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you." But the words are too brief to convey all that: they indicate a general resemblance, but not a specific identity. Their mission was not one and the search of the convey in convey all that they indicate a general resemblance, but not a specific identity. Their mission was not one and the same in every particular, for they never said Thy sins are forgiven thee; and he gave them the gift of a miracle, that of tongues, which He never performed himself. "The very words," he continues "were beforehand a comfort to the penitent,"—not with reference to absolution. Can there be no comfort to the repentant sinner but the Cornel but the company absolution? by the Gospel but through absolution? Does not the written Word of Scripture declare the comforting assurance of forgiveness as authoritatively as any Romish

Here, as said St. Cyril, was set forth the office of the apostolate, to call sinners to repentance, to heal the sick in body or in spirit, to bind up the broken-hearted." sick in body or in spirit, to bind up the broken-hearted. If St. Cyril meant that these few words,—as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you,—sets forth their office, it is a very meagre setting forth indeed. They in fact only give the apostleship, the sending; their office is much more set forth in other places, and can only be surely gathered from the records of what they actually give a little is here expressed of their office, that they

or semi-Romish priest?

"And then He said, Whosesoever sins ye remit, they to forgive sins against God, they gave that power to the

-αφεωνται." The use of the word αφιημι here does not prove a designed selection of the word by Christ for the purpose of marking the identity of their power with his own. It was the word generally used by him, it is true; but there are, I think, but two words expressing forgiveness used in the Greek Testament, αφιημι and απολυω the latter rarely, the former more frequently; followed by an accusative case it signifies also allow, permit, suffer, so that no peculiar sacred force attaches to  $\alpha\phi;\eta\mu;$  and Christ used απολυω also both of human and divine for-

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1846.

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Sunday after Trinity; St.
Peter's Day.
Darby Ryan, the White-boy.
Practical Preaching.

the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, at Kingston, on Wednesday the 8th July next.

entitled "The Best Means of Supporting the Clergy, subservient to the will and caprice of the richer por by a Canadian," and lately published in Edinburgh. tion of his flock at least, if he would maintain h The object of the writer is to shew, what admits of no living; and if he offend not the careless and ungodly question, that the allottment of the tenth of the pro- by a faithful and fearless promulgation of moral dut duce of the land for the support of the Church of and religious obligation, he may lose the countenance God, is the ancient, legitimate, and divinely appointed and support of those many self-constituted supervisor method of effecting that great and holy purpose. - of our ecclesiastical economy by daring to contradic And independent of this direct end of the establish- their views of doctrine or their opinions of the order ment of tithes, it is successfully argued that an ac- and ceremonials of the Church. And with this con knowledgment is thus distinctly and forcibly made of strained observance of the rich, there is too apt to be the Divine sovereignty,—that God is, as it were, the induced a corresponding neglect of the humble and "Universal Landlord, claiming as his reserved portion | the poor. But this is not the worst: it presupposer one full tenth of all the earnings of all the inhabitants in its foundation and working, the monstrous idea that of the whole earth." It is a tribute, indicated origi- a man will preach more vigorously and exert himsel nally by Himself, from man the creature and dependent, to God the Creator, Sovereign, and Master,—a if he does not exert himself,—not from a principle of testimony of fealty, an evidence of homage, which conscience, or a sense of solemn duty to God, but t must be declared in acts of the life as well as rendered please and give satisfaction to the people amongs by acknowledgments of the lips.

an institution exclusively Jewish, having place and his contemplations fixed upon a cause of action fr an institution exclusively sewish, having place and authority only under the Law, the writer before us beyond all sublunary reasons or impulses, and con adduces the well-known case of Melchizedec, who re- science may with him be the directing principle; but ceived tithes from Abraham; shewing, however incidentally, that this custom was one that was settled pressure from beneath,—the never-ending interference and understood, and that, as in almost every other from the world around,—will soil the pureness of instance, the law only ratified and confirmed what had those high appeals, and bring them down to a lower been established from the beginning. The following object and a baser standard. passage is striking and pertinent:-

"It appears from the above considerations, that God has decided for us in this matter,—that He, as Universal Landlord, has reserved one-tenth part of the clear earnings of all his people, which he has given for the support of His priesthood, and in as delication of the support to adopt and act uniformly support to a support to a support to adopt and act uniformly support to a suppor I and ord, has reserved one-tenth part of the clear carryings of all his people, which he has given for the support of His priesthood, and in so doing given it back as a most and excellent recommendation: of His priesthood, and in so doing given it back as a most gracious boon to the very people who bring it up. Two instances are given as embracing the two extremes of society, rich and poor. Abraham, the 'mighty prince' and man of wealth, gave 'tithes of all;' Jacob, the outcast in a manner, with nothing but his hands, vowed to

the passage from 50 lm Ax. approaches at his signs mearer to a forgiveness of sins, more stress is laid upon it by the preacher, and it will be necessary to examine it more in detail to ascertain whether it warrants the doctrine that he builds upon it. The parallelism attempted to have the feather seat (Christ will) as you us:—'Ye have robbed me, even this whole have robbed in the feather seat (Christ will).

That this may be an unpopular doctrine, is no argument against its Scriptural truth and soundness. The principle, thus settled by a Divine appointment, cannot be affected by human distastes or dislikes; nor can the abuse of it through the infirmities or wickedness of mortal agencies disparage the propriety and wisdom of the institution as it has come from the Creator and Ruler of the world. Some of the comwill be allayed, if not removed, by the following

"But tithes in Christendom ought never to have been "But tithes in Christendom ought never to have been enforced by the power of the State. The payment of them ought to have been left to the conscience of the people; and the only power to enforce them should have been the power of God on the conscience, enlightened by His Word. Compulsory payment, by diverting the mind from Him who ordained tithes to the human means of enforcement and collection,—from the law of God to acts of legislation and to tithe-gatherers,—has caused men to abhor the way of God, and forsake it as fast as possible." abhor the way of God, and forsake it as fast as possible

In citing this passage, we do not profess entire currence in the views it enunciates. We are aware of no moral objection to such an union and harmony between the Church and the State, as not to make the alliance of the latter with the former subservient to God's glory and the extension of his kingdom upon earth: there is no necessary antagonism between the two, for the more stringent power which the State is idered to wield, would, under the circumstances such an alliance, be supposed to be directed by prisman hands and controlled by a Christian influence; and we must regard it as an imperfect condition of national society, and one which evidences that religion has not yet had its "perfect work" upon the national mind and character, if the Church's views and organization for the maintenance of the Divine ur be not sanctioned and supported by the State.

That the remarks just quoted are not meant to ntenance the popular impressions of the "Voluntary Principle," the following passage will shew:-

Neither is tithe unconstrained by human law,-the duntary principle. It is true, that in one sense tithe ast be voluntary, which is true in the same sense and degree of every act of obedience; for that is not obedience which is not freely rendered, and rendered, too, as ence which is not freely rendered, and rendered, too, as the only true and proper answer to a definite law enacted by a superior. A thousand acts of Parliament could give no additional sanction in the conscience of a faithful man to any law of God; neither could they operate to make him hate a plain command of the Divine Lawgiver. But all men have not this faith. The voluntary principle places it just at the option of a man to do or not as he pleases. He knows of no law threatening vengeance if he does not, and feels responsible to none but himself for doing or not doing. Conscience is out of the question; for no man can have a conscience who recognizes no sudoing or not doing. Conscience is out of the question; for no man can have a conscience who recognizes no superior. 'Where no law is, there is no transgression; and a man is incapable of a conscience where he feels no responsibility or ground of it to another. In exact logic, the Voluntary principle will justify a man in withholding all support from the ministers of religion.

"The tithe system makes the priest the stipendiary of God and in no sense the highlights."

God, and in no sense the hireling of the people. He is as independent of the people in one sense as God is; though endent on them in another, to wit, as to their industry, lity and integrity: and in this sense, God consents to

be dependent on them for his portion. be dependent on them for his portion.

"The Voluntary principle reduces the priest into the mere hireling of the multitude. He must please his masters or lack bread. They can strangle him with their purse-strings at any time. They know their power, and they will make him feel it. And as no man can serve two masters, the Voluntary system renders it impossible for a clergyman to be faithful to his Divine master without danger of losing his necessary support. It is a most perilous position for both priests and people, and ought carefully to be avoided by both. But it cannot be avoided, except by repudiating the Voluntary principle, and ed, except by repudiating the Voluntary principle, and submitting meekly to the way God has ordained for us."

The Author assumes in the main a sound argument; he intends to convey, -of the distinction between the for South Northumberland, -at the River Trent, was voluntary payment of tithes. In England and other this has, without doubt, been the work of an incencountries where tithes are paid, they are recognized as diary,—a following up of several similar acts of injury are remitted unto them; and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained. Understanding the words in their plain meaning of a power lodged in the Church to forgive sins in His name, the very words expressed the fulness of the pardon." Grant that the words may mean a power of the pardon." Grant that the words may mean a power land, is as clear and legal and undoubted as that of any other landlord; and there, when the payment of any other landlord; and there, when the payment of Apostles,—whosesoever sins ye remit; and it must be proved, not assumed, that that power was continued to their successors. Also, the text contains no such qualifying expression as "in His name," which Dr. Pusey is obliged to add to lower the judicial character of the pardon; so that what he gives as the "plain meaning" of the words contains one non-sequitar and one addition,—a very unsafe way of interpreting Scripture.

"The same word was used by which He himself for gave,—Whosesoever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven unto them—αφεωνται,—was the blessed echo of his own words, Son, be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven thee—αφεωνται." The use of the word αφημμ here does not measurably less of objection in its features and oracle measurably less of objection in its features and oracle. measurably less of objection in its features and practical working.

The writer of this pamphlet assails all State endowments also; but if, as Dr. Chalmers has so well explained, we must, in religious matters, create the appetite for the truths and lessons of the Gospel by antecedently proclaiming its hopes and requirements, we should, as a general rule, be without the means of doing so if we are to rely upon no extraneous resources, but to depend upon what after all is the will of the people to be instructed. If this will were always rightly and purely guided; if it were beyond the influence of contamination from worldly bias; if it were uniformly sincere and single in its direction and application, there would be little to fear. But the history of the world and the history of Christianity reminds us, with a painful force, of the baneful and blighting interposition of earthly and selfish influences in the professed discharge of this duty; and if the infirmity and the sinfulness of men will, in this case, always be exerted in a manner adverse to sound Christian principle, we must not refuse means and adjuncts, -how-The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, has ever, in some respects, objectionable,—which go to given notice of his intention to hold a Visitation of counteract that frailty, and mitigate its practical evils.

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Chapel We agree with the able writer of this pamphlet tha

the direct Voluntary Principle imposes the worst spe cies of slavery, as respects God's minister and ambai A correspondent has transmitted to us a pamphlet, sador, that possibly could be exercised. It makes him whom he is placed,—he must be curtailed in his in To shew that the establishment of tithes was not come, or perhaps must starve. Such an one may hav

> We should be glad indeed if, without respect persons,—if without a prejudiced or a partial view to

WILLMER AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES is a newspaper, the name of which will be familiar to many of our readers. We understand that the journal in question is dealing very unfaithfully with its Canadian readers. The conductors of the press, in several cases, find it convenient to take the paper, because it furnishes them with an early edition and a summary compilation of the news by each arrival. We perceive that many just complaints have been provoked by its undisguised and, of late, increasing republicanis n-place objections against this view of the subject Although published in one of the cities of England, it does not refrain from manifesting openly the spirit and language of pure democracy. At the close of some irreverent and indecent remarks upon the late auspicious addition to the Royal Family by the birth of a Princess, the following paragraph is introduced. It will serve for an admirable specimen of combined ignorance and radicalism. It is bad enough, in a monarchical country, to meet with a print which makes no secret of its republican taste, even when his is expressed in a manly and consistent manner but it is worse to disseminate such news in an insidious way, and to effect one thing under the pretence of ng another. This is precisely the positon of the European Times: it professes to set forth aquiet and sober statement of the transactions of the (ay, whilst it evinces extreme party-spirit and a factious asperity. Such a mode of recomi nending democracy peculiarly deserves exposure :---"The stolidity of the Puritans was exchanged for the

recklessness of the Roundboads, and the abject love of loyarty in which the latter Indulged, produced by circumstances appertaining to a period, is, to the discredit of the age, be it said, continued to the present time. The Montreal Courier administers the following

well-merited rebuke :-"And these gentlemen wind up their historical remi

And these gentlemen wind up their historical reminiscences by remarking, that at the succession of Charles the Second the stofidity of the Puritans was exchanged for the recklessness of the Roundheads, and that the abject love of loyalty which the latter indulged, is, to the discredit of the age, continued to the present day. This is exceedingly rich, the idea of a couple of ignorant Vankenising science are remarked. Yankeeising scissorsmen gravely commenting upon the vices, follies, and want of brains of the Kings of England; and oh! lame and impotent conclusion, wirding up by finding fault with the excessive loyalty of the Roundheads Puritans: we have heard the Roundheads accused of many faults and prejudices, but it is the first time we ever heard the crime of loyalty alleged against them.

"Perhaps these censors of the Sovereigns and the people of England are not aware that Puritan and Roundhead are just as much support the source of the sovereigns."

lead are just as much synonymous terms as Royalist

and Cavalier.
"To conclude, if Messrs. Willmer & Snith desire to keep their Canadian subscribers, they will have to put a stop to the exhibition of their political opinions, and their extraordinary historical knowledge: when we wish to be enlightened by these, we will let them knov; until then, they may keep their wisdom to themselves. Our appeal is to their pockets, and if they do not confine themselves to the legitimate object of their publication, they will find it a very touching one."

Amongst our late English Ecclesiastical Intelligence our readers will have observed many munificent donations from private individuals. In those accounts were included an offering, from a brother and sister, of £10,000 towards a Bishopric and College in China; and we learn by our last arrivals, that a single individual has given £23,000 towards founding two new Bishoprics, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and the other in Australia. These are gratifying signs of an improved religious feeling; and they are, as we have often taken occasion to state, a legitimate result of a right estimation of our privileges as Christian Church-

did: so little is here expressed of their office, that they themselves evidently did not comprehend its nature, its duties and extent, till after they had been endued with he intends to convey,—of the distinction between the "Voluntary Principle" properly so termed, and the lately consumed by fire. It is distressing to hear that We regret much to learn that the dwelling-house took place about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the inmates with difficulty escaped with their lives, -Mr. Meyers being severely burnt in the effort to extricate

> Deeds of such atrocious wickedness are becoming unhappily too common; and the Executive, we trust, will speedily adopt some stringent measures by which their recurrence may be prevented.

We beg to call attention to the following notice:-"PUBLIC LECTURES.

"I. A Lecture on the connection of Religion and "II. A Lecture on the progress of civilization, and the effects of a very advanced state of the Nechanic and Manufacturing Arts, on individul and national character, and the capacity of a people for free institutions.

"The above Lectures will be delivered by Ir. How, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week June, 25th and 26th, at 8 o'clock, in the Assembly Room of the GLOBE HOTEL, Cobourg, with open doors, The citizens generally, are invited to attend."

From the recommendations which Mr Howe presents, we cannot doubt that the Lectureshe proposes to deliver will prove a great attraction. For our own part, we gladly welcome recreations of an intellectual character like these, and calculated, as they are, to foster those religious impressions which coistitute the solace and the solid blessing of life.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

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of	Dunn and Cavnga 1 15 3		
er	St. John's Church, Town Line Dunn and Cayuga	5	4
-	1 of Burwell, per Rev. T. B. Read	77	6
of	Church at St. Thomas£2 5 0		24
70.75	Do. Port Stanley 2 0 0		

ington Square and Nelson, per Church-

34 Collections...... £141 17

T. W. BIRCHALL,

St. George's Church, St. Catharines, do.

R. F. Grout ...

June 24, 1846.

St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, per Rev. G.

1 10 0

The Treasurer has received from

Sarah McDonnell £0 5 0 For a Resident Missionary John Do. 0 5 0 at Marysburgh, or Traat Marysburgh, or Tra-velling Missionary in Charles A. Do. 0 5 0 Henrietta Do. 0 5 0 Catharine A. Do. 0 5 0 Charles A. the Prince Edward Dis-Also, from Alexander McDonell, Esq., I share in the

The Treasurer has also received, through the Rev. Wm. Leeming, a donation of £11 10 0 from Col. Estcourt and Family, of Drummondville to the Widows and Or-

THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

DISTRICT BRANCHES. Brock District.-This Branch is in a flourishing state. and having not as yet appropriated any portion of its funds to the maintenance of a Travelling Missionary, has in accordance with the Constitution remitted the whole of its liberal contributions to the parent Society with the exception of £5, granted for a Sunday School Library,

(Concluded from our last.

and £10 advanced to the Beachville congregation to-wards the completion of the Church.

The Committee look forward, with confident hope, to the time when the funds of this Branch will have so far

the time when the funds of this Branch will have so far increased, as to enable them to employ a missionary, in the destitute parts of the District.

Talbot District.—Nothing has been done by this District, except through the Special Collections, towardsforwarding the general purposes of the Society. This has arisen from the inhabitants of this district having been much engaged in building Churches.

Home and Sincoe Parochial Associations.—It was slated in the last annual Report, that efforts were being nade to establish at least one Travelling Missionary in these

to establish at least one Travelling Missionary in hese districts. The Parochial Associations in the Simcoe District having contributed to the funds so liberally, that one half of the stinend of a Allestand (1500 sterling) could be paid from those funds, the Society itself granted, rought the general mission fund, the sum of £50 sterling per analyst towards the num towards the maintenance of the mission in the Sim-coe District. The Lord Bishop appointed the Rev. Geo. Bourne as Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District, in November last, in which place he has been most indefatigable in his very laborious duties, and so highly do the people in those hitherto neglected townships prize the ministrations of the Church, that they have contributed, considering their limited means, very bountifully towards the support of a second Travelling Missionary, to labour in the same district.

Mr. Bourne officiates, in the coarse of a month containing four Sundays, thirteen times, and attends three classes, held for imparting instruction in Scripture, in the townships of Medonte, Oro, Essa, Innisfil, Mono, Mulmur and Adjala, besides regularly visiting Tosorontio, and, in every month which contains five Sundays, he visits the distant township of St. Vincents. The Mission-Bry expresses a confident have these distants the results. ary expresses a confident hope that, during the year, Churches will be built in Medonte and Innisfil, and that the Church which has been began in Mulmur will be

completed.

There has been no Travelling Missionary as yet appointed in the Home District. This has arisen not from any want of means, but from it being impossible to procure a Clergyman; perhaps there is no district in the Diocese which more needs an increase in the number of Clergymen than this, when the rapid increase of its population is taken into account, and the Society trusts that this most desirable object will be accomplished during the present

Reports have been received from the city of Toronto, Reports have been received from the city of Toronto, Etobicoke, York Mills, Streetsville, Thornhill, Markham, Vaughan, Scarboro', Georgina, Brock, Whitby, Sydenham, Lloydtown and Chingnacousy, in the Home District, and from Barrie and Shanty Bay, Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, Orillia and Penetanguishene, in the Simcoe District, from some of which considerable subscriptions have been forwarded to the Parent Society, and, on the whole, it would appear, that a more general spirit of exertion on would appear, that a more general spirit of exertion on behalf of the Church has manifested itself in these districts, and that more has been done than heretofore for e good cause.

The amount contributed by each Association will be en by reference to the abstract of Treasurer's accounts in the Appendix. Upon reviewing the labours of the past year, it will be

Upon reviewing the labours of the past year, it will be found, that a great deal has been done in furtherance of the Society's objects; that a proper spirit of religious enquiry, from which the happiest results may be expected, has been aroused in many places; and that an almost universal wish for the immediate emplyoment of Travelling Missionaries, and an increased readiness to contribute towards their support, has very generally evinced itself. Indeed the members of the Church appear to be awakened in some measure to the necessity of not only assisting the annual wants of the Society, but also of proassisting the annual wants of the Society, but also of pro- | way, tend to show its fitness or otherwise, may be brought forviding for the permanent endowment of the Church, in every Township within the Diocese. All nest exertion the Society gladly hails as an earnest of better things to the decides beforehand or by deputy. He is at Milan or St. come, and as affording a prospect of being enabled to re- Petersburgh, Madrid, or Vienna, but his mind and his tongue

nd fertile country, and dispersing the clouds of ignorance before the light of primitive truth. But much remains still to be done, and at the present moment we are, in a peculiar manner, called upon to use the most liberal and well combined exertions. It cannot reasonably be expected, that the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which, for nearly one hundred and fifty years, has so faithfully nurtured the Colonial Church, can always bear so large a part of the burden alone. At the present moment the Colonial dependencies of the Empire exceed forty in number, and though the income of the Venerable Society has increas-

It must be remembered likewise, that the income of the Venerable Society is derived, to a great extent, from persons who are not richer than the majority of the settlers in the respective Colonies. And in referring to the numerous instances of the generosity of fellow Christians in the Mother Country towards their less provided brethren in the Colonies is should be retrieved. in the Colonies, it should be mentioned that, during the past year the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has received the munificent sum of £5000 sterling from some charitable person, whose name is unknown, for the purpose of erect-

ing a Church in which all the sittings are to be free.

The donation came through the hands of the Lord Bishop of Ripon, who, in communicating the pleasing intelligence, added, that the donor directed that the Bishop of the Diocese should select the situation in which a Church, with entirely free accommodation, would be most useful. This Church is accordingly being built in the circ of Theorem 200. the city of Toronto, as being the place in which the poor are most numerous; and, from the elegance of the pro-prosed structure, will undoubtedly prove a great ornaprosed structure, will induductedly prove a great orna-ment to that part of the city. The patronage is vested in the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and his Successors; and it was also intimated, that the sacramental plate, and sur-plices would be provided by the same munificent indivisay this sudden conversion must tend to diminish the value I attach to the authority of the last vote of the House of Com-

The knowledge of these facts will surely stimulate ourselves to new exertions. A combination indeed of the humblest efforts will produce much. If, for example, but one shilling were upon the average paid by each member of the Church in the Diocese, the present income of the Society would be more than doubled; and thus a small act of self-denial, on the part of our people acting as a body, would put the Society in a position to establish numerous Parochial Schools, and to carry the ministration of the Johnson trequires them.

The members of this Society will naturally take an especial interest in the fact, that during the past year, the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick has been erected into a separate Bishoprick, and a permanent provision made for the see, by the joint exertions of the Mother Country and the Colonists. The Rev. Dr. Medley has been consecrated to this newly formed Diocese of Fredericton. This, with the see of Colombo, constitutes the twelfth Bishopric, established within the short period of eleven years.\* Thus, since the year 1835, the Discourse of the short period of the property of the pr Thus, since the year 1835, the Dioceses of the British Church, have increased from 54 to 66, † presided over by as many Bishops, and embracing a body of priests and deacons, spread over the Empire, amounting to upwards of 18,000.

The Society, has to deplore the loss of a very zealous member and officer of this Society, the Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay, whom Almighty God was pleased to remove after a short illness. This faithful servant of Christ was taken away in the midst of a career of much usefulness, and his loss is severely felt by the Church, and by those especially amongst whom he laboured with much zeal and singleness of heart. Two Vice Presidents of the Society, a short illness. This faithful servant of Christ was taken gleness of heart. Two Vice Presidents of the Society, Col. Mahlon Burwell and D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., have likewise been called away from this transitory world. The Society would in conclusion acknowledge the gene-

China.
† The Dioceses of the Church are 66 in number, 27 in England and Wales, 16 in Ireland, 6 in Scotland (about to be increased to 7); in the Colonies and dependencies 17: Besides which, there are Anglican Bishops both in Paris and Jerusalem, but without any teritorial jurisdiction, as being out of the limits of the British Empire.

rous assistance, which the two Venerable Societies at &c., would give a total expenditure of over £50,760,000. The

Brunswick.

From the account of the Society's labours, which has just been laid before its assembled members, it will have been seen, that considerable progress has been made in furthering the solemn and important objects, for which we are associated together. Let us trust, that we all, faithfully hearing in mind at whore gracine hearders. faithfully bearing in mind, at whose gracious hands althe increase is given, may have grace to persevere in the work, and not slack our hands, until the happy day come, if not to us, at least to some future generation, when every township of this widely extended Province, shall be in some due measure supplied with the salutary ministra-tions of Christ's Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK. ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday morning last an Ordina-tion was held by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese at St. John's Church in this City, when Mr. W. N. Boyer, and Mr. Joseph Bartholomew, were admitted to the order of Deacons. The Church was crowded, at least twelve hundred persons being present. Morning Prayers were read by the Rev. A. Stewart, after which, in consequence read by the Rev. A. Stewart, after which, in consequence of his Lordship being unwell, the Sermon was preached by the Rev. the Rector of the parish. The Ordination Service was then gone through, in a most solemn and impressive manner, by the Bishop; the Epistle was read by the Rector, who also presented the Candidates, and administered the Oath of the Queen's Supremacy. After the Ordination the Segmentary was administered to a large the Ordination, the Sacrament was administered to a large number of communicants by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rector, the Rev. A. Stewart, and the two candidates Dr. Gray also was present during the administration o

A collection was made on the occasion in aid of the Diocesan Church Society of this Province, which, together with another for the same object, taken up at Trinity Church in the evening, made up the sum of £41. 10s., and which would probably have amounted to £50. had all who were present because that a collection was to be made. The Sermon in the evening was preached by the Ray A. Stargert.

the Rev. A. Stewart. Both Mr. Boyer and Mr. Bartholomew are on the lists both Mr. Boyer and Mr. Bartholomew are on the lists of Catechists employed by the Colonial Church Society, whose Missionaries they now are. Mr. Bartholomew is appointed to the Churches of Hampton and Petersville, where he has been officiating some time as a Lay Reader. Mr. Boyer, who has been officiating as a Catechist at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, will for the present against Mr. Hamison at Portland. Charlotte Mr. Hamison at Portland. sent assist Mr. Harrison at Portland .- Chronicle (St. John,

## Arrival of the Caledonia.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Mail by this Steamer, which left Liverpool on the 4th instant, was received in Cobourg early on the morning of the 23rd. We make the following extracts from our English files and other sources:-

THE CORN LAWS AND THE LORDS. (From the John Bull, May 30.)

Yesterday morning, at a quarter to five o'clock, the House of Lords, after a debate of three nights, divided upon the second reading of the Corn Bill, and decided, by a majority of 47, in favour of the measure. The majority consisted of 138 Peers present, and 73 proxies; the minority of 120 Peers present,

This majority, like that of the House of Commons, was composed of accommodating Whigs and converted Conserva-tives. The former, at Lansdowne House, came to the "noble tives. The former, at Lansdowne House, came to the "noble resolution, of sacrificing their "individual opinions;" the latter adopted the equally noble resolution of performing the late Lord Castlereagh's celebrated exploit of "turning their backs upon themselves." It was a goodly exhibition, and full of edifying matter for those who have no blind confidence in the public honour of public men—no superstitious belief in the fabulous existence of principle among statesmen and politicians.

When we have the division list before us, we shall be enabled to judge of the constituent elements of the projection. when we have the division list before us, we shall be ena-bled to judge of the constituent elements of the majority; to ascertain the antiquity of the titles and the extent of the landed possessions of the Peers of whom it was composed. Peradven-ture, we shall then discover that the voices of the true aristocracy have been overborne by those who have coronets to support upon such slender means, that they could not afford to risk

alise, more systematically and vigorously, the various objects for which the act of Incorporation was granted.

Above all, we may be thankful, that the principles of the Church, in proportion as they become known and appreciated, are silently taking root throughout this wide and fortile country, and discountry and direct and some content of the results of the resu

There are various rumours as to what the Protectionist present, on the second reading, exceeded their own number, also present, by twelve. This is a sufficient working majority. We have said nothing respecting the speeches delivered du ring the three nights. They constituted a noble display of intellect and oratory, of lofty principles and chivalrous honour. The exceptions to this praise were but few; but the most conspicuous were the speeches of the Earl of RIPON, who moved the second reading of the Bill, and of the Earl of HADDINGTON. To mention the splendid oration of Lord Stanley is enough.

By this time the whole country has acknowledged its extraordinary power. Such a display of varied and consummate talent has rarely, if at all, been witnessed in Parliament during these years, yet it is manifestly unequal to the demands made upon it, and every Colonial Branch of the Church must expect to be thrown more, year by year, upon its own senate hung enraptured upon the glowing language of BURKE, and PITT, and SHERIDAN, and FOX. If wisdom, if truth, if honour, could have swayed the assembly to whom it was addressed, the Bill would have been thrown out. What a dig-

nified but cutting rebuke the Noble Lord pronounced upon the weathercock House of Commons, when he enumerated its successive decisions upon the question of abolishing the Corn I know there may be those who plead the authority of the House of Commons, I have a great respect for the authority of that House, of which I had the honour of being a member between 22 and 23 years. But where are we to collect the opinion of the House of Commons? (Hear, hear.) Are we to collect it from their collected votes? Then are we to take the votes of 1846, 1844, or 1842? (Loud cheers.) When I find in 1842 a similar measure rejected by a majority of 213—
(Hear, hear)—and again a similar measure the same year rejected by a majority of 105; and another measure rejected by a majority of 105; and another measure rejected by a majority of 256 in 1843, and again by a majority of 209 in 1844—when I find a motion for the repeal of the Corn-laws rejected by a majority of 132 in June 1845, and when I find that same measure of repeal of the Corn-laws not negatived by 132, but affirmed by a majority of 98—(Lond cheers)—by the same men in the same House—(Cheers)—I

The Duke of RICHMOND, the Duke of CLEVELAND, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Ashbur-TON, delivered admirable speeches, whether considered with reference to their arguments, their statistical details, their high, uncompromising principle or their stinging contampt of the apostates who, in both Houses, had supported the measure.—
We have no doubt Sir Robert Peet and Sir James Graham have read these debates—perhapas have listened to a portion of them: in either case, we do not envy them their feelings.— Their public conduct was courteously but fearlessly arraigned by men whose censures they would in vain affect to despise.—
The Earl of Dalhousie very frankly admitted that it was hard to listen to such censures and galling to bear them; but he philosophically resolved to utter no complaint, because he was aware this measure of the Government must have caused feelings of mortification, and "we ought not to be too sensi-tive to the manifestation of this mortification." How exceed-

mons. (Loud cheers.)

ingly considerate!

THE BUDGET .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his financial statement for the ensuing year, in a com-mittee of ways and means, the chief points of which were to mittee of ways and means, the chief points of which were to the following purport:—Last year an income of £49,760,000 had been anticipated; but the amount realised was over £52,250,000, independent of the money from China, a strong proof of the beneficial policy of reducing protective duties.—The only great source of income which had declined was that of the property and income tax; but even this declension was to be attributed to repayments made to parties who were entitled to such returns of money previously paid into the exchequer. He might take the receipts of the ensuing year at £52,000,000, and the expenditure at £49,400,000, in round numbers; leaving a surplus over £2,350,000. There were, however, certain additions to the establishments of the country, and more particularly in the naval department and the armament of our shipping, which would appropriate a considerable portion of this surplus. The charge for the debt last year was £28,200,000; this year it was only £28,100,000; but this advantage was counterbalanced by the increased charges on the £28,200,000; this year it was only £28,100,000; but this advantage was counterbalanced by the increased charges on the consolidated fund, arising from the advances requisite to be made for the promotion of public works in Ireland. There was an increase in the estimates for the navy, as compared with those of last year, of between five and six hundred thousand counds. In the ordnance estimates there was an increase of pounds. In the ordnance estimates there was an increase of about £400,000, which, with the additional charges in the miscellaneous estimates, would make a total charge of about £20,198,000. This, added to the charge for the public debt,

rous assistance, which the two Venerable Societies at home still continue to afford to this Diocese, and we cannot but rejoice in the continued prosperity of the Sister Diocesan Societies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

From the account of the Society's labours, which has just been laid before its assembled members, it will have hear seen that considerable progress has been made in firm and substantial basis, but which had, while reducing customs and excise duties in every direction, actually reduced the expenditure by one million and a half. In 1842, when they entered office, the charge on the consolidated fund, for the interest of the debt, &c., was £29,567,000, while for this year it would not exceed the sum of £28,129,000—a difference of no less than £1,436,000. It was true that, in the shape of property tay &c. the government had improved hyprdane to the perty tax, &c., the government had imposed burdens to the extent of £5,600,000; but, on the other hand, they had reduced customs and excise duties to the extent of over £8,200,-000, which left a balance of reduced taxes to the amount of over £2,500,000; and all these results, from which the country had derived such essential benefits, had been brought about without the slightest derangements of any of the great interests of the country. The right hon, gentleman concluded by moving the usual resolutions.

OREGON TERRITORY.

OREGON TERRITORY.

Mr Hume asked whether the Covernment had been officially informed that the President of the United States had received directions from Congress to give notice to this country of the intention to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, and whether that notice had been given?

Sir R. Peel.—I can have no objection to answer the question the hon gentleman has put to me, by stating that the American President has given to her Majesty's Government the formal notice necessary for the termination of the existing

American Fresident has given to her Majesty's Government the formal notice necessary for the termination of the existing convention; that termination to take place at the end of the year, and, in doing so, the President has adopted the terms which were assented to by both Houses of the Legislature of the United States—that the notice was given with the view of leading to an amicable adjustment of the differences between leading to an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries on this subject. (Hear.)

THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The collision, which the increasing arrogance of the American government and the apparent weakness of Mexico rendered inevitable, has at length taken place.

These events are manuestry calculated to produce the important effects on the several Powers of the North American continent, on their institutions at home, and on their relations abroad: but they are no more than the fulfillment of the artistical continent. abroad; but they are no more than the fulfilment of the antiabroad; but they are no more than the fulfilment of the anti-cipations we have long entertained and expressed. When a mation like the United States of America forsook all the max-ims of its established policy, and violated the laws of interna-national duty, to gratify the popular passion for territorial aggrandisement at the expense of an inoffensive neighbour, and at the instigation of the audacions leaders of the democratic party, it was vain to hope that an act like the aunoxation of Texas could be consummated, without giving high to a formi-Texas could be consummated without giving birth to a formi-dable and uncontrollable series of those events which interrupt dable and uncontrollable series of those events which interrupt the pacific progress of nations, and convulse the world. It was vain to hope that even amidst the savannahs and the solitudes of the new world the wildest of human passions could exhale their strength with impunity; or that the political crimes, which are now almost banished from the confraternity of European states, could be perpetrated without a check or penalty under the colours of a republican flag, and upon the defenceless frontiers of an American neighbour. The annexation of Texas, as was repeatedly predicted till within a short time of its accomplishment by almost every American statesman, has ended in war. It could end in nothing short of war, unless Mexico were already dissolved, and the race which occupies the ancient provinces of Spain extinct. The immediate cause of hostilities

were already dissolved, and the race which occupies the ancient provinces of Spain extinct. The immediate cause of hostilities may be the advance of General Taylor, by the orders of the Cabinet of Washington, into the disputed territory lying between the Nucces and the Del Norte; but no one will be deceived as to the true cause of this rupture. The annexation of Texas must be taken as one entire transaction, originating with General Jackson nearly 20 years ago, and ending with Mr. Polk's declaration of war; but 20 years of fraud and hypocrisy Polk's declaration of war; but 20 years of fraud and hypocrisy have not lessened the enormity or mitigated the violence of this depredation. The interval has only rendered the resistance of the Mexicans less probable, the booty more attractive, and the designs of the American government more extensive. To the last moment, indeed, and down to the very preamble of the bill which crowns this masterpiece of double dealing by a declaration of war, the Congress of the United States is made to legislate a lie, and to declare that by the act of the remarking of Mexican late a lie, and to declare that by the act of the republic of Mexilate a lie, and to declare that by the act of the republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States. Every incident of the transactions and negociations of the last 10 years between the United States and Mexico demonstrates the falsehood of this assertion. No state ever endured more injuries from another than Mexico has received from the Cabinet of Washington, for no state was ever worse prepared to resent them: but, after all these provoca-tions and wrongs, the wardeclared by the United States is now imputed to Mexico, because she has refused to receive an American emissary to dictate terms in her capital, and has ordered her scanty forces to assemble on a disputed frontier.

The territory lying between the rivers Nueces and Del Norte

ble and rash act on the part of the American General; and the stream, was a direct aggression on the territorial rights of

is at most an unsetted and debateable ground; if, indeed, any doubt has ever existed as to the full right of Mexico to the

more northerly of these streams. The occupation of the left bank of the Rio Bravo Del Norte was therefore an unwarranta-

LONDON .- No improvement has taken place in the Grain trade here. Notwithstanding the large majority by which the second reading of the Corn bill has ben carried in the House of Lords, on Monday last, the 1st inst., there was a very dull demand for home grown wheat, and the rates of last week obtainment of the control of the con Peers will still attempt to do in committee upon the Bill; but it is evident they cannot carry any amendment, for the votes offered at the recent reduction. The demand for wheat yester-day, 3d June, was inactive, and prices, although not altered from those of 1st inst., could hardly be maintained. A few parcels of wheat in bond were taken on certificates at 10s. 6d.

per qr. Flour was dull at late rates.

Bonded wheat,—no sales have been reported to-day; but of
Western Canal Flour one or two parcels have been disposed of
at 22s 6d per barrel to arrive, and 23s per 196ib is required in store. Philadelphia under lock is offered at 20s 6d to 21s. LIVERPOOL .- Fine and good useful wheats, upon a limited demand, receded further in value on the 2nd inst., making the decline 2d to 3d per 70lb. from the rates of that day week, and

all inferior parcels were very unsaleable on still lower terms.— Choice marks of fresh Irish flour were in moderate request at our last quotations, whilst other descriptions, as well as Canadian, must be quoted rather cheaper. Indian corn 1s. per qr. COMMERCIAL. The beautiful weather which set in with COMMERCIAL.—The benufful weather which set in with the close of May, still continues, and the warmth at the present time is oppressive. Vegetation progresses, and the country in every direction presents a smiling and lovely appearance. Hebe never looked more bewitching. At present there is evidence of an abundant harvest. The corn in most districts looks strong and healthy, and the potato, about which some misconnections of the country o

giving was felt, is found to be free from discase. Even the famine in Ireland is denuded of its horrors. Money Market.—The intelligence of the commencement of actual hostilities between the United States and Mexico, has continued to exert a depressing influence on the market, from which it is only slowly recovering; the settlement of the account, also occurring at the same time, was very heavy, and rendered the market more dull. Yesterday and to-day, however, the market has been firmer, and Consols decidedly higher, the last quotation being 965 for money, and 971 to 971 for the the last quotation being 967 for money, and 978 to 971 for the

THE TIMBER TRADE. - The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned an important regulation in the Timber Trade, having signified to the Board of Customs their approval that all sawn or hewn timber, wood-plank, or thick stuff, of eight inches or upwards on the smallest side, but not being wood planed or otherwise dressed or prepared for use, may be deemed hewn, and charged with the duty payable on that description accordingly.

THE CROPS.—The crops are, at this season of the year, the one chief topic of conversation in the provinces, and judging from the relax of raral opinion to be found in the country papers, we may fairly look forward to a plentiful if not a luxuriant barvest. The crop which is stated to be a failure is the apple; the cider-growers estimate the fruit to be in the western counties some forty or fifty per cent below the average quantity. THE CHOLERA. - We have already stated that the cholera had made its appearance in some of the provinces of Persia, carrying death into the principal towns. It has spread from Bokhara to Herat and Meshio, and has now taken the direction from the Caspian Sea to Teheran and Ispahan. Late accounts from Odessa state that it had crossed the Russian

territory and appeared suddenly at Tiflis, taking a northerly direction between the Caspian and the Black Seas. On the other side, the cholera broke out unexpectedly at Orenbourg, in the mines of the Ural mountains; it crossed Volga, and set its foot in Europe, only 2000 kilometers trouble. If the accounts we have received are exact, it has taken a most irregular direction. It has advanced from

west to north, and does not seem to have followed the banks of The cholera which devastated France in 1831 and 1832, had been raging in Persia for seven years, 1823 to 1830. It first appeared in 1823 at Orenbourg, and shed death around that one-tenth of the population fell a victim.

It broke out at St. Petersburgh in July, 1831, and in France

INDIA AND CHINA. Tranquillity prevailed throughout India. The hot season had commenced, and the armies had taken up their permanent stations until the season for campaigning opens again, in Octo-

in the October of the same year.

The affairs of the Punjab remain in the same unsettled state. The city of Lahore was in possession of the division commanded by the British General, and the Sikh soldiers who were found out within the walls were ordered to quit instantly. An idea existed of the dishanded Sikhs having contemplated an insurrection similar to that of Cabul, but the utmost vigilance prevails, and no danger is apprehended in a well guarded place within fifty miles of the British territory. The intrigues of Gholab Singh which have raised him to the grade of a Mahara-jah, and placed him on the musnud (throne) of the Kohistan

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Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respec-

of the Punjab, are highly unpalatable to the Durbar and Wuzeer of Labore, as well as to the disbanded Khalsas. The former find themselves outwitted; the latter are indignant at their defeat, yet they cannot trust either the Government, for the-Queen-Mother betrayed them as much as Gholab Singh did her cause. The Lahore Government is endeavouring to raise a body of troops from amongst the disbanded Khalsas; while the new Sovereign of Jamoo is also strengthening his position. A fertile source of quarrel subsists in the regulation of the fron-tiers between the new Rajah of the hill country and the young one of the plains, Dhuleep. It will require the most guarded attention on the part of the British to prevent an outbreak

attention on the part of the British to prevent an outbreak between parties who hate each other with such intensity. Scinde is profoundly quiet, and it is also healthy. Sir Charles Napier was coming down the Sutlej and Indus to Kurrachee, where he expected to spend the monsoon. His health was impaired. The military positions in Scinde were occupied altogether by the Bombay regiments, all the Bengal troops having gone to strengthen the army in the north-west provinces. The news of the late campaign between the Sikhs and the British appears to have excited the notorious Akhbar Khan into attempting some operations against Peshawur, but the rapidity of the defeats experienced by the Sikhs and the occupa-

pidity of the defeats experienced by the Sikhs and the occupaon of Lahore have neutralized his movements. The free tion of Lanore have neutranzed his movements. The free-booters of the Khyber Pass were also engaged in conflicts with their neighbours, and all the effects produced by the Affghans were, as far as we have heard, to create some trifling intrigues against the Governor of Peshawur, which have ended in nothing.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR ON THE SUTLEJ .- By the by, among the officers of Her Majesty's 9th Foot severely wounded at Ferozeshah, and who subsequently died, was a Mr. S.—.
There is a story connected with his wound, poor fellow, which, if true, as I believe it to be, is quite romantic. He was wounwhich was accordingly done; and off he set with him in the direction of Ferozepore. After going for a considerable distance, when they were quite out of the reach of the enemy, he stopped to rest and wait for daylight, paying every attention that circumstances would admit of to his charge's comfort. As the day broke a party of our cavalry came up, on their way from Ferozepore to the field, and the officer with them stopped to see if he could do anything for Mr. S——, and, after giving to see if he could do anything for Mr. S—, and, after giving him some brandy and water, asked him what he intended doing; to which he replied, "I shall mount my Good Samaritan again, and go into Ferozepore." The Sikh once more took him on his back, and carried him till they fell in with a litter for the sick, into which he got, and was taken to the Ferozepore hospital. His friend, however, would not even then leave him, but walked by the litter all the way, and after they had reached the hospital, remained by his bed-side in close attendance upon him until the days of his deciside in close attendance upon him until the days of his deciside in close attendance upon him until the days of his deciside in close attendance upon him until the days of his deciside in close attendance upon him until the days of his deciside in close attendance upon him until the days of his decision. ance upon him until the day of his death. It is also said that the story reached the ears of the Governor General, who, after poor S——'s death, made the man a liberal present, and took poor S—'s death, made the man a liberal present, and took him into the public service. Such are the heads of this singular incident, as current in the camp, and though there may be some trifling inaccuracies in the details, I believe it correct in the main .- Letter in the Times.

FRANCE.

the Minister of Marine to Brest, and the other military harbours, to despatch a number of ships of war to the Gulf of Mexico, to reinforce the squadron there, in consequence of the war between the United States and Mexico. On this subject much uneasiness exists in Paris. The Opposition prints are all on the side of America, and predict an early conquest of Mexico by the United States

The apprehension caused by the war of the United States with Mexico weighed on the Paris money market on the 1st fustant.

Alshes of fire which rushed from above and on one side through the interstices of the burning planks.

Having been present only at the scene we cannot speak of the many acts of heroism which rumour says were performed elsewhere. We take this opportunity of mentioning the names of a few whom we saw actively employed in the midst of danger, without specifying the result of their individual exertions; they are Lieut. Skinne of the 89th Regt., and Pipon of the Royal Artillery, and Messrs. Hardly, Shea, McDonald (at Mr. McLeoud's Store) Todd, P. Lepner. Back, Stuart (of Toronto

FRENCH AFRICA.

MURDER OF 300 FRENCH PRISONERS BY THE ARABS. The Arabs have taken terrible revenge for the barbarity perpetrated by the French some time ago, in roasting their soldiers It is rumoured that Abd-el-Kader recently ordered the massacre of all the French prisoners in the Deira, numbering some

300, and that this order was carried into effect.

The reason assigned for this act is, that the Morocco troops were advancing on all sides against the Deira, and that Abdel-Kader, for the purpose of committing to his cause the Algerian tribes, who had emigrated with him into Morocco, had ordered his prisoners, with the exception of his officers, to be

and even the lobster fishery, a fishing of very little utility, is protected by the 9th George II. cap. 33—no lobsters are to be taken on the coast of Scotland from the 1st day of June to the 1st of September. It would be very desirable (as it would operate most beneficially to the herring fishery itself, besides preventing the foisting of unwholesome food on the people), that a set of realizable to the set of that an act of parliament should be obtained to the effect, that no herrings be taken on the coast of Scotland from the let of February to the 1st of June. This early fishing has been of very recent origin, but is now prosecuted along the coast of Scotland. Several thousand barrels have been annually cured in the neighbourhood of Stornoway alone; very few of those and Glasgow to the north of Ireland to be gobbled up by the sons of the sod, as if any fare was good enough for an Irishman. The herring fishery is graced by a fishery board, with a baronet as its secretary with a very comfortable salary, and a numerous staff of officers scattered throughout the towns and villages of our sea coasts. In discoursing with the officers on the in priety of permitting the prosecution of this unseasonable fishery, they admit at once that it should not be tolerated, but that they had no power to prevent it—they seem somehow afraid to move in the matter, as if a parliamentary inquiry might open out too much, and that the whole battalion would be endangered to be sent to the right about, thereby producing an annual saving to the country of several thousands.—Greenock

A REGAL WRITING MASTER .- There lately died at Ver-A REGAL WRITING MASTER.—There lately died at Versailles, (says one of the Paris journals) a little old man, who always dressed in the style of the last century, and who had in his youth been writing-master to Louis XVII. By a singular coincidence, the functions which he had fulfilled near the person of the Dauphin had been performed by his ancestors, from father to son, from the time of Louis XIII., exclusively. He had however nothing the state of the stat had, however, nothing to leave at his death to his grand-daughter, a young woman of 20, but a scries of copybooks, written by the several members of the Royal family. On one collection of papers was written the words "All this was written by Louis XIV. at the age of 10." The young woman found that she had a precious collection of Royal writing, and she has obtained not less than 60,000f. for the portion written by Louis XVII.

WHEAT SOWING.—Experience here

WHEAT SOWING.—Experience has proved that wheat sown in the morning, in a thick fog, is more subject to the smut than wheat sown in the middle of the day; of this we have a than wheat sown in the middle of the day; of this we have a curious illustration in the following anecdote. A farmer on working the lands of a rich commandery at Malta, was found sitting on a sack of seed. It was a beautiful day, the sun shining brilliantly, and not a cloud to be seen. A friend came up to him and inquired why he was not sowing. "Because the land is ill," said the farmer. "What is the matter with it?" replied his friend. "It sweats," said the other; "stoop down and you will see a cold vasoning for oits." and you will see a cold vapour coming from it. I am 60 years old, and this was pointed out to me by my father. I shall wait, or else I shall have black wheat." He considered this transpiration as having an influence upon the seed if sown during its occurrence. The farmer added, that in the preceding year there had only been two days proper for sowing, and that the harvest was more abundant; while the part of the field which was sown in unfavourable weather produced a prodigious quantity of smutted corn,—The Plough.

THE STUARTS AND LITERATURE .- A love of literature was hereditary in the family of the Stuarts. Henry Prince of Wales, a boy of only 18 when he died, had Owen the epigramwales, a boy of only 18 when he died, had Owen the epigram-matist, Michael Drayton, and Joshua Sylvester, on his list of pensioners, and annuitants. Authors presenting him with their books went away with some substantial mark of his good will. Rowland Cotgrave, the learned author of the dictionary which bears his name, received his bounty; nor was the amusking Charles I. would appear to have imbibed his love of art from his elder brother, for King James had no predilection that way. Nor was Charles without his brother Henry's taste for literature or his sympathy with literary men. It would perhaps be difficult to name an author of eminence unprotected or unnoticed by the King. Ben Jonson was his poet laureat, and Davenant succeeded to the laurel at Jonson's death. The plays of Shirley, Massinger, and May were read by him in M.S., and then acted at court before him. He altered passages, for he was a poet himself, and he suggested subjects. His taste was excellent. The tasteful Carew filled the office of sewer in configuration. Our less received a position. Despham and Welley ordinary; Quarles received a pension; Denham and Waller were about his Court, Falkland, Fanshawe, and Suckling about his person. Nor were the elder poets overlooked; he quotes Chaucer in his letters, draws allusions from the drama, borrows

# Colonial.

Montreal, 20th June, 1846.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—
John P. Roblin, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of

John Bell, of Chatham, Esquire, to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Wallaceburgh.

we have conversed with some parties who were present the exhibition on the evening in question, who concur in stating that at its close, Mr. Harrison, the proprietor, was in front of the curtain thanking the audience for their patronage,—when a strong light shone through the green baize. He immediately drew it aside, and seeing the flames rapidly extending, tore it down but too late to arrest the progress of the fire which had been extended to his dioramic views and was quickly enveloping been extended to his dioramic views and was quickly enveloping the wings and scenes placed above the "flies" (as they are termed) to be out of the way of the persons moving about the stage. An attempt was also made by the innocent cause of the disaster, the boy, to extinguish the fire, and we are told, by Lieut. Armstrong of the 14th Regt., who rushed upon the

stage for the purpose—but in vain.
We should state that—by this time—most of the audience had retired; the remainder having held back to escape the great crush and to retire quietly and in comfort. The smoke from the camphine and burning canvass soon, however, frightened them and produced a general confusion. The box entrance having afforded them admission they thought to escape the same way, and the stairs being somewhat steep and narrow, the foremost were pitched down head-long, and there jammed by others falling upon them, until the passage became completely choked, and the unfortunate people inextricably interlaced crushed and wedged in. One gentleman with a lady in charge foreseeing the slight chances of escape afforded them, returned to the boxes with his charge, although they were one-third of the way down the stairs. When there a bright flame swept if true, as I believe it to be, is quite romantic. He was wounded in the leg on the evening of the 21st, and while lying on the ground alone, his regiment having gone on to the attack, a Sikh came up to him, and said, "Sahib, my people are killing all the wounded, and if you remain here you will be killed too; but come with me and I will save you." S——replied, "How can I come with you? my leg is broken, and I cannot even stand." "Oh," said the man, "I will take you on my back," which was accordingly done; and off he set with him in the place at the entrance and was dragged out by one of the few by place at the antrance and was dragged out by one of the lew by-standers present. Another gentleman who was pulled from the living mass rushed past us, and, so bewildered was he, that he would have rushed into the flames then bursting through the adjoining pit door, but for the friendly and providential interpo-

sition of a person near him. To show the difficulty experienced by the few who ventured themselves within the burning premises, in extricating their unhappy fellow-citizens we may mention that three persons with the writer had the unfortunate Mr. Devlin by the two arms,—who was standing erect and apparently encumbered but by those who lay in various positions around his feet, and who was within a foot of the edge of the partition, a rubicon to be was within a foot of the edge of the partition, passed ere life could be saved—and, with his own exertions superadded, could not move him!

We stated as our impression when the awful sight of the struggling mass of human victims met our view, that the stairs had fallen. Upon reflection this cannot have been the case; as the wooden partition on the one side did not extend below the level of the inclination of the steps, and consequently had they fallen the crowd would have rolled into the open area adjoining, and beneath the boxes. As it was, no could be obtained with which to break down that partition .-Paris, June 1.—The political news from France is not particularly interesting. The most important item is to be found in LaPresse, which announces that orders have been sent by the Minister of Marine to Brest, and the other military harbours, to despatch a number of ships of war to the Gulf of the interestices of the huminess barely penetrated by the fitful sakes of fire which rushed from above and on one side through

> McLeoud's Store) Todd, P. Lepper, Back, Stuart (of Toronto we believe) and Capt, Von Guilecom of the Ocean Queen.— We have also heard that Alex. Bell, Esq, and some others rendered efficient service. If we omit the names of any who may have been prominent we beg of those to understand that t is only for want of information and not from unwillingness

to record their services.

The Military and Police worked well, but we deem it a duty to state that with the best possible intentions their strict exclusion of individuals who were very willing to work, and to expose themselves to save the loss of life, was, to say the least of it, very embarrasing. They might have been less strict.— With much reluctance we advance these remarks, and do so only with the hope that it may induce some judicious and wholesome relaxation of orders at a future and similar disaster.

Quebec Mercury.

Hos. W. B. Robinson.—In furtherance of the remarks Scottish Herring Fishery.—It is a fact not generally known but by those engaged in the herring fishery, that the herring, highly prized as it is, and one of the chief articles of food used by the peasantry of Scotland and What have been the denravity which the chief articles of the remarks we offered on Thursday, with regard to the appointment of W. B. Robinson, Esq., to be Chief Commissioner of the Public works, we are happy to learn, and we are sure the friends of the remarks which surrounded at mid-day, as to refuse to worship and adore Him. Appal works, we are happy to learn, and we are sure the friends of the remarks which surrounded at mid-day, as to refuse to worship and adore Him. Appal works, we are happy to learn, and we are sure the friends of the remarks are the firends of the remark

> were not exactly all they were cracked up to be. They, accordingly are not disposed to look unfavourably on this appointment of Mr. Robinson to an office which is calculated to materially promote the substantial interests of the Province, while, at the same time, it will enable him, as representing an agricultural County like Simcoe, to effect many valuable and extensive advantages in the immediate locality of his constituextensive advantages in the immediate locality of his constitu-ents. Practical politics, we fancy, are beginning to supersede in some degree mere party spirit; and the agriculturists and others are opening their eyes to the fact that even a little good practical legislation is better than a great deal of sounding talk about liberal institutions—and that good roads and useful mea-sures are of more real consequence to the people than flashy

and abstract notions about responsible government.

We are, therefore, not so much surprised to hear that Mr. Robinson's welcome has been so general among men of all parties in Simcoe. The constituency of the County see that to have the length and breadth of the land disturbed, the vocations roper to the season interrupted, and heavy expenses to the Dictrict incurred by contesting Mr. Robinson's return for Dietrict incurred by contesting Mr. Robinson's return for the mere sake of gratifying the party feeling of Mr. This, or subserving the gluttonous ambition of Mr. That, is doing harm instead of good, not only to themselves but to the Country.—We expect, therefore, to find Mr. Robinson, returned by acclamation, inasmuch as the Electors of Simcoe will not lend themselves to the selfish purposes of any intending opposition candidate.—Toronto Herald.

-News.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Thursday evening, the 18th inst., a young woman, a servant in a respectable family in this town, leaped from the wharf while the America steam boat time, lightly supplied.

Wheat.—The best "white" has commanded 5s. 1d. to 5s. 3d. per 60 lbs.; while middling samples of "mixed" have sold as low as 4s. 6d. per 60 lbs.; the market being, at the same time, lightly supplied. town, leaped from the wharf while the America steam boat was lying there, and was drowned; a young man William Richardson, leaped in and endeavoured to save her, but she had sunk before he reached her after getting a rope which had been thrown from shore to assist him. An inquest was held on the body next day, before D. Brodie, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict was obtained to the effect, that, "The deceased, Margaret Hartley, leaped into the water in a momentary fit of ingaret Hartley, leaped into the water in a momentary fit of in-sanity and was drowned."

Sugar. I garet Hartley, leaped into the water in a momentary fit of in-sanity and was drowned."

Sugar. I garet Hartley, leaped into the water in a momentary fit of in-sanity and was drowned."

had promised to marry the deceased, but changing his mind he determined to leave Canada, and for that purpose went on board the America; the deceased was heard remonstrating with him on his conduct, but unable to persuade him to fulfil his promise or to bear the shame which she felt must eventually fall upon her, she took the fearful mode of self destruction. Is this suicide or murder? - Cobourg Star.

A fatal pugilistic fight took place on the 10th ult., at Hat wille, on the South Nation, between two men in the employment of Mr. M'Guire, lumberer, named Connor and Shore, in which the former was so severely hurt as to cause his death in four days. An inquest was held upon his body, and the verdict was, that his death was in consequence of foul play, the seconds persisting to continue the fight after the deceased was evidently exhausted. One of the latter the deceased was seconds persisting to continue the fight after the decidently exhausted. One of the seconds (Shore's), whose name we have not learned, is confined, but Shore, and Connor's second named Doyle, have escaped.—Bytown Gazette.

THE CROPS.—From the Townships we learn that the crops are promising well. The growth of grass is extraordinary, and it is expected that the crop of hay will far exceed the average. In some places where potatoes were planted they have not come up, but generally the show looks strong and healthy; the quantity planted is not very great. Farmers were very careful with the portion of their crop saved last year, and the consequence is that potatoes are fully as plenty as usual at this season. A greater breadth has been sown with wheat this year than during any previous season, the varieties used being the Tea, Flint and Black Sea, which have been found to be less Chaucer in his Frager's Arcadia, and finds in Shakspeare a solace in his sufferings.—Fraser's Magazine liable to the attacks of rust and fly than the common wheats; the young grain of all kinds looks well and should the present favourable weather continue, we may expect an abundant har-

The orchards in the neighbourhood of Montreal have suffered a good deal from the ravages of the caterpillars, and from some of the country parishes we hear like complaints.—Montreal

The fine old tree near the English Cathedral, Quebec, under The fine old tree near the English Cathedral, Quebec, under which tradition says that Champlain and his adventurous companions reposed, has, to borrow the words of a Quebec contemporary, "assumed so very recumbent and threatening a posture that, particularly during gales of wind, the occupants of the opposite buildings had just and serious cause of apprehension generally believed he will be elected President.

It is said that Paredes will march over to Matamoras, at the head of a strong army—the largest portion composed of the body of troops called the reserve. The time for his departure with this army is already fixed, but has not been made public. Gen. Bravo will occupy the Presidential chair ad interim.

THE LATE CALAMITY IN QUEBEC .- From enquiries made for their safety. It was, therefore, found necessary, on the since our last publication, we may confidently state that the accident by which so many lives were lost on Friday evening last, and the Theatre Royal, St. Lewis burnt to the ground, was the letting fall of a camphine lamp by the boy whose duty it was to extinguish the lights placed among the side scenes on the stage.

We have conversed with some parties who were present at the exhibition on the evening in question, who concur in stating the since of the result of the resent month, to adopt the very painful alternative of amputating it almost close to the earth, leaving only its stanted remains." We rejoice with the writer to learn, "that it is intended to have the remainder of the tree preserved, as a week of the present month, to adopt the very painful alternative of amputating it almost close to the earth, leaving only its stanted remains." We rejoice with the writer to learn, "that it is intended to have the remainder of the tree preserved, as a tree of the stage.

We have conversed with some parties who were present at the exhibition on the evening in question, who concur in stating." -Montreal Gazette.

> PERPETUAL MOTION:-The Toronto Examiner contains the following description of the machine exhibiting at Toronto. It is an ingenious contrivance, but is neither novel in principle, nor of sufficient power to be useful as a moving force. - Mon

"The application of this principle to the production of a "The application of this principle to the production of a uniform motion is thus produced:—A hollow copper ball, capable of containing about a fluid quart, and with a rifle barrel screwed into the upper part of it, having § inch bore, forms the ground-work of the Machine. Into this globe and part of the tube is poured a fluid—the proprietor says fine Sperm oil—then at the upper part of the tube, a steel piston, nicely stuffed at two places, is inserted, and by a cross her with two 12ths. at two places, is inserted, and, by a cross bar, with two 12lbs weights suspended by brass chains, it is brought down to rest upon the surface of the oil; this forms the apparatus for the moving caloric power of the machine, and the proprietor affirms that the susceptibility of the oil to expansion and con-traction by changes of temperature greatly exceeds that of mer-cury. The application of the rise and fall of the piston to produce a steady forward motion is exceedingly simple: two iron racks extend from the cross-bar, which slides in a frame like that of a steam engine, and these work in brass pinions attached to the frame upon which is constructed she necestary ma-chinery or clock-work to produce the more rapid motion. The one rack works into a pinion, and the other into a pair of pinions, moving the same axle, so that there is no reversing o the motion, whether the piston rises or falls, while, by the ingenious adjustment of steel springs or stops, the reverse action of the pinious is alternately regulated. The whole structure is about 6 feet high."

New Shoal off the West Indies.—Extract of a letter from Lieut. Holland, of Her Majesty's Schooner Pickle, to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B., Commander-in-

On the 1st of April, 1840, H. M. Schooner Pickle, stand-to the 13th day of July, inclusive. ing in for the Jardiues, at 8 p. m., eastern extremity of Kay Largo bearing by compass N. E. 12 miles. "Stood in N. E., five miles until 8 p. m., then tacked and

stood off South. At 8h, 40m, having stood two miles on this course observed tollers off weather beam, bore up S. W., Schooner grazing over hard sand, sounded in 2 fathoms, head S. W. by W., sounding in from 3 to 15 fathoms. 9h 10m, lost

ationing this circumstance a few days after, to some Turtlers at the Grand Cayman, they were perfectly aware of the existence of this reef, by the name of Jack Taylor's Reef, describing it as very dangerous, from the very circumstance of its being distant 9 miles off shore and deep water inside. It is not marked on any chart, though in the Columbian Naviga-tor I find the following note, very likely, as in our case, to es-At about 9 miles, to the South of the Jardine Kays, in lat-

21° 22' N., long. 81° 50' W., or thereabout, there is said to be a small reef with breakers, seen in 1809, with green coloured water to the beach. water to the beach.

When we bore up we heard the breakers close to,—five nutes more would have placed us on them, which are reported by the people at the Cayman Island to break heavily.'

(A true copy) H. SEYMOUR, Captain, H. M. S. Vindictive. THE GREAT ECLIPSE-TOTAL DARKNESS.

Sagua la Grande, Island of Cuba, May 29, 1846.

The event came off as "advertised," but its sublimity so engrossed my attention, that my previous resolve, to note the time of its progress, was entirely forgotten until it had passed off. I am therefore indebted to my friend Dr. Styles for a copy of his record of the time, which, he assures me was taken with great care. Our place of observation here is in north latitude great care. Our place of observation here is in north latitude 22 deg. 50' 29", west longitude (from Greenwich) 80 deg. 4' 41". The eclipse commenced at 9h. 42m. 30s. A.M., sky clear, Fahrenheit's thermometer at 79 deg. As the time of total darkness approached, all animate nature gave signs of approaching night, man only excepted. He of course repaired to the most favourable points of observation; but the gala day amusements which usually accompany a general turn out here. amusements which usually accompany a general turn out here, were wanting on this occasion. The hilarity and mirth of our gay Dons and Senoras gave place to indications of chastened feelings and emotions of awe at this sublime evidence of Almighty Power. The slaves abandoned their occupations, and in many cases they might be seen on their knees, worshipping our great Creator.

Nor were they alone in this. Few could so far forget their

herring, highly prized as it is, and one of the chief articles of food used by the peasantry of Scotland, and relished by all classes, from a Bailie Nicoll Jarvie downwards, is allowed to be caught at all periods, in and out of season, though as unbeleased by the lobster fishery, a fishing of very little utility, is

No. Robinson, Esq., to be Chief Commissioner of the Public works, we are happy to learn, and we are sure the friends of that gentleman will be rejoiced to hear, that in the course of his visit to his constituents, as mentioned in our last, he has been received, so far as he has gone, with an almost united well-wholesome as a rotten potatoc. Strange to say, the saimon, and even the lobster fishery, a fishing of very little utility, is

Mr. Robinson has always enjoyed the personal respect and the course of the sun and presenting the appearance of a great whole face of the sun, and presenting the appearance of a great likely hall in the heavens, with rays of light diverging from he Mr. Robinson has always enjoyed the personal respect and confidence of the better part of the Reformers; and the Reformers of Simeoe are, by this time, pretty well convinced that the "late administration" whom they have in general supported, were not exactly all they were conducted that the support of the carth, resembling that cast by the moon when half full.—

This lasted fifty seconds, and at a little past twelve the eclipse end. ended. There was no perceptible change in the thermometer. A few scientific gentlemen from London and Paris, sent out by their respective governments, came here to take observa-tions, and have been highly pleased with the result, the day being altogether favourable. They had all the necessary in nents with them, and will no doubt publish an interesting

statement to the scientific world. Beginning of Eclipse ...... 9h. 42m. 30s. A.M. " " eclipse ... 0 59 00 P.M.

Duration of darkness ... 0 50 0 50 darkness ..... " eclipse...... 3 18 00

Fahrenheit's thermometer at commencement, 79 deg., without any perceptible change during the colipse, after which, however, it continued to rise for some hours. I was much amused by the remark of an Aragon, one of my labourers.— The poor fellow in his zeal not to have Aragon outdone, said, he had frequently seen eclipses of the sun at night, when he was at home, and affirmed it with great seriousness.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

The dullness complained of in our Produce Markets for some time past, still continues; but the quantity of shipping is fully as great as at this period last year, shewing that holders are 

amall lot of superfine being placed at 25s.; and, in addition to these, a sale of 200 bbls, of fine was reported yesterday at 23s. per bbl—about the largest transaction of the week.

Wheat.—The best "white" has commanded 5s. ld. to 5s.

There are circumstances connected with this case which deserve to be made public, by way of caution, if indeed any caution can avail; it appears that a young man, James McGuire, had promised to marry the deceased, but changing his mind he determined to leave Canada, and for that purpose went on heard the training to the condition of the conditi

# United States.

(Correspondence N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

THE TREATY SIGNED. Washington, Tuesday, June 16, 1846.

The Oregon Treaty was signed yesterday by Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Pakenham, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Bidwell attended at the Secretary's office at 2 o'clock, with the treaty, and were there till half-past 4.

A messenger has been appointed by Mr. Buchanan to carry out a copy of the treaty to Mr. McLane, as soon as it is ratified. Another copy will be sent by a messenger to the British.

Another copy will be sent by a messenger to the British Government by Mr. Pakenham.

The administration entertain the opinion that the Mexican war will be terminated in sixty days. Upon what facts this opinion is formed is not understood. There is nothing apparent in the relations between the two countries, or the state of the war, that justifies the opinion.

Perhaps the administration have assurances from the British
Government that they will influence Mexico to accept or offer

terms of peace.

The financial message of to-day is evidently founded on the belief that the war is about to close.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. Dates from Vera Cruz, to June 1st, have been received at The Consuls of the neutral nations, resident at Vera Cruz, had protested against the blockade of that port.

The Mexican Congress met on the 27th ult. Ex-President

Bustamente being appointed President of the same. It is generally believed he will be elected President.

CHURCH SOCIETY. THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will take place at the Society's House, 5, King Street West, Toronto, on Wednesday the 1st day of July, 1846, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

W. H. RIPLEY, June 24, 1846.

The Annual Meetings of the Parochial Associations of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto will be held at York Mills, on Tuesday, the 7th July, at Noon. Thornhill, do. do. in the Ever Markham, on Wednesday, the 8th July, at Noon. La Moreau, Scarbor', do. do. in the Evening. Christ's Church, do. on Thursday, 9th July, at Noon. Whitby, on Friday, the 10th July, at Noon.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, July 7th, at 3

RoTicE.

T. H. M. BARTLETT. Kingston, June 16, 1846.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, will be held, (D. V.), at Cobourg. on Wednesday, the 15th July next, at 2 o'clock, P.M. The attendance of Members is requested.

JONATHAN SHORTT, Port Hope, 25th June, 1846.

BRITISH AMERICA Fire and Life Assurance Company.

YOTIDE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid r the half year ending the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th day of July next.

The Transfer Book will be closed accordingly, from the 1st By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 23rd June, 1846.

BAZAAR. I is intended to hold a BAZAAR in the village of Mount

PLEASANT, at the close of this Summer, with the view of raising funds to defray the expenses attending the completion of All Saints Church, in that Village.

All persons who are friendly to the object contemplated, are solicited to provide such articles as are usually made for a Bazaar, and to transmit them by private hand as early as convenient to any member of the Female Committee.

COMMITTEE: Mrs. RACEY,
Mrs. Dr. COOK,
Mrs. INGERSOLL, Ingersollville,
Mrs. HAWLEY, St. Catharines, Mount Pleasant. Mrs. O'REILLY, Hamilton, Mrs. A. KERBY, Flamboro' West, Mrs. NELLES, Mohawk Parsonage, Mrs. RICHARDSON, Mrs. MUIRHEAD, Brantford. Mrs. Ussher, Brantford, June 12, 1846.

Diocesan Press.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the Office of Church, an Instalment of FIVE PER CENT. (being the Fifteenth Instalment) upon the amount of their respective Shares, on or before the 10th of July next.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be payable on the amount of the Stock paid up, at the Office The Church, on and after the 10th of July next. H. SCADDING, Sec'y. & Treasurer.

Toronte, June 18th, 1846.

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

THE CRUSADES AND OTHER POEMS. BY JOHN BREAKENRIBGE. THE Subscribers to this Volume are hereby notified that they can obtain their copies on application at the following places. Subscriptions payable on delivery.

Armour & Ramsay Ramsay, Armout & Co. H. & W. Rowsell. W. Fitzgibbon, Esq. ..... Davidson's Bookstore ..... John G. Stevenson, Esq. Cobourg, ..... "The Church" Office. ..... A. O. McLean, Esq. The lists sent to Bytown and Hamilton not having been returned, no copies have as yet been forwarded to those places.

A few extra copies are on sale at Toronto, Kingston and 465 BURN'S BOOK-KEEPING

BY DOUBLE ENTRY. JUST PUBLISHED, PART SECOND, containing an application to real business of the Principles of Book-keeping, as explained in the elementary course already published. With Explanatory Notes, and hints as to the best method of teaching Book-

keeping to large classes, BY W. SCOTT BURN. PRICE 3s. 9D. Parts 1 and 2 can be had bound in one volume, price 6s. 3d. For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Orrigal, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; Armour

& Ramsy, J. Walton, and R. W. S. Mackay, Montreal; and at the Pablishers', H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar Beriam. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pronounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons

desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to

forward their names without delay. The price will be Proofs, ..... £1 0 0 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. September 10th, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. W. half 10, 4th " " Mono, 100 "

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District. 8. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " 

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

TO BE LET. THOSE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS for one year,

separate, or the whole Premises to one Tenant, so well situated for business, opposite to the Stores of J. V. Boswell & Co., and lately occupied by Thomas Eyrae, Merchant, viz.:

The Dwelling House is commodious for a large family, under good repair, has 10 Rooms, 2 Kitchens, and with a good Well, spacious Yard and Stabling, Sheds, Out-buildings, &c. &c. attached The SHOP has Counters, Shelves, Fixtures, &c. &c. Back

Store is fitted up to hold several hundred bushels of Grain, &c. Good Cellars under the whole depth of the Shop and Store, and for a family are 6 apartments, kitchen, &c. &c. above the Shop. Possession can immediately be given.
SHAW ARMOUR, Cobourg, 1st June, 1846.

Agent for the property.
465-4 27th May, 1846.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

J. HOLMAN. TAILOR AND DRAPER, AS just received a large and choice assortment of SUM-MER GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally. They consist

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, Plain and Figured Cassimeres, Doeskins, Drills, Mixed Silk-Warp Tweed, Olive and Gold do., Black Cassmerett, &c.

of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Washing Satin and Figured Vestings, Caps, Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Ties, Linen Collars, Suspenders Drawers, Lambswool Vests, &c. All of which he is prepared to dispose of on unusually

vourable terms. Cobourg, June 10, 1846. SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, (SUCCESSOR TO T. J. PRESTON,)

RATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the distinguished patronage which he continues to receive, begs respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per Great Britain and other vessels, a very superior assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all times depend upon being supplied with a first-rate article, in Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handker-chiefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in Towels.

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 his selection of Goods for that branch of his business. The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on those principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

N.B.—Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in Toronto, May 18, 1846.

HATS! HATS!! TUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY's best Black and Drab

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomer. HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West may visit it: of England C L O T H S, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Linen Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS; Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON

PETER M'CALLUM. Merchant Tailor

Cobourg, 2d April, 1846.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. CITY OF TORONTO, PRINCESS ROYAL, THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late Joun S. Cantweight, Eq., vis.: WILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

RETURNING—Will leave Lewiston every morning, at 7 District. Township. Lot.
Wellington .. Amaranth .... 15 ... E. part of broken lot 26 ...

E. half 11 .. 10 ... o'clock, for Queenston and Kingara; and will leave Niagara at 8 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingaton, Toronto, 4th May, 1846. do. ... W. 17, W. 127 Midland ..... Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 Viagara ..... Cayuga ..... 5 and 6, North side THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS 5 and 6, North side }
Talbot Road, South } WILL leave Toronto for Port Hope, Cobourg and Simcoe ..... Collingwood .. V Kingston, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, on, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant, E. half 14 Part N. half 20 From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin .... (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 8 From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin. 14 & 15, " " 16 11, " " 17 3 & 4, " " 35 From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin. 18, 22, 24 & 34 From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin ... 23 28 } front \( \frac{1}{2} 33 \) \\
12, 17, 18 & 34 \\
... W. ½ 19 . 15, & E. ½ 25 . N. half 30 4 S. half 28 . The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex-Toronto, April 9, 1846. Toronto, Niagara, Queenston, and 18, W. half 1 THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, AS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo.

Toronto, May 7, 1846. hustown .... North Crosby E. half

South half 1

W. half 1

N. half 19

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Lot: Con. 7 11 & 12

W. half 11

W. half

W. half 23

FRANCIS M. HILL.

PETER MORGAN.

.... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersign

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

TO LET.

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store un-

derneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse

in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. Boulton. Esq., or to the Subscriber.

TO BE LET.

LARGE and commodious Brick Dwelling-House, A LARGE and commodious Brick Dwelling-House, in the Town of Cobourg, in an eligible situation, com-

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Cobourg, January, 1846.

Do. do. Victoria..... Sidney .... Prince Edward Sophiasburg

do.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg. Torotto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON. TILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at interme-

diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock.

Toronto, May 4, 1846.

465 THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the Vintermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamitton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free Toronto, April 9, 1846.



CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Montreal, 10th March, 1846. NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale. All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a month, until the 1st March, 1848.

BIRTHS. At Toronto, on Thursday, 18th inst., the lady of Hon. R. B. Sullivan, of a son.
At Kingston, on the 21st inst., Mrs. C. Clark, Bay Quints

House, of a daughter, House, of a daughter.

At Niagara, on the 15th inst., the lady of Walter Willson, Esq., J. P., of a daughter.

In Brunswick Street, Beaver Hall Terrace, Montreal on the 15th inst., the lady of the Rev. Jos. Ramssy, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 3rd of June, instant, at St. James' Cathedral, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, John Hector, of the city of Toronto, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Rose, fifth daughter of Capt. Sir William Geo. Parker, Bart., R. N. On the 11th instant, by the Rev. R. Garrett, Mr. Richard

Dawson, Brock, to Mary, daughter of James Vrooman, Esq., of On the 15th instant, by the same, Mr. Wm. Ward, Pickering, to Miss Maria Roan, Brock. On the 21st instant, by the same, Mr. E. Smith, Brock, to Hannah Wilson, of the same place,

DIED. At Niagara, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. John Lowe, Chief Engineer of the Niagara Harbour and Dock

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, June 25; Geo. Hall, Esq., rem. ; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; F. M. Hill, Esq.; Rev. C. Dade; H. A. Graham, Esq.; Mr. J. Wright; H. Hughes, Esq., rem.; Rev. W. Haw; A. Smalley, Esq.; Rev. S. Givins; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. R. Garrett, add. sub.; Rev. H. Scadding; Rev. J. Wilson; Rev. W. M. Herchmer.

manding a most delightful view, with an excellent Garden, Coach-house, Stables, Outhouses, &c. &c., attached. Particulars may be known on application to
D. E. BOULTON, Esq. Esq. Letters conveying notice of change of residence, discon-tinuance, &c., should invariably be post-paid.

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### Carmina Liturgica:

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N B.—These Hymus are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David," LVII .- THE THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

(P. M. AS THE 148TH PSALM.) The Collect.

O Lond we beseech Thee mercifully to hear us; and grant that we whom Thou hast given a hearty desire to pray, may by Thy ighty aid be defended and comforted in all dangers and adversities rough Jeans Christ our Lord. Annen.

Thou dost, O God of grace, b The heart of man prepare: Dost ope the mouth to ask, And then dost grant the prayer. c

Be Thou our AID Where dangers press! Our comfort be In dark Distress!

m.d GRACE bids the humblest heart On God to cast its care: Hope helps the wearied soul Affliction's Cross to bear; FAITH meekly bows Beneath the Rod : And Love doth kiss The "hand of God."

When taught to "know the Lord," Of Self we humbly deem; We cast away our pride,
And empty self-esteem.
When Pride is fall'n And Meekness raised, Then-GOD OF GRACE. Thy Name is praised !

III. e

Lord, Grant that "heirs of grace," Rejecting self and pride, By mutual Love control'd, In mutual love may bide. With meekness be !

Be ONE in Thee! v.g Ye tried, ye tempted souls, That "suffer" here "awhile," Still humbly watch, and strive Against the TEMPTER's wile : In stedfast faith Resist the Foe;

Shall lay him low! VI.g O SAVIOUR, Seek the lost! Bring home the sheep that stray! Oh, Why should THINE become The "roaring Lion's" prey? Lord, let not Hell Thy work destroy! Let rescued souls Fill Heaven with joy!

THE GOD OF GRACE

a The Collect.
b The Epistle (1 Peter v. 10.)
c Ptov. xvi. 1., Ps. x. 17.—(verse 19 in Prayer Book.)
d The Epistle, verses 6, 7.
e 1st Morn. Les. (1 Sam. ii., Hannah's Song.)
f Epistle, verse 6.

f Epistle, verse 5.
g The same, verses 8, 9, 10, and Rom. xvi. 20.
h The Gospel (Luke xv. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, the Parable of the lost sheep.
(Enistle verse 8.

XC .- SAINT PETER'S DAY.\* L. M. (as Ps. 57,)

Lord Jesu, THOU art God's "DEAR SON!" 'Thou art THE CHRIST,-"THE HOLY ONE!" a O Saviour speak Thy people "bless'd!" b

11.6 When PETER own'd Thee "Christ, the Lord," 'Twas Heav'n revealed the holy word! No pow'rs of hell can ever shock That word of Truth that steadfast Rock.

111.6 Till JESU'S Word-of promise fail "The gates of hell" shall ne'er prevail The Church of Christ, redeem'd with blood-

On TRUTH DININE is Zion stay'd: In Christ Her sure foundation's laid; c And all, ere long, shall fain confess No Rock like HIM, whose Name we bless! d

LORD JESU CHRIST, from age to age Preserve the Church from Satan's rage, e And make her Guiding-sons proclaim With fearless heart Thy glorious name. f

VI. Do Tuou, O Lord, Her Pastons teach With godly zeal THE TRUTH to preach! g Yea. Teach "THE PEOPLE,"-teach THE FLOCK, To know THYSELF!-THE LORD; THEIR ROCK!A

Teach all Thy saints on Heaven to call! Teach all to watch; for saints may fall: A PETER fell!—Let all beware!— "The fear of man doth bring a snare." j

VIII. Lord, help us all to "watch and pray,"-Thy Truth to hold,—Thy Word obey; Till, warfare o'er and peril past
We find the Crown of life at last! &

\* "The Epistle for this day," says Dr. Hole, "gives us an account of the sufferings of Saint Peter, and particularly of his imprisonment by Herod, together with his deliverance from it. The Gospel acquaints us with his doctrine; and particularly with the famous confession of faith in Christ; together with the stability of the Christian Church founded upon it." In the Gospel, we also find St. Peter honoured for this glorious festimony with "the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven," that he might be the first to admit both Jews and Gentles into the Christian Church. To the former, the Kingdom was opened on that great Day of Pentecost when—"they that gladly received his (Saint Peter's) words, were baptized; and the same day there were added unto them about 3000 souls." (See Acts ii.) To the latter were the gates of the kingdom unlocked, when St. Peter, upon miraculous and heavenly warrant, received, by baptism, Cornelius, his family, and friends (the first fruits of the Gentiles), into the Household of faith, the Church. (See Acts x.) The power of binding and losing, here also conferred on St. Peter, was not, as the former, an honour exclusively his; for we find, in chapter 18 (the next chap, but one), and the 18th verse, the Same Authority given to All the Apostles of the Church.

\*\*The Gospel (Mat. xx) 16.1 2nd Mor. Les. (Acts iii. 14.)

a The Gosnel (Mat. xvi. 16.) 2nd Mor. Les. (Acts iii. 14.) b The same (veses 17, 18) © Ephes, ii. 20.

d Deut, xxxii, 3, 4, 31,—1 Sam ii. 2.—2 Sam, xxii, 32.

e 2nd Ev. Les. (Acts iv. 21.) and for Epistle (Acts xii, to verse 12.)

f The same, (verses 10, 11, 12, 13.)

g The Collect, John xxi. 15, 16, 17.

h Psalms xviii. 2,—xcii, 15.

i Mark xiv. 37, 38, and 66 to end of chapter.

j Prov. xxix. 25. k The Collect 2nd Tim. iv. 7, 8.—1 Peter v. 4.

### DARBY RYAN, THE WHITE-BOY .- No. 111. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

Imminent and sudden danger overpowers some minds, takes away from them all energy, renders them incapable of action; and persons thus situated become others, the same danger quickens the intellect, rouses every faculty of the soul, and concentrates every ray of thought into one great focus of action. Imperceptibly the judgment forms on the instant one mode of escape, perhaps the only one that can be adopted; and the very intensity of thought, which puts that mode into execution, gives a calmness and a determi- gent in consequence of Ryan's presence: she lent a ion of us, then," said Mrs. Jackson. "His sermon nation of purpose, that rarely fail in their effect, if, willing ear to his conversation; and, when at last he last Sunday indicated quite the contrary; and Mr. indeed, that effect be possible. In such circumstan- proposed marriage, she gave at once her consent, with Jackson said that he did not half like Mr. Symington's ees, the danger is scarcely seen; or, if seen, it is not contemplated: the escape alone occupies the mind: should be consulted, and his consent obtained. and it is not until the danger is some time past, that its full amout is appreciated.

have done honour to a better cause, he set his whole but miss Julia will speak for me. However, without soul upon the cast. He moved not a muscle, head father James we can do nothing." or foot, or eye: not a single motion passed over his "Will you marry me, Peggy, if father James gives "Pity you hadn't looked at yourself," said Simple features; but he looked with statue-like gaze at his his consent? Shall that be the bargain between us?" Jack—(for he was present; indeed, he is always pre-

opponent. The muzzle of the gun was within a few nches of his head, the lock at full cock, and the finger at the trigger: yet he flinched not, nor even drew back his head from the dreadful weapon that seemed the third person, who appeared to be the leader, gave the command, "Recover arms."

The click of the lock was heard distinctly, as the gun was brought to the half-cock; the muzzle was raised, and then, after one or two more words of command, lowered with the butt to the ground, with sol- misery and distress which exist among them. There not believe that he aims to give any of his sermons dier-like precision. Ryan drew a deep, long breath, can be no doubt, also, but that these marriages are what you call a personal character. But I do mean and then for the first time dared to cast a glance at his wife. Happily for her, she had fallen into a faint, her head sunk over the back of the low chair on which performance of certain duties, it is natural that they that Mr. Symington did intend his sermon for some she was sitting, and her arms hung lifeless by her should wish these fees increased, or at least not dimiside.

"For the love of God, gentlemen," said he, "what is this? What are your commands? What have I done? Will ye kill the mother and the babe unborn?" "Darby Ryan," said the leader, "you know well

that no blood is ever spilled without just cause. The people's greatest enemy is the informer and the traitor; and he who will turn either must prepare himself for the informer's fate." "Gentlemen, I am neither an informer nor a traitor. I have taken the oath; and I have kept it."

"I believe you, Darby Ryan. No man could look as you did just now, and yet be guilty. You are true to our cause, and innocent of any crime—at least as yet. We must swear your wife. Attend to her. We will wait until she recovers." Ryan went to his wife, and raised her in his arms he then took hold of her hand, and shook her gently,

as if to wake her from sleep. The leader took some water in a vessel, and sprinkled it upon her face, and with his handkerchief wiped off the drops as gently and tenderly as if she were his own child. "God Almighty bless you, sir." said Ryan, "who-

ever you may be. You are a husband and a father, anyhow: I see by the turn of your hand you wouldn't hurt a fly, let alone a faymale. "Certainly not, if I could help it; but duty above all things must be first obeyed."

"Peggy, dear; Peggy, alannia, the gentlemen won't hurt you: they're not come for that, at all at all. They're only come to swear you, dear; and sure an oath is easily taken, when neither of us want to be informers."

By degrees the poor woman recovered; and, when perfect consciousness was entirely restored, she was placed upon her knees, and the usual oath of secrecy was administered. Having performed this with much greater solemnity than is sometimes exhibited in courts of justice, the leader of the party gave again the word of command: "Shoulder arms. Slope arms. Quick

When the husband and his wife were left alone, they remained for some time silent: they scarcely dared to look at each other: their eyes were fixed on the fire with vacant gaze, thousands of thoughts oc-

cupying their minds. Among various qualities of good and evil which are possessed by the Irish peasantry, that noble one of gratitude is most prominent. The follower of an are passing fast away-a kind of hereditary reverence for each member of it; but, when to the reverence there was added grateful feeling for benefits conferred with kindness and consideration, the attachment of consanguinity itself. The foster-mother, or nurse, supposed. In no country in the world is married life in giving fashionable entertainments. You may say was often looked on as part of the family herself; among the lower classes so pure as it is in England: what you please about Mr. Ingle, but I tell you plainwhile she ever regarded the child she reared as even | would that the same might be said of their anmarried | ly that he has few betters; and as for his wife, there dearer to her than her own children. The nurse and life. With all its sins and all its miseries, Ireland, in is not such a woman in the town." the foster-sister, or foster-brother, were always receiv- this latter respect, claims a noble pre-eminence. Let "Well, ladies," said Mrs. Jackson, "I think we ed with invariable kindness; and long after the period | political economists examine this, and tell us the cause. of servitude had ceased, this second mother, if she may be so called, would often be found a welcome guest at the house of her richer friends for weeks and months together. She took a pride in looking at the child she nursed, in hearing its good qualities spoken of or its beauty praised: the child was her own pecumily among the Irish gentry where there is not some mer," said he, "walks by rule, and that rue is the old woman, perhaps blind and almost helpless, sitting Bible. He has made that Holy Book his guide and by the kitchen fire, who thus bears witness that old companion, and having its sacred precepts deeply

nurse has still a place in her child's house and heart. rooted and grounded in his heart, he presses on to round the desolate-looking barrack-room (a room fessing sound principles, and walking, perhaps blame about fifty feet square, which had a bed in each cor- fess, in all those things which cause scandal and strife, ner, each bed not unfrequently receiving two tenants nevertheless, falls very far short of the mark. He young mistress, in the capacity of waiting-maid. In on this side, then on that; now engaged in the affairs an evil hour Peggy asked permission to attend the of the world, deeply absorbed in a servile attention to wake of a friend in the neighbourhood. She there its fashions and follies; now offering to God a mere formed an acquaintance with Ryan, which ripened remnant of his time and energies—a cold, heartless, into a closer intimacy, as he made a point of frequent- and formal prostration of the outward man, in His ing the chapel where she was accustomed to worship sonetuary on the Sabbath morn. And, perchance, on a Sunday, and which she scarcely ever missed. when an opportunity presents itself, unsought, for him The Irish Roman catholics would rather be deprived to perform a praiseworthy deed, he has not the time, of their dinners or their breakfasts than fail in their the means, or inclination, to avail himself of it. The attendance upon public worship; and the Irish pro- poor are forgotten, neglected, or despised, while the testant gentry give their Roman catholic servants rich, who need not his care, are courted and caressed, leave not only to go to chapel, but even to arrange and the choicest luxuries purchased, and the greatest the necessary work of the sabbath, that it may not in- efforts made to win their company and esteem. In terfere with the religious feelings or duties of their short, he does not practice what he professes, and domestics. What an example is here set to the mas- stands condemned of God and man. He professes to ters and servants in England! The former, with more believe God, but denies him in practice. He professes religious privileges, with the churches at their very to love Him, but shows, by his daily walk, that he has doors, with their servants of the same creed as them- not learned to love his brother; and how can be love selves, often, alas! permit some triffing circumstance, God whom he hath not seen, while he loveth not his such as feeding cattle, which might be done at ano- brother whom he hath seen?" ther hour of the day, or the hour of dinner, to interfere with the attendance of their servants in the house course. There was nothing eloquent about it, save its of God; while the servants themselves, though of a plainness and pointedness, and even these may not be purer creed and better education than those of the appreciated by the reader; but we take the liberty to same class in Ireland, make little effort to obtain leave, say that Mr. Symington did not preach it to him, but or to so manage their works of necessity, that the to his congregation, to whom it was peculiarly applichurch at least may not be forgotten. Where lies cable; nevertheless, we think the reader, whoever he the blame of this grievous neglect? On both parties; may be, may be profited by a careful perusal and apbut chiefly on the masters, who should make it a point plication of the good man's remarks. of duty, that service to themselves should yield the A few evenings after the delivery of the aforesaid preference to the service of Almighty God. True, sermon, there was a little gathering at Mrs. Jackson's, that benefit may not be derived from the ordinances and it became the subject of conversation. of the church which is expected or desired; and ser- "What a quiet people we are!" said Mrs. Dixon. of course, an easy prey to the threatened evil. In vants like their masters, may too often frequent them "Indeed, we are singularly blessed; for while they are carelessly, perhaps irreligiously. Still, the sin of wrangling in England, New York, Boston, and other others is no excuse for their own. Let the masters of parts, about things not worth half the time and atten-

> time: "In due season we shall reap, if we faint not." pattern to all others." Peggy's attendance at the chapel was not less dili-

year or more; and my poor father is gone this long exactly. There were poor Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Haw-Ryan saw at a glance that he had only one chance while: I have no one now to look to me, but father kins, and one or two more, who, I thought, would of escape, and, with a nerve and bearing which would James and the mistress. I am afraid of the mistress; gladly have evaporated, had such a thing been possi-

right, I suppose, to go agin the church."

come of a good stock; and that, if only we could get | benefit from that which in fact is intended for it." a bit of a house, and an acre or two of land, we should

be as happy as the day is long." Irish peasantry are undoubtedly causes of much of the much encouraged by the Roman catholic priesthood. what I said." Supported as the Romish clergy are by fees for the nished. It is a strange misnomer to call the mode by which they are paid the voluntary system. Money does not flow into their coffers in grateful remembrance for services performed; but there is as regular a tax laid the law of the land; and these dues, as they are called, | and fine dress." are collected with greater exactitude than the rent of the landlords themselves. The obligation to the conupon certain constantly recurring occasions, as mar- cent." riage, extreme unction, the churching of wonen, &c., neighbours would hold her as an outcast; the com- look." mon offices of humanity would scarcely be afforded her. Now, the Romish priest has the power to refuse | centre-table!" remarked one of the ladies. this rite (though he is obliged to baptize the child) albeit he is amenable to his bishop for such proceed- were a present from a very dear friend," remarked ing, yet where a certain course of action is agreed on Simple Jack. by both parties, such as the payment of these dues, or any political movement, the power which may be extolled that friend for his consistency. I wonder, the fees are sometimes very considerable, being con- Mr. Symington's parlor.' tributed for the most part not by the betrothed themselves, but by their friends and the company at the our own faults," said Simple Jack, "and how we atwedding; and the protestant landlord is often found tempt to fly from our own consciences! Now, maplacing a pound or two upon the plate, which is handed dam, let me say to you, that that friend of Mr. Symround for the benefit of the priest, upon this jovial ingtons is behind-hand in no good deed. His door is occasion. Constituted as human nature is, this must never shut against the poor and needy, (as some peohave some effect upon the Romish clergyman: many ple's are,) nor his purse-strings so tightly drawn that high-minded men among them may struggle against even warm-hearted charity cannot get them open.the feeling, and overcome it, yet in the minds of too No, no, there are no hard knots in his purse-strings, many it will have existence. There is, no doubt, ano- which defy art and philosophy to untie them, when ther cause for these early and improvident marriages. the destitute fall in his way. And if you desire to It is certainly a better and higher one-one that know who that friend is, I'll tell you-good Mr. Inshould make us pause and consider deeply, before we | gle.' entirely condemn. The confessional gives access to ancient family has, or at least had-for those times the inmost thoughts and secrets of the mind. A Mr. Ingle made Mr. Symington a present of his parlor praiseworthy desire to keep his penitent from sinful carpet and centre-table! Why, Mr. Jackson always propensities may induce the Romish priest to recom- told me that he was one of the closest old creatures mend to him marriage as his only safeguard. Certain he ever met with." it is, that the stain of illegitimacy is far less common became extremely great. A connexion, too, was of- in Ireland than in England. Too great prudence he would not subscribe twenty dollars to give a ball; ten established between them, creating a greater bond among the peasantry of the latter country, as respect- and because he does not follow out the whims and nobetween the humbler and the greater than that almost | ing marriage, may cause more vice than is generally | tions of the day, in using extravagant furniture, and

> PRACTICAL PREACHING. (From the Evergreen.)

Not many days after the incidents just recorded. liar child; its playthings, its dress, its strength, its a very excellent and practical one it was. He spoke agree to nothing." growth, all were matters to her of the deepest interest. at large of the beauty of a consistent life of the pro-Nor when grown up was the tie severed. The young fessing Christian; how necessary it was for Christian man or woman, thus fondly loved in infancy, was still men to order their walk and conversation in accordance as fondly loved in youth and in maturer age. This af- with the precepts of that holy religion which they profection on the part of the humble follower was not fessed. Then was portrayed, in glowing colors, the be guilty of. misplaced nor unreturned; and there is scarcely a fa- consistent and the inconsistent Christian. "The for-There was this sort of connexion between Peggy | wards the mark for the prize of his high calling,, turn-Ryan and the Blake family. Peggy's mother nursed ing neither to the right hand nor to the left, but, with Julia Blake; and Peggy herself was the foster-sister. unwearied diligeace and unceasing effort, strives to She had been almost reared at G house: she make his whole life accord with the teaching of that was the playmate of Julia in infancy: many a game high standard—the Book of books. While, on the of romps had they through the long passages and other hand, the inconsistent Christian, though profor the night, when the hospitable mansion was full makes man's opinions his guide and rule, not God's to overflowing;) and, when they both grew up to wo- Holy Word; and striving to serve both God atd man, manhood, Peggy was still in attendance upon her he is constantly oscillating between two masters, first

Such is a very brief sketch of Mr. Symington's dis-

households perform their own duty, and then wait on tion bestowed upon them, we are as quiet and peacethe Lord's providence for the blessing in his appointed able as lambs. I do think that our parish is a perfect

"I don't think Mr. Symington has such a high opinonly one proviso-that father James, the parish priest, manner. He thought that he was sometimes almost personal; and indeed, in many respects, I must say, "You know, Darby, my poor mother is dead this that his sermon fitted one or two of the congregation ble. I could not refrain from looking at them. Poor things! how I pitied them."

"Well, if father James will consent, it would not be sent on these occasions.) "For," continued he, "I doubt not that it fitted you, as well as it did any one "Hurrah, Peggy! Give me your hand. I have else. It is strange that people cau't hear a seasonable gained you, dear: I have spoken to the priest already; sermon, without forgeting that there are such beings in to place him with only "a step between him and and not only has he given his consent, but he says I the world as themselves. Everybody else is thought death." A pause of a few minutes ensued; and then cannot do better; that you are a clean, likely girl, and of, but poor self; and so poor self never receives any

> "Now, Mr. Simple Jack," exclaimed the lady, colouring somewhat, "you surely do not mean to say The too early and improvident marriages of the that Mr. Symington intended his remarks for me.' "No; I do not mean to say that, exactly. I do

> > "Well," remarked Mrs. Jaques, "I am confident particular persons in the congregation. I am sure, however, that I took no part of it to myself.

"Just the way of the world," said Simple Jack. "Nor did I," chimed in Mrs. Dixon, in harmony with Mrs. Jaques. "And for my part, I think Mr upon every house, and as regular and as stipulated a Symington had better look at home, before he rales price affixed for every clerical duty, as if such tax were other people so roundly about fashionable furniture

"Yes, that's the point," said another lady, who now joined the company. "That's the point; let him look fessional, and the indispensable services of the priest at home. That parlor of his is what I call magnifi-

"There you go, Mrs. Prout," said Simple Jack; are such, that the collection does not give much trou- "talking about the rector behind his back. I should ble or difficulty. The stoppage of any one service not say that that is consistent with your profession, must necessarily produce payment of all dues that though it may be with your practice. And, besides, may be in arrear; and, if this service be required im- if Mr. Symington's parlor is magnificent, what to call mediately, great efforts must be made to eke out the yours I know not. I suppose I should have to call in sum wanted. Religion or superstition, has a greater the aid of some lexicographer, and get him to coin a power than law. Some of these rites it would be es- new word, to give it a full description. 'Extra-superteemed heathenish to be debarred from. For instance, magnificent' would not begin to convey an idea of its the churching of women; the woman to whom this grandeur. Now, for my part, I can see nothing obrite was refused would be looked upon almost like the jectionable in Mr. Symington's parlor. It looks neat leper of old, as an unclean and separated person: her and comfortable, exactly as a rector's parlor ought to

"But, Mr. Simple Jack, the splendid carpet and "That splendid carpet and centre-table, let me tell apon what seems to him a sufficient reason. And, you, did not cost Mr. Symington a single penny; they

"Ah, yes," said Mrs. Jaques, "I suppose he highly applied to the husband's mind through the instrumen- now, if that friend would not have done better to have tality of his wife is manifest. In the case of marriage given that money to the poor, than to have spent it on

"What efforts we all make to condemn others of

"Mr. Ingle! bless me! Ladies, did you hear that?

"Oh, yes," said Simple Jack, "that was because

may as well change the subject of conversation, for it is of no use to argue with Mr. Simple Jack; he will done; and, really, I think he was in the worst humon to-night, that I have ever seen him in. Time was, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. when he would agree with a body, in some things; Mr. Symington preached a sermon on consistency, and but to-night he seems to be positively determined to

Simple Jack understood this harangue very well; for it was customary for the ladies to sound a retreat somewhat in the above style. And to acknowledge defeat, that was a thing he had never known them to

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G. P. Kirby, Esq., P.M.

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