COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1846.

Poetrn.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY TRIBUTES.

[The celebration of St. George's Day in the city of Toronto was, this year, attended with more than ordinary interest. In addition to the usual procession to the Cathedral Church,—where an admirable Sermon was preached by the Chaplain, the Rev. H. Scadding,—and the ordinary festivities, several poetical tributes were furnished by the pupils of Upper Canada College. These were transmitted to the President of the Society, merely to give additional interest to their social dinner; but as portions of them have found their way into the public papers, we have been kindly furnished with copies of the whole, and very cheerfully transfer them to our columns.—Ed.]

"BRITANNI APUD FLUMEN ZARADRUM VICTORES."

Qualis sonorus volvitur Aufidus, Cum, veris udi turgidus amnib Bacchatur, horrendamque cultis Diluviem meditatur agris:

Vasto tumultu gens furit Indies, Petens rapinam, fæderis haud memor, Perrupit agrorumque fines, Perque pigras equitavit urbes.

Fortes Britanni se subito parant; Funesta belli classica jam sonant,
Ad arma!—cessantes! ad arma! Cuncta salus posita est in armis!

Utrique miscent aspera prælia, Nec hi, nec illi terga volunt dare; Sed forti ab Anglorum cohorte Itur, et hinc meritam repenté

Dant pænam Eoi, Prodigus heu! sui, Salus peremptus! tu nec imaginem Mortis timebas, nec periclum: Per memores, celebrande, fastos,

Florebis olim, multaque pars tui Vitabit atram Tartaream domum; Spirabit et miranda virtus, Marmore, te, revocante, SALE!

Busto catervæ virgineæ tuo, undent coronas, sertaque florea;
Ac inclytum exemplum colentes,
Intrepidi juvenes calescent.

Amara manat laeryma per genas, Uxorque dixit; "Me miseram! quibus Curis laboro! te, marite, Mi vir amate, premit rapax Styx!

Vita, quod ad me, non placida fruar; Dilecte! pro te bis patiar mori! Tecum libenter quam subivi Dura fugae mala, dura belli!"

Ne, Uxor, queraris! Nam neque lenient Plutona planctus illacrymabilem :-Tænarias, soboles Deorum !

Quin ille, terræ gramineæ immemor, Errabit inter cælicolûm domos, Nigrasque mutabit cupressos Conciliis Superûm beatis.

Mirantur Umbræ prætereuntium, Eduntque Manes, "Ecce vir! en adest! Haud ille pro caris amicis Aut patriâ timidus perire."

Inominatis vocibus increpans, Ne Musa fletus eliciat suos;

Musa dedit gemitus :- silescat. ADAM CROOKS

ON THE RE-ERECTION OF THE COLLEGE FLAG-STAFF.

Hail! glorious banner of the free, Hail! emblem dear of liberty, Beneath whose folds with boist'rous glee Full many a band has played. O'er hearts imbued with loyalty, While joyous shouts rise to the sky, Whene'er thou art displayed.

Although the first of these glad bands Yet England's flag shall ne'er want hands Her honour to sustain, While glows a patriot bosom bold, Or love of country keeps its hold, Unmoved by mercenary gold, Or the base hope of gain.

111.

How gladly will fond memory trace In after years, each well-known place, And strive each old familiar face In fancy to recal; But still in all her dear domain, The flag, the first place will retain;
And to behold it once again, Be the fond wish of all.

DIVIO So ever, on each festive day, Before they enter on their play, Shall willing hands their flag display With mingled shouts and cheers; And as it streams through liquid air, Let young and old join in the prayer, That England's flag may still wave there, Through long succeeding years.

E. STINSON

7th Form, U. C. College.

ON THE COLLEGE FLAG.

Ages have passed since first upon the flood, Th' heroic Alfred raised the cross of blood;
Before the Danes displayed the sacred light, And turned the fierce invader's bands to flight. Since then in many a conflict dire and dread, Old England's flag has raised its dauntless head; With Richard led the brave crusaders on, And proudly waved o'er haughty Ascalo O'er Acre's towers of might its folds unfurled-Acre, whose strength might well defy the world : Under our flag has braved the dreadful hour, When Europe's haughty conqueror's course was stayed, And Gaul's proud eagles fled by fear dismayed. But on the ocean deep is seen its force, No power can there oppose its mighty course; From pole to pole, o'er all the vast expanse It waves, and nations bow before its glance. Far to the west, amid the pathless wo Far to the east, where Ganges rolls its floods; Through many a region famed in tales of old, Whose fabled streams pour down their sands of gold; In climes with torrid heat and drought oppressed; The CROSS OF ENGLAND waves its folds sublime, And floats revered and loved through every clime. Here in the spot where childhood seeks its sport, O'er the young crowd its folds majestic float; And each young breast is by its influence taught To reverence that land, whose sons have brought Religion's and fair virtue's light to lands Remote and distant; and whose warlike bands, Though conquering and subduing, yet bestowed Blessings and favours, which afar have flowed: Nay, nations long in darkness now have learned To bless the conqueror, whom at first they sparned, Thus may the mem'ry of the British name Long in our hearts endure, a constant flame. What! though vast seas their barrier interpose, Yet may the feelings of our heart ne'er close In dull forgetfulness of that dear land, Under whose glorious flag so oft we stand. When age his snow has scattered o'er each head,
And when youth's joyous looks and smiles are fled,
Still may the mem'ry of past years remain—
And when the scenes of youth we view again, And every well known spot before us stands, The waving flag—the boys in giddy bands—May fond remembrance, with its magic art, Of scenes long past the present view impart; The happy hours there spent, the friends there known. And though since then the fleeting years have flown, Still may each thought, when brought before our mind, ne useful trace of school-days leave behind: May love of God and Country still remain,

7th Form, U. C. College. April 23, 1846. ON THE RE-ERECTION OF THE COLLEGE FLAG-STAFF.

And cheer our onward journey to the tomb T. CRONYN,

As verdant spots in life's unfertile plain, Which never through that life shall cease to bloom,

> O'er Caledonia's heather, O'er England's blooming dells, Where gentle Shannon slumbers, Midst Erin's sumny vales :

Where holy Ganges murmurs, Beneath the palm-tree's shade, Where th' Indian arrow cuts the air, As the fawn bounds through the glade:

Where'er the sunlight lingers, Where'er the moonbeams play, There, too, the Red Cross of Saint George, Bears proudly on its way:

It tells us of our FATHER-LAND, The home of the brave and free; It tells of Albion's cliffs, that lie Far, far, beyond the sea.

Pleasant things to us it whispers, While here its folds we view, Of our Home, our ALTARS, and our QUEEN, The QUEEN of the good and true.

The sons of song delight in The glory of its name; The shepherd, in his woodland del!, Echoes its ancient fame;

VII. The warrior lays him down to sleep, Beneath a foreign sky, Glad, in the good cause he upholds, nder its cross to die.

VIII. Then lift on high our banner, Wave its good colours here: Still fanned by Heaven's breezes, Heaven's blessing may it bear.

And still, O still remember, Whatever ill betide, The land where all our fathers lived, Where all our fathers died.

April 23, 1846.

S. A. MARLINO, 7th Form, U. C. College.

VISCOUNT EXMOUTH. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

No sight can be more pleasing, no occupation of the mind more generally agreeable, than to behold the gradual growth of excellence, to watch over the progress of some great and good man from his infancy to his grave-from the humblest beginnings, it may be, to the very highest point of human glory. We love to trace the growth even of the most common and ordinary minds. The various steps of advancement, by which the helpless babe reaches the condition of a perfect man, are objects of interest to all; nay, even in things without life or reason, it is sweet to observe their gradual improvement, as every one who has watched with care the tree of his own planting or the house of his own building can bear witness from exmany noble lessons learned, and much good example brought before our minds, if we are willing to attend to the events of the life of Edward Pellew, whom we of glory, tracing him from the helpless condition of an on shore very irksome to him. admiral viscount Exmouth.

before you, gentle reader, the principle occurrences, remarkable for his activity and the order he kept was born at Dover (where his father commanded a among his men. It was a frequent remark with them, post-office packet) in 1757. Being a very weakly in- respecting their captain, "Well, he never orders us to fant, and not expected to live, he was baptized on the do what he won't do himself;" and they would often same day. But he recovered; and, before he was observe, "Blow high, blow low, he knows to an inch yet eight years old, he had the misfortune to lose his what the ship can do; and he can almost make her prudent marriage, she deprived her children almost 4th of June, the king's birth-day; and he was on of their remaining parent, and threw them upon the deck, dressed in full uniform, watching the men who world with very scanty means and very few friends. Were bathing. A lad, servant to one of the officers, At his first school, Edward gave proof of his daring spirit; for a house, in which was a quantity of gunpowder, having taken fire, when others were afraid to sooner the better!" said the captain, and tipped him approach it, he went alone into the burning house, into the water. Instantly he perceived that the lad and brought out all the powder. Afterwards he was could not swim, and quick as thought he dashed oversent to the grammar school at Truro; where having board in his full-dress uniform, with a rope in one had a dispute with another boy, whom he had severe- hand, by means of which he got the boy on board ly punished, to escape a flogging he ran away, and re- again. If ever Pellew was frightened, it was when well that so bold and daring a spirit should be broken sequence of his having mistaken for truth what was in by the hardships and discipline to be met with on merely a vain boast. Nor was this the only instance board a ship. If the boy had remained ashore, he of his saving the life of a fellow-creature in the midst would very likely have turned out badly. When he of the waves-many other cases might be named; dined with his grandfather the last time before he and, in fact, whenever there was any danger, he was sailed, the old gentleman told him that he might be ready to risk his own for the preservation of another's answerable for every enemy he killed, adding, " If I life. can read your character, you will kill a great many."

not yet fourteen, "and if I do not kill them they will

as a midshipman on board of the "Juno." During the next five years he changed his ship several times, and had the happiness to sail with captain Pownall; whose kind and wise guidance was useful to the quick and determined, nay, we may almost say rash, character of the young midshipman. One of his frolics was to stand upon his head on the yard-arm;* and once he actually sprang from the fore-yard, while the ship was going fast through the water, and saved a man had fallen overboard. This bold spirit was soon longed; and during the American war he gained pro- it, saying, "Well; if that is not law, it is at least juscalled forth in the service to which young Pellew bemotion in the navy by as noble an action as ever a tice. Captain Pellew ought to have been a judge."

first midshipman soon lost an arm; and the lieuten- how he would answer for it to his God, if he lost his they were not all of us."—(1 John, ii. 19.) ant was soon afterwards so badly wounded, that he the interference of the second midshipman, Pellew, who now succeeded to the command of the vessel, and endeavoured to keep up the unequal strugglefrom the enemy; and a shot cut the towing-rope, when some one was ordered to go and make it secure again. Pellew, seeing all hesitate-for, indeed, it appeared a death-service-ran forward and did it make good her escape. The young midshipman, under whose command this gallant action had chiefly been fought, was honoured with a letter from the first

unsuccessful campaign, under general Burgoyne, by whom he was at last sent home with dispatches.

At this time a circumstance happened, which might have been the cause of perpetual grief to him. His younger brother, only seventeen years of age, had hailed, answered "A friend!" "What friend?" exclaimed his brother; "tell who you are, or I'll shoot you!" "What! do you not know me?" "No!" John!" This occurred in the spring; and, so uncertain is mortal life, especially in time of war, that, in lay stretched upon the field of battle!

Nothing could have served better to correct the natural rashness of youth-to blend prudence and forethought with activity and courage—than the severe as sailors. Just before the engagement began, the risome, and irritating, than a careful obedience to trials, hardships, and misfortunes, which were under- English crew shouted, "Long live king George!" and small precepts and appointments, which are destitute gone by our bold midshipman, in the American war. gave three good cheers; whilst, on the other side, the of spiritual grace, empty, carnal, dead, legal, and the He was not employed in any active service for a year cap of liberty was hoisted, and the new-fangled cry of like? The smaller they are, to such minds the more or two, which caused him great grief; and, in one of "Vive la république!" ("the republic for ever!") provoking. But the fact of the provocation reveals or two, which caused him great grief; and, in one of the first engagements in which he was concerned, he made itself heard. These republicans were superior the fact of the unbelief. It is the index of a scheme of bankers, merchants, traders, and others, of the city the first engagements in which he was concerned, he is a superior of London, together with prelates, clergy, and laymen of london, together with prelates, clergy, and laymen of had the misfortune of losing his friend capt. Pownall, in numbers, but not in courage, to the sturdy English of doctrine, and of a theological school. The comunder whom he was serving as first lieutenant. In sailors; and, after a flerce battle, the flag of the mand to wash in Jordan detected the unbelief of under whom he was serving as first lieutenant. In an hour after the action began, the captain was shot through the body; and, saying to his young friend, "Pellew, I know you won't give his majesty's ship."

"Pellew, I know you won't give his majesty's ship."

"I know you won't give his majesty's ship."

"The sallors; and, after a fierce matte, the flag of the light of the flag of the large of the mand to wash in Jordan detected the unbelief of Naman. Though he had come all the way out of the ministration so freligion and the measures for providing the brave captain and crew of the "Nymphe."

"Yellew, I know you won't give his majesty's ship."

"The providing the flag of the light of the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the manuscript. Syria, with much profession and circumstance, to the for our emigrant countrymen in the British Colonies, by possible the first of the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the manuscript. The ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the manuscript. The ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of religion and the measures for providing the ministration of the minis "Pellew, I know you won't give his majesty's ship away," he immediately expired in his arms. The away," he immediately expired in his arms. The arms the french revolution. He is a feet all. The prophet in Israel, it is plain that he had not be french captain (Mullon) was killed in the action; prophet in Israel, it is plain that he had not be french away, and saying to me young the displayed in his death a heroism worthy of a far after all. The prophet proved him, as the Head of Foreign Parts.

The Right Hon, the Lord Mayor took the chair, and vessel, with which she had been engaging, succeeded had in his pocket the signals; and, in order to prein escaping, beaten and dismasted, into the port of vent their falling into the hands of the English, whose Another obvious remark is, how great are the con-Ostend: a circumstance which added to the sorrow

his appointment. Mr. Vigurs, a tradesman in Lonved £160 prize-money; and immediately, with the thoughtless yet noble-hearted generosity of an English sailor, sent £100 to his creditor, desiring that the difference might be given to the children, or, as he expressed it, to "buy ribands for the girls." In 1782 he was raised to the rank of post-captain; and, This natural feeling may be gratified, soon after this, peace followed which left him without which time he married, and lived first at Truro, and afterwards near Falmouth, in Cornwall. But he was

orphan child to the proud and well-carned rank of "Winchelsea," which was stationed in North Ameri-The brave sailor, of whose life we propose to place ca, off the coast of Newfoundland; and here be was

day called upon to decide on a case in which the captain of a merchant-vessel had not acted strictly It was in the year 1770 that young Pellew entered according to law in punishing one of his men, though

true ground upon which the question should rest. - means of sanctification, and divided or schismatical the corruption of the old.

prise; but instantly preparations for war were begun, offence. On the one side is the authority derived comes into view. Even in the most sacred things; domestic life many a brave and noble hero, besides monplace and indifferent point of order; on the other, self-renouncement in their mouths, there is a somehim of whose actions I am writing.

knowledge of them would render them useless, he en- sequences which flow from these little things.

ship was taken.

(To be concluded.)

HOLY OBEDIENCE. (From a Sermon of Archdeacon Manning.)

engagement between the "Nymphe," capt. Pellew's It is a remarkable fact, that an insubordinate temper the Lord and not unto men;" with him who said: "I to close action, and then to leave the result to the rian error appeared to prepare the way for contests who loved me, and gave Himself for me." courage of his men; to whose honour and spirit, as about vestments and postures. And how should it Cornishmen, he trusted to make up their deficiency be otherwise; for what can be more unmeaning, wea-

deavoured to swallow them, even in his dying agony; At the baptism of our Lord, He was proclaimed to which they fought. But our noble sailor, boldly as who unhappily have been drawn into the same general did a meeting in the city of London commence with betto the events of the life of Edward Pellew, whom we may follow through many years of danger, trial, and may follow through many years of danger, trial, and shore very irksome to him.

The bishop of London commence with being the fought against the principles, waged no war with bring themselves to forsake it. Good as they are,

The bishop of London having offered up a prayer,

The bishop of London having offered up a prayer,

> Nangle had been closely engaged with a French ship own. We can do them no wrong in believing that and the interests of those for whose welfare we should for forty minutes, when sir Sidney Smith came up what they censure they do not imitate. There can provide would be utterly ruined. (Hear, hear.) with his vessel. He would not, however, allow a shot to be fired at first, saying that Nangle had fought his liarly trying to some minds; and that the very habit

things simply commanded or forbidden without any affected by a captious, impatient, insubordinate tem-not be taken to it on that ground. It was this: attacked at once, though she carried only welve enter the service of a foreign nation, which his brother down into the sea, firm yet frail; close enough to bring knowing that all these things must be for the trial her assistance, and she was obliged to engage single life, so exclusively to his own country, that he has no us, they would no doubt have continued with us: but approximation to a type which is in heaven alone. ant was soon afterwards so oadly would dom of the new creation is spreading its dominion over would have been thrown overboard as dead, but for

and endeavoured to keep up the unequal struggle.

A signal of recall was made; but the "Carleton," with two feet of water in her hold, and half her crew with two feet of water in her hold, and half her crew killed and wounded, was not able to obey it. At last she was towed out of action under a very heavy fire she was towed out of action of the wind water the with their imassociations of country, homes, and altars, can throw as conceivable; and yet with their imassociations of the wind water in the wind associations of country, homes, and altars, can throw not so much as conceivable; and yet with their im- by the spirit of misrule, and by the sway of disobevictory itself bestow upon him? or how shall he be their liking, to withdraw themselves from the unity of cepts of fasting and brunifiation; to its lightest counexcused, if he attack the allies of his own country, whom, as a subject, he is bound to respect? These who are in open and hostile oppoappeared a death-service—ran forward and did it was a subject, he is bound to respect. These distant countries which were the feelings which led captain Pellew to refuse to himself. So bravely had the "Carleton," and her the offer of the Russian government; and it was not to find a large processed of all this? himself. So bravely had the Carleton, and the help the offer of the Russian government; and it was not little crew fought in this action, that, with the help long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government; and it was not long by the offer of the Russian government. long before his courage and abilities were called forth It is nothing more than the detection of the spirit of men are tempted to bend and tamper with, or, as they of the Church of Christ. If they took with them every of the artificity boats, one boat of the enemy was stand, and another, the largest schooner they had, was deand another, the adapt and accommodate the system of their times and to themselves. Some the Church to their times and to themselves. Some the Church to their times and to themselves. Some the Church to their times and to themselves. in a single act; and the less important the matter, the On the 21st of January, 1793, the French republicans murdered their king, after he had endured allies murdered their king, after he had endured allies the disobedience. The insubordination of a man who sets himself against a less than simple exaltation of self above the Church; and making themselves a rule for its orders and docbeen fought, was nonoured with a letter from the most every kind of misery which the cruelty of a mob lord of the admiralty, and was made a lieutenant upon and making themselves a rule for its orders and doclord of the admiranty, and was made a neutenant apolicy of the latter chooses trines, instead of simply obeying it. Let us mortify this country as it never could be said of Rome, even in this country as it never could be said of Rome, even in this country as it never could be said of Rome, even in this country as it never could be said of Rome, even in the country as it never could be said of his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his return to England in 1777. He saw a great deal his field in matters which, if any thing can justify a refuse of the palmission, may go farther to do it than the submission, may go farther to do it than the fusual of submission, may go farther to do it than the palmission, which had cast off its God and put its king to death, declared war against England—a nation still those refined shapes in which that which had studed the whole surface of palmy, trifling, pitful excuses with which many try to so many. How few men can endure to be put on those refined shapes in which that there submission, may go farther to do it than the grosser alone, but in filed. In the grosser alone, but in filed in matters which, if a grow his the grosser alone, but in filed in matters which, if a grow his the grosser alone, but in filed in matters which, if a grow his the grow his the palms of the palms

of service, and underwent all the hardships of a very took England and the English government by sur- The lighter the alleged provocation, the heavier the ceptible, yet never unperceived, by which self against and a signal made to call forth from retirement and from our Lord to His Church, enjoining some com- and in the holiest actions, and with the precepts of men professing the matter to be unimportant, and yet thing, not so much as a word, but a tone, a look, and Captain Pellew was immediately appointed to a resisting the injunction. What is this but the most air, which expresses in full the presence and conscious come out to join the army; and, in the thoughtless ship, which, from the scarcity of seamen, he was direct and naked struggle between authority and dissportfulness of youth, knowing that he was not expec- obliged to man with Cornish miners chiefly. The or- obedience? If the pretext were greater, it would dis- seek with our whole heart the gift of holy obedience? ted, he resolved to surprise his brother Edward. Ac- der and discipline kept up in the mines of Cornwall, guise the truth. As a test of the man, the less the that in all things we may submit to Christ ruling in cordingly, he fell in with him in the night, and when the habit of climbing, and of being exposed to dan better, because the probation is more visible, bare- His Church, as He submitted to St. John baptising gers, the skill in wrestling which most Cornish men faced, and instructive. It is like the rage of Naaman by the commandment of His Father. Let us, by could then boast, all combined to render these miners when he was disappointed of being bidden to "do prayer and self-chastisement, so cross and keep under more apt to become tolerably good sailors than could some great thing," and was commanded to wash in our likings, choices, preferences, views, opinions, judgsaid the other, presenting a pistol. "Your brother have been expected. The first action in which the Jordan. The probation of faith, submission, docility, ments in all things, when the will of the Church is powers of this crew of landsmen were tried, was in an and also of self-will, impatience, pride, is complete. made known, that we may in all things obey "as unto the October following, the frolicsome youth of seven- ship, which had been formerly a French frigate, and in trifling and external matters, seems to have been an crucified with Christ; nevertheless I live; yet not teen was cut short in his career of life—the youngest the "Cleopatra," a frigate still belonging to that nas always the peculiar characteristic of those who have I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now brother of Edward Pellew was amongst the dead that tion. Pellew's plan was to bring the vessels at once little faith in the holy Sacraments. The sacramenta- live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God,

> Ecclesiastical Intelligence. EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

the metropolis generally, was held at the Egyptian Hall,

was supported by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Lord John Russell M.P., the Very Rev. George Chandler, D.C.L., Dean deavoured to swallow them, even in his dying agony; felt by Pellew for the loss of his friend and commander captain Pownall.

In 1780, the young lieutenant was again promoted to the command of a small vessel; but, having nothing but his profession to depend upon, he was much pressed for money to meet the necessary expenses of his appointment. Mr. Vigurs, a tradesman in Londow the loss of his friend and command deavoured to swallow them, even in his dying agony; but, by the word of the Baptist, by the voice of the Holy Ghost. He at that time received without measure the anoint in the important paper was found by captain Pellew, and sent by him to the admiralty. This, we must remove, was the first frigate taken in the war; and the profession to depend upon, he was much pressed for money to meet the necessary expenses of his appointment. Mr. Vigurs, a tradesman in Londow them, even in his dying agony; but the beginning deavoured to swallow them, even in his dying agony; but the beginning his deavoured to swallow them, even in his dying agony; but the beginning his of the Early to the Wenerable Benjamin Harrison, Arch-deacon of Chichester; the Venerable Benjamin Harrison, Arch-deacon of Chichester; the Venerable decent of the Holy Ghost. He at that time received without measure the anoint in growing the first present the war and the profession to depend upon, he was much present the intervent of the barrison, arch-deacon of Chichester; the Venerable Machaning to the Father, by the word of the Baptish, by the voice of Chichester; the Venerable decent of the Holy Ghost. He at that time received without measure the anoint in growing the first present the present the voice of the Holy Ghost. He at that time received without measure the anoint in growing the first present the voice of the Grienter to the Christ, by the word of the Baptish, by the voice of Chichester; the Venerable decent of the Lord Holy Ghost. He at that time received without measure the anoint in the Christ, by the word of the Baptish, by the voice of don, not only supplied him with uniforms—though he candidly told him that it was uncertain when he would be able to pay for them—but offered him a loan of money; and captain Pellew accepted a sum, which made the debt £70. In a few weeks he receitable was a tradesman in London, not only supplied him with uniforms—though he candidly told him that it was uncertain when he would be able to pay for them—but offered him a loan of money; and captain Pellew accepted a sum, which made the debt £70. In a few weeks he receitable war."

The open of the manner in which it was done, lord Howe's docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart shall be greatly sanctified. And so, in-scent flawkins, B. D., docile heart s The engagement took place on the 19th of June 1793; and on the 29th of the same month, captain Pellew was presented to George the Third, who made him knight, and his brother Israel, who had very much assisted him in the action, a post-captain. His majesty presented sir Edward to the queen, observing, at the same time, "This is our friend;" bearing in mind probably, the expecite principles (that of hone is lower. Law specific grind the form those who live in submission to its rule. Whatever may be said of the active side of the correct probability. The proposition of mind, the passive charity, which belong to the same time, "This is our friend;" bearing in the from those who live in submission to its rule. Whatever may be said of the active side of the results of the active side of any active employment for the next four years, during which time he married, and lived first at Truro, and ouring the king, and that of upsetting every thing) on not of the turbulent and self-conceited; but of those

The spacious Egyptian Hall was crowded, and never

means were confined, and he had new honours to support, besides being in constant danger of leaving a their standard is personal and earthly, drawn from the Lord Mayor opened the proceedings. It was to him a most gratifying thing to see so numerous a gather-their own inward views and feelings, or from the expenses their own inward views and feelings, or from the expenses their own inward views and feelings, or from the expenses their own inward views and feelings, or from the expenses their own inward views and feelings, or from the expenses their own inward views and feelings, or from the expenses their own inward views and feelings, or from the expenses their own inward views and feelings, or from the expenses to the expenses the expe wife and family unprovided for, he was generous ample or opinions of individuals of the same school. an object of such great national importance-a meeting wife and family unprovided for, he was generous ample or opinions of individuals of the same school. This is strikingly true of those who have been brought was in narrow circumstances, not only her husband's property, but what assistance he was able to afford. Of such men a nation may well be proud—for such of such men a nation may well be proud—for such it was in marrow than the property, but what assistance he was able to afford. Of such men a nation may well be proud—for such it was impossible to calculate. Around him were men of the highest standing in society, and they would explain the greatest of such great national importance—a meeting which could not fail to give an impet to the object in view, which would be productive of results the importance—a meeting which could not fail to give an impet to the object in view, which would be productive of results the importance—a meeting which could not fail to give an impet to the object in view, which would be productive of results the importance—a meeting which could not fail to give an impet to the object in view, which would be productive of results the importance—a meeting which could not fail to give an impet to the object in view, which would be productive of results the importance in the object in the productive of results the importance in the productive of results the importance in the object in the productive of results the importance in the productive of results the importance in the productive of results the productive of results the importance in the productive of results the productive of results the importance in the productive of results men it cannot be too thankful: long may England have such men to be proud of, to be thankful for.

spirit. It is not necessary to say more than that the very temper of devotion, self-renunciation, reverence, the might also be allowed to express a hope that the constant minds, lost the constant minds min Another noble instance of generosity occurred in submission, which is the peculiar grace of the obefather. His mother then removed, with her six chilspeak." It once happened, when his ship was in St.
nish family); and, three years afterwards, by an imnish family); and, three years afterwards, by an imnot be out of place to mention it, though it is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family); and, three years afterwards, by an imnot be out of place to mention it, though it is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family); and, three years afterwards, by an imnot be out of place to mention it, though it is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family); and, three years afterwards, by an imnish family); and, three years afterwards, by an imnish family is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family is the property of the grand scheme that the connish family is the property of not be out of place to mention it, though it does not concern him personally. The Artois, under captain in the Church, is the best test and portrait of their the trade of this country would sustain a severe blow.

The Lord Bishop of London on rising, was received

ship well, and must not lose the credit of the victory; but, finding that the enemy held on, he said that they must not be allowed to do mischief, and ordered the must not be allowed to do mischief. guns to be got ready. Then taking out his watch, he said, "We'll allow her five minutes: if she do not spirit which is the very character of our Lord, without ding divine service at its solemn anniversaries, and afterly punished, to escape a flogging he ran away, and resolved to go to sea. His grandfather wished him to be placed in a merchanty be placed in a merchanty be placed in a merchanty and the placed in a merchanty be placed in a merchanty and the placed in a merchanty and resolved to go to sea. His grandfather wished him to be saw the lad struggling in the water; but he never that splendid hospitality for which that place had been so long and so well struggling to the strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his he saw the lad struggling in the water; but he saw the lad struggling in the water; but it was been made his heart glow within that place had been so long and so well strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his heart glow within the place had been so long and so well then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his heart glow within the place had been so long and so well then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his heart glow within the place had been so long and so well then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his heart glow within the place had been so long and so well then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his heart glow within the place had been so long and so well the strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his then strike, we'll fire into her." He stood with his he saw the lad struggling to he saw the lad struggling to he sa temper is either the cause or the consequence of their growth in grace. Either way it seems inseparable from it; and to lack this, much more to be consciously bled with any meeting than that which was then assembled within that splendid edifice, when the chief magisopposed to it, is a bar, no one can say how great, to our advance in learning the humility and the mind of ready to risk his own for the preservation of another's sailed, the old gentleman told him that he might be inswerable for every enemy he killed, adding, "If I have hitherto spoken only of the direct moral effects in the way of self-discipline; but there is a higher an read your character, you will kill a great many."

The least things are often the most pregnant with moral probation; the less the particular precept is, fects in the way of self-discipline; but there is a higher condition of our sanctification which may be seriously sions, and he was not certain that some objection would and self-discipline is exhibited; for instance, without any condition of our sanctification which may be seriously sions, and he was not certain that some objection would apply the there is a higher condition of our sanctification which may be seriously sions, and he was not certain that some objection would apply the there is a higher condition of our sanctification which the more the principle is exhibited; for instance, the more the principle is exhibited to restify their approval of the Gospel in Formation of the Great Rev.

The least things are often the most pregnant with moral probation; the less the particular precept is, station until 1791; and here it was that he was one the moral probation; the least things are often the most pregnant with moral probation; the least things are often the moral probation; the least things are often the most pregnant with moral probation; the least things are often the most pregnant with moral probation; the least things are often the most pregnant with moral probation; the least things are often the most pregnant with moral probation; the least things are often the moral probation; the least things are o assigned or perceptible reason, or those which in themselves have no particular attractions or inducements:

by a caprious, impacted, while a great present deficiency of the means of public worship and religious instruction exists throughout the lowly and submissive heart. Like water-springs, British colonies, about 40,000 persons for the most part selves have no particular attractions or inducements: the man deserved a far greater punishment. "Your have done quite right in coming here," said Pellew to the man: "your captain had no business to punish as he has done; and, that he may learn to be more cantious in future, we order him to be fined—a shiling!" The man, quite disappointed at this, was about to leave the cabin; but, to his surprise, he was addressed thus: "Stop, sir; we must now try you addressed thus: "Stop, sir; we must now try you for the theft;" and, the fact being proved, the culprit was brought to punishment. This story was told to the lord chancellor Thurlow, who laughed heartily at it, snying, "Well; if that is not law, it is at least justice. Captain Pellew ought to have been a judge."

About this time, the captain, whose means were seanty and his family increasing, made an unsuer-seanty and his family increasing, made an unsuer-se sailor was engaged in.

The English had built some small vessels in a scanty and his family increasing, made an unsucrough way, to cope with the Americans on Lake rough way, to cope with the Americans on Lake test of the heart and temper is contained in the present the first of peace, in gentleness, rough way, to cope with the Americans on Lake the first of the heart and temper is contained in the present the first of peace, in gentleness, rough way, to cope with the Americans on Lake the first of the heart and temper is contained in the present the present the first of the heart and temper is contained in the pr rough way, to cope with the Americans on Dake
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Pellew was serving. Having fallen in with an Americans on Dake
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Champlain; and in one of these, the "Ca Pellew was serving. Having lattern with an Atternance of the can squadron, containing fifteen vessels, carrying 96 he honourably, and fortunately too, considered it to constructed, so as to hold together the obedient, and the least of the spiritual welfare when they reached their respective destinations. When he was told that the population at home, attacked at once, though she carried only welve small guns. But, unluckily, the state of the wind hindered the other English vessels from coming up to hindered the other English vessels from her assistance, and she was obliged to engage singlewere princes-that they counted their wealth not by hunhanded the whole force of the enemy. Bothing the handed the whole force of the enemy. Bothing they were princes—that they counted their wealth not by hundred they boats could be sent to support her. The artillery boats could be sent to support her. The light to give them to another; and he should reflect they went out, that they might be made manifest that artillery boats could be sent to support her. ling words, and rebellious deeds, of the disobedient found that the dignity and well-being of this country life in a cause which had no claim upon him. These

To some minds, perhaps, the deep spiritual reasons

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and lawless, are no more than must be while the kingmilitary forces—when he reflected on all this, he was tempted to ask whether in these consisted the real greatness of a ration, whether this was the ultimate chiect of War is too dreadful an evil to be lightly entered upon. worship as high a sin, and as direct a stimulant of Let us, then, never be out of heart, though the face all our hopes and aspirations? He would rather in the Only patriotism, with all its elevating and endearing those tempers which grieve the Spirit of holiness, are of the Church be ever so much marred and smitten first place ask, what provision was made for carrying out

afford to be too hard upon our predecessors, else the blame might recoil upon ourselves. The torch of gospel truth which they suffered to be almost extinguished had been given to us, and we should be responsible for its permanent and increasing light. He (the Right Rev. Prelate) would not be understood to cast unmerited revenue would not be understood to cast unmerited revenue. On the contrary the public mind anything like an adequate idea of the value of the society, or urge its claims with anything approaching to success. He (the Right Rev. Prelate) had said, that there was a growing interest felt by the people in behalf of this society; high time, indeed, it was that such an interest should be felt, for it could never happen until such interest became general, that the spiritual destitution of our fellow-countrymen in the colonies could be removed. When he said that an objection might be raised to societies such as those, he ought in fairness to have stated that, practically considered, this was the first amongst the church societies that had in view the diffusions of the Lord Bishop of London.

The motion, amended according to the suggestion of the Lord Bishop, was then put, and carried unanimously. The Lord Bishop, was then put, and carried unanimously. The Lord Bishop of London.

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The motion, amended according to the suggestion of the Lord Bishop, was then put, and carried unanimously.

The Lord Bishop of London. and that vast body, divided as it is, into numerous religious sects, impending the usefulness of the church, is indebted for what spiritual light it enjoys, to the exertions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There were now twenty-six bishops in the United States, and upwards of 1,200 clergy. With the permission of the meeting, he would read an extract from a communication received from the Bishop of Newfoundland, showing the present state of portions of that diceses, and the urgent necessity for additional assistance:—"Cape Shore Mission contains fourteen settlements, chiefly islands, extending from Cape St. John to New World Island, a distance of nearly sixty miles. In this Mission are five extending from Cape St. John to New World Island, a distance of nearly sixty miles. In this Mission are five or six churches, but no parsonage or residence for a spect the evils of their present lot might be very materially counteracted. Over them the eye of the church that shore, upwards of 1,000, are, or were, members of the church. I heard that the case is even worse, if postulations and churches the church is the church of the church of the church is the church of the church of the church is the church of the c that shore, upwards of 1,000, are, or were, members of the church. I heard that the case is even worse, if possible, in Fortune Bas, where the instant and churchs have been in a similar manner deserted. Never, I suppose, could there be a country where our blessed Lord's words more truly and affectingly apply—'The harvest truly and affectingly apply—'The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few;' and most at least to remember His solemn admonition consequent upon that remark. Never did any country more emphatically adopt your scriptural motto, 'Come over and help for they rest from the same source the solemn assurance, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours." But in many of the deserted flocks; and 'men arise speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them,' who, if the ministrations of our Church were duly provided and performed, make them wise unto salvation. It was for the supply of would have no excuse for intruding, and no prospect of success. If some of our wealthy friends in England mirably adapted. He had known it for twenty-five years. knew our wants, it would surely be a pleasure and a privilege to found a mission, or support a missionary, in some one of those neglected, or, what is worse, deserted settlements. £100 a year would enable him to convey the consolations of our holy faith to many a brothernay, to many settlements of our brethren, perishing for lack of knowledge, or falling away from truth and holiness. The bishop reports the urgent need of thirteen additional missionaries along the coast, all of whom would have, on the average, 500 souls in his cure. At Burin, in Placentia Bay, where the members of the Church are the most numerous body, while the Methodists have a resident minister and a meeting-house, originally intended for a church, and while the Romanists have two resident priests, with chapel and school adjoining, we have neither priest, deacon, nor teacher, neither church nor school. In the whole of Placentia Bay, containing at this time 2,000 Protestants, seattered along 150 miles of stormy coasts or islands, or in creeks almost inaccessible, there is but one missionary of our Church, and he a deacon only; and no other clergyman for 150 miles on either side." The missionaries in these distant parts were quite unequal to the growing population. The whole number of missionaries employed by the society was about 300, and what was that to the rapidly increasing tide of emigration? What was that number in comparison for even the present colonial population? and how were they to meet the wants of the 40,000 who annually leave these shores? What would be ten, or twenty, or a hundred missionaries, compared with this vastly increasing pomust not press upon them too str the vastness of the work to be accomplished, lest they might be induced to think the disproportion between the demand and the means of meeting it so great that they might be discouraged from making any attempt. But they were bound by every obligation of reason and com-mon sense to do all they could in furtherance of this great work, or it would never be accomplished. With reference to Newfoundland, and in speaking of the country, he could not refrain from remarking that the inhabitants had performed their duty well. Not only had nothing been done for them, but everything was prohibited, and yet they were rapidly increasing their means of religious Now they had an established ministry, and he (the Lord Bishop) was glad to see amongst them him who was its first chief patron (allusion being made to the present Bishop of Jamaica, who was on the platform). sooner had that Right Rev. Prelate taken possession of this distant inhospitable see than he commenced his work, and in a very short time he succeeded in doubling the number of the clergy. (Cheers.) In Lower Canada the recent census gave the numbers of the Church of England at 43,274. No fewer than 15,000 persons in all, said the Bishop of Montreal, were stated as unaccounted for in point of religious denomination, which must be mainly attributed, he apprehended, to their deprivation of the means of grace. In New Brunswick, which was equal in extent to nearly all Scotland, out of eighty parishes, iffy-seven were without settled clergymen on the arrival of the Bishop of Frederickton in June, 1845. In behalf of the West India islands the society had done much, and had contributed to the enlightenment of its unhappy in habitants. From 1835 to 1842 inclusive, the society expended in the West Indies more than £78,000, besides £53,000 obtained, through the society, from the Parliamentary grants for negro education. He (the Right Rev. Prelate) would only say a word in conclusion on the subit had already received were inconsiderable, its annual amount of subscriptions and donations was not trifling; but when it was compared with the resources of the country, what was some £40,000 or £50,000 a year? Let h person consider, with respect to his means, whether, if he gave a thousandth part of his income towards societies such as these, he would-to use a popular phrasebe any the worse for it; nay, whether he would not be all the better for it in his best and dearest interests?-What was the duty of the Church at large was the duty of every individual member. It would be invidious to say to any individual member of the Church that he had not subscribed the portion he ought to have subscribed, and, therefore, would abstain from making any remarks on that subject. He would read, however, an extract this subject, perhaps they would allow him to allude to an ancient nation not so enlightened as ourselves, a nation which never enjoyed the glad tidings of the Gospel, in comparison with our own country, where Gospel light was fully diffused. The country had not the civilization of which in this country we are apt to boast. There were two lines in Homer describing the foundation of the country, and it was there stated that the foundary hails

and unbroken strain of its martial airs; should it be said that a nation entrusted with such an unparalleled empire, had been entrusted with it merely for the promotion of its military glory and commercial greatness? Our extenditions of the commerce of the promotion of its military glory and commercial greatness? Our extenditions in the nation entrusted with it merely for the promotion of its military glory and commercial greatness? Our extenditions in the Niagara District so others, even because themselves are unsanctified more come in to assist this present purpose of plantation in the Niagara District so others, even because the new particularly we see here the cause why no more come in to assist this present purpose of plantation in the reliable to commence his pastoral visitations in the Niagara District so others, even because themselves are unsanctified gious views he entertained, was yet desirous of offering up a tribute to the supposed author of his being. (Cheers.) its military glory and commercial greatness? Our extended commerce, the prevalence of our language, the universal respect that attached to our national character, did not these afford means of the most effective kind for earrying out God's purposes of mercy towards a sinful race? And if it merely contented itself by building up His church in this country, neglecting those distant regions to which they were especially bound, how could they be said to carry out the commands of Him to whom they owed obedience? Now it must be confessed with they be said to carry out the commands of Him to whom they owed obedience? Now it must be confessed with shame and sorrow, in this department of its duty this country had been shamefully deficient. Reasons might be assigned why so much had not been done as might under other circumstances have been effected, and one might point to the troubles of the church, the trials by thick it had been assailed the interruption of its monarwhich it had been assailed, the interruption of its monar- they stir no more than if men spoke of toys and trifles; chical government in times of laxity and coldness; these might be assigned as reasons for the neglect, but certainly could not be received as palliations. But we could not

Prelate) would not be understood to cast unmerited re-lections on the church of this country. On the contrary, he would say that on her for a long time was the religious | prelate which appealed not only to their feelings, but so sucinstruction of our colonies dependent. It was true that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel never met the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel never met with the degree of support to which it was entitled, still it had saved the church from the charge of entirely neglecting our fellow-countrymen in the colonies and distant dependencies of this country. The feeling in favour of this society had been, he rejoiced to say, during the long been firmly convinced that emigration and colonies are the propagation of the specific of the region of the on this society had been, he rejoiced to say, during the last few years, gradually on the increase; that it never had its due share of influence was perhaps attributable to the fact that its merits had never been properly brought under the consideration of the public. The truth was, that in the present state of society some persons objected to any religious associations other than the church itself. However reasonable such objections might be, it was absolutely necessary that under the girumstances we should solutely necessary that under the circumstances we should to such societies as these, whatever might be the wishes accept the services of such societies, and it was only by or intentions of Government, that we must look for the solutely necessary that under the circumstances we should accept the services of such societies, and it was only by such meetings as that in which they were engaged that they could put forth statements which would convey to the public mind anything like an adequate idea of the public mind anything like an adequate idea of the

have stated that, practically considered, this was the first amongst the church societies that had in view the diffusion of Gospel truth throughout the world. It might be considered as the members, if not the very arms, of the church. It was the right arm of the church for mission ary operations, and our church was essentially a mission-ary operations, and our church was essentially a mission-ary operations. The first commission given to the Apostles and school have a strong dainy on their commission of the mathematical tion would prompt him. The resolution he had to propose was to the following effect:—" That the poor labourers and workmen, who are compelled to seek an independent subsistence for themselves and their families in the colonies, and are thus deprived of the advantages provided for them at home, in their own parish Church ary operations, and our church was essentially a missionary church. The first commission given to the Apostles was one of a missionary character—"Go ye forth into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." He (the Lord Bishop) therefore called all members of the church to support that society, and he told them that in doing so they would best serve the church, and most effectively enable her to teach to others those high and holy lessons by which they had most profited themselves. That the society deserved what he had said of it was fully proved by every communication received from the distant colonies. Without entering into details he might adduce one or two testimonies, specimens of those with which the records of the society were filled, to show how its Apostolic character and Evangelical doctrine are enjoyed and appreciated by those who are able to obtain its services. The population of the great American continent whose sense that may be the advantages and school, have a strong claim, on their countrymen for help, in providing themselves and their children with the administration of religion and the means of education." This was one of a series of resolutions which claimed for the society for the propagation of the Gospel their confidence and support. They were the grounds upon which the society deserved what he had said of it was fully proved by every communication received from the society for the propagation of the Gospel their confidence and support. They were the grounds upon which the society deserved with great regret that many of the members of our Church stood aloof from it. His experience enjoyed and appreciated by those who are able to obtain its services. The population of the great American continuation of the great regret that many of the means of education." This was one of a series of resolutions which the society for the propagation of the Gospel their confidence and support. They were the grounds upon which the society for the propagation of the Society for the propagation of the struction. In Upper canada into which the tide of emservices. The population of the great American continent, when separated from this country, was two or three millions; it now amounted to about seventeen millions; it now amounted to about seventeen millions; and that vast body, divided as it is, into numerous remainded to the seventeen millions; and that vast body, divided as it is, into numerous remainded to the seventeen millions; and that vast body, divided as it is, into numerous remainded to the seventeen millions; and the seventeen millions are seventeen millions; and the seventeen millions; and the seventeen millions are seventeen millions; and the seventeen millions are seventeen millions.

In the meantime, the Romanists make havoc of our districts to which he had alluded, nothing of that kind existed. There they lived and there they died without the knowledge of those great truths which For more than twenty-five years he had been conversant with the operations of its committee, and he could consci-entiously aver that he thought it one of the best stewards of the church, in supplying means of instruction to her of the church, in supplying means of instruction to her emigrating children—children who, however dispersed they might be, were integral portions of the great family of the church, the objects alike of her solicitations and her prayers. He would tell them briefly what this society bad done. It had given an episcopal Church to the United States of America. It had afforded instruction thousands of emancipated slaves, whom this had set free. It had maintained the colonists in the faith. It had turned thousands of heathens from the power of Satan unto God. It had 300 active and devoted missionaries, where it could well employ double that number. It had £50,000 to conduct operations, which might be doubled or tripled, and which would require a far larger revenue. To aid these benevolent efforts, parochial associations should be established throughout the country, and the laity should become the active coadjutors of the clergy. The Legislature of Jamaica had liberally assigned a local grant of £3000 in aid of the Diocesan Church Society, which was the Representative of the Incorporated Society at home. The Governor of Jamaica (the Earl of Elgin) had also placed a munificent sum annually at the disposal of the society. Of the aid they ought to expect from that great city (London,) he would not allow himself to express a doubt, for he was sure it would be worthy of their high reputation. The Right Rev. Prelate, after again apologising for his incapacity, on account of physical suffering, properly to treat the subject concluded by expressing his hearty concurrence

the terms of the resolution. LORD J. RUSSEL, M.P., having been called upon to second the resolution, rose, and was warmly received. The noble lord said, he rose to address them, not merely as being connected with the city of London, having the honour!of being one of its representatives, but likewise as having held a situation under the crown, which gave him in opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with abled to form an opinion as to the value of the efforts of this society in the diffusion of christianity amongst our fellow-countrymen in those distant regions. It was there-fore, with unaffected pleasure that he rose to second the resolution proposed by the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, who spoke of the advantage of giving poor labourers and workmen who were compelled to seek their subsistence in the Colonies where they were deprived of the advantages provided for them at home in their own parish church and schools. The Lord Bishop of Jamaica had spoken most truly of the advantages which the labourers of this country enjoyed at home, and he, the noble lord) fully concurred in all that had fallen rom him on that important subject. He was recently reading an account received from the Bishop of New Cealand, whose exertions were most praiseworthy— Cheers)—in which the right rev. Prelate spoke of the ourers who had gone to that country, and who were now loudly calling for assistance and instruction.— These men, while in their country, were accustomed to hear the village bell on the Lord's day, and to hear the Gospel preached. They were accustomed in the hour of sickness, either of themselves or their children, to receive the ministration and assistance of the parochial clergyman, and in cases of temporary accident, which fell hea-vily upon their slender resources, they resorted in the Prelate) would only say a word in conclusion on the subject of the measure of support which the society had a right to expect. He would not say that the contributions it had already received were inconsiderable, its annual it wonderful, then, that such men going to a distant colony should expect to experience there some of the advantages which they had left? Was it wonderful that they ould wish once more to see a clergyman or a Church, should wish once more to see a diergyman or a church, and to receive that ministerial assistance which they had enjoyed at home, which from their infancy they had loved and cherished, and which they still held in affectionate remembrance? (Loud cheers.) In speaking on this subject, perhaps they would allow him to allude to an

of view. It was as follows:-"We may here learn the Was it not plain that the founder of that heathen colony will be unable to commence his pastoral visitations in Let them look again at what was done by their ancestors in times which they called barbarous, when men far from having the advantages we now enjoyed, and to whom the commonest villages and highways would have been a matter of admiration—in those days the land-owners took care that while the tenants were taught to bear the sword and the shield, while they were able to meet and probably to conquer any enemy with whom they might contend, that a village Church should be rearred and that a clergyman should be placed there, who by his instructions, might raise their minds to God and to Christ. Such was the feeling of Pagan founders, and, subsequently, of bar-barians who had just received the truths of Christianity. What had we done in this enlightened age of the world's history? What had we done with all our means of instruction? What had we done with all our means of organization?—with all our boast of superiority—with all our contempt of Pagan darkness and a barbarous ancesour contempt of Pagan darkness and a parparous ancestry? Had we taken care that where we founded a colony there we erected churches, and there we located clergymen? Had it not been for associations such as that whose claims they were that day advocating, the colonists would have pined to this day under a total want of instruction. This he (the noble lord) knew, that of the various divisions into which the Christian world was unhappily split up, it had come to his knowledge in that situation to which he had referred, that every one of them was mindwhich he had referred, that every one of them was mindful of performing this duty of propagating the Christian religion amongst their fellow countrymen in the colonies. Such was the case with the Roman Catholics, who generally had a bishop in each of the colonies; such was the case with the Baptists; such was the case with the Baptists; such was the case with the Prophyterian gregationalists; such was the case with the Presbyterian Established Church of Scotland; such was the case with the Fresbyterian Established Church of Scotland; such was the case with the Free Church, and other denominations, who had made great efforts on behalf of the colonists. He rejoiced to see that, with regard to the Church of England, the exertions on their behalf are increasing. Reference had been made to Upper Canada, a district in which all must agree that a great advance had been made in discharging the duty that devolved upon them. In no other way that he could see, except by the instrumentality of these societies, could the great work be successfully, harmoniously, and satisfactorily carried out. That which in former days might have been done by Governors, Ministers, or Parliaments, was now effected by associations, and none could blame them that they wished to see the Church of England organised, as it should be, in mutual co-opera-tion and mutual degree, in the colonies which belonged to this empire. The meeting would perhaps permit him to say that he trusted, as time went on, greater effors would be made than had hitherto been attempted. The better the Church of England was known in the colonies the greater the number of devoted men sent out by the society—the more they braved flood and field—the more they wound their way through woods and forests, and exhibited in their own persons the simplicity and humility of Christian pastors, the more would the Church of England be esteemed, and the more would its influence be extended. The noble lord was loudly cheered in re-

R. D. MANGLES, Esq., M.P., as a Director of the New Zealand Company, had great pleasure in supporting the resolution. The New Zealand Company had been an instrument in sending a large number of emigrants to that colony, and he was enabled from personal experience to bear testimony to the mischief that had accrued from the absence of that religious instruction which the colonists had enjoyed at home. It had been his lot to see much of British India. He knew the character of the men there, before God put it into the hearts of the people of this country to provide them with religious instruction. Of the merchants who used to visit India it had been said, with no less of truth than epigrammatic had been said, with no less of truth than epigrammatic force, that on going out the English left their religion at the Cape of Good Hope, and forgot to take it up on returning home. Before instruction was provided for in India, the Lord's-day was the great day for sports. The hounds were called out, the clubs assembled, and the mer-chants of Calcutta looked to it as a general holiday. The result of those vicious habits was incalculable. Duels without number arose from them, and thousands fell by the hands of their neighbours. He regretted to say that in the first settlement of the New Zealand Company adequate provision was not made for religious instruction. The directors had seen their error, and in the settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and others, adequate provision was made. He pledged himself that if the colonising

The motion, having been submitted to the meeting, was hat it was not by military glory or commercial enterprise that it was to be tested, but that righteousness alone ancient home, flinging out on many a holy and festive occasion. and Gibbon were gaining ground, that many of the coeligious instruction should be provided. The Arch-leacon made some remarks on our present penal institutions, which, he contended, were productive of immense Sir G. LARPENT seconded the resolution, which was

a view of carrying the foregoing resolutions into fuller effect, a Central Committee of the Society be formed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions and donations from all classes in the City of London; that Special Committees be formed in each parish or district; and that the clergy and churchwardens be invited to act on the comin their several parishes."

ading merchants putting down their names for sums but with alacrity and trust—with a healthy readiness for His

briefly acknowledged the compliment, after which the of our globe."

Lord Bishop of London pronounced the blessing. Thus ended one of the most enthusiastic and satisfac ory meetings ever held in the city of London in behalf f our national Church, one which cannot fail to promote as interests of that noble Society for whose benefit it was more especially convened. Extended as have been he operations of the Society for the Propagation of the ospel, they have been insignificant in comparison with he great work yet to be accomplished. Amongst its directors, and on the part of its able secretary, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., there is no lack of energy, for eir exertions have been untiring. All that seems to wanting is a liberal contribution of funds by those who value the blessings of our Church, and who would wish them to be enjoyed by their fellow-countrymen in the colonies and dependences of this great country.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1846.

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oly Obedience. clesiastical Intelligence.

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In accordance with a standing Regulation of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that two of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,-the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose, is fixed for TRINITY SUNDAY, being Sunday, the 7th of June next.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June .-Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., in that city, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Candidates for Orders are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

cause a statement to be published of the dates and places of Confirmation, in that and other Districts, as soon as it shall be in his power to do so.

If the pretensions and claims of various sects, professing to be Christian, be a correct indication of the temper of the times, we certainly live in an age of advancement. We alluded in our last to the introduction of Bills into the Legislative Assembly of the Province for the endowment of Unitarians, and of some others, who, under a different designation, reject the divinity of our Lord, and thus cast away from the structure of Christianity its corner-stone.

the Assembly, we have been put in possession of a both pleasing and important. copy of a Bill for the endowment of a sect called Universalists; in other words, to enable a body of people to erect and maintain themselves on a distinctive footing, who deny that there is such a thing as an eternity of future punishment, and who contend that there is of mere formality has had no place in prompting you to to be a universal restoration of mankind to peace and

happiness hereafter. We are firmly persuaded that the preaching of the truth, in its simple and obvious contradiction to this fearful error, will always be effectual to stay its progress, and that a just consideration of the analogy of things, independent of a steadfast faith in the divine revelations, must cause the great to the world.

You have referred to my labours amongst you;—your kindness has hurried you away from the recollection of my manifold infirmities. Often, very often, in the so-lemn, silent presence of God, have I had to acknowledge revelations, must cause the great mass of people to myself an "unprofitable servant"; and as frequently have reject this dangerous tenet; yet this assurance, comforting as it is to every pious mind, can never reconcile us to an act, so adverse to Christian principle, as the giving by legislative enactment a form, consistency, and influence to a body of persons professing such opinions as these. It may be quite correct, as we have already stated, to leave them to themselves,—not to molest or assail, them with any other women, then reject this dangerous tenet; yet this assurance, com- I adored that sovereign grace whereby an instrument so to molest or assail them with any other weapon than my witnesses, when I say, that at least my constant aim the earnest promulgation of the truth; but no interpretation of the laws of toleration can excuse the giving an establishment and consolidation to green and an establishment and consolidation to green and in all." If the Holy Spirit has brought home those saan establishment and consolidation to gross and palpable error, by legalizing its holders as a Christian society, and permitting them to hold property in perpetuity for the support and diffusion of their "strong

To advert to a practical effect of this doctrine of individuals formally professing such a creed can be nsidered to regard the sanctity of an oath; because , and that very justly, a punishment assigned to the crime of perjury even in this world; but as this could not, in a vast majority of instances, be detected, or at least proved, the security of an oath, as a general and standing principle, is felt to depend upon the belief of a future retribution in eternity to the man who solemnly calls God to witness what he knows to be false.

To afford, therefore, the means of endowment to a sect who deny the existence of punishment in a future

are prospects bright and happy beyond the grave. "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ; that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one world, is to foster and encourage a body of people whose testimony upon oath, according to all correct and recognized rules of jurisprudence, we should feel ourselves obliged to reject.

We live, unhappily, in an age of contrarieties; but we trust that the long and melancholy catalogue of our public sins is not to be increased, by legalizing and Rev. and dear Sir: giving consisistency to societies who deny the divinity

was made. He pledged number that it the commissing operations of the company were resumed, the directors would do more than ever they had done before in furthering this good work. He cordially supported the resequent verbal emendations from its author: before the St. George's Society of that city, on the 23rd ult. by the Rev. H. Scadding with a few sub-

"And so with regard to those instruments of sound, so nearly arried without a dissentient voice.

The Venerable Archdea.on Manning moved the third esolution, which was as follows:—"That the merchants.

The venerable Archdea.on Manning moved the third in barmonic order.

These implements, as we know and daily worship God. May the remembrances which spring up within us, year after year, on this day, of the old grey towers of our exalted a nation. From a private letter he had received, he found that, in India, the fallacies of Hume, Voltaire, over quiet valley and crowded street, the ballowed melody of de found that, in India, the fallacies of Hume, Voltaire, and Gibbon were gaining ground, that many of the cooured population were becoming infatuated with the Macometan faith. To release them from the trammels of lity, it was necessary that more extended means of tongues, speaking in happiest tones, and with somewhat of the impartial beneficence of nature, to a whole community, cheering the bosoms of the poorest, adding one grain more to the zes of blessing in the richest, expressing the exultation of the joy ous, lifting off from the sorrowful, if not permanently, yet for one welcome moment, the load of care-breaking, with no unon the motion of Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., seconded by Mr. Sergeant Merewether, the following resoution was passed nem dis.:—

acceptable interruption, the strain of the mind on necessary out carthward hearing thoughts,—chiding the sullen dwelling of the spirit upon subjects of gloom,—the perplexities of commerce, the shiftings of state-affairs—voices of aprising trustile. That a subscription in behalf of the Society for the opagation of the Gospel be now opened; and that with fair decays of autumn, nor when heard in the stillness of thicklyfalling snows-in all, let our mood tinge the things around u at last, with unfailing constancy, the Sabbath morn; with Angel music bidding as go our way into the gates of God with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise-to come A liberal subscription was entered into, many of the before Him, whatever befoll us, not with languor and with gloom, work, like those heavenly spirits who sang together, and those A vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor, who sons of God who shouted for joy on the first Sabbath-morning

The "music of Bells" is here very happily and beautifully described; and we should be glad, from tor and flock" is speedily drawing to a close,—yet, I am persuaded that our mutual interest shall run parallel with the specimen now afforded to us, - and so, we are sure, would our readers also, -to be able to furnish some further quotations from this eloquent sermon.

The Rev. G. W. Warr, lately Missionary at Oakville, in this Diocese, has been obliged, from circumstances of a domestic nature, to leave this country and return to Ireland. The Addresses which appear in the building of the church referred to has prospered even another column very satisfactorily attest the estimation in which he was held by the members of his late

The Rev. James Mockridge, formerly Travelling Missionary in the Gore and Wellington Districts, has been appointed to the Rectory of Warwick, in the London District. It is requested that all letters and and the gate of heaven." papers may be addressed to him at that place.

We much regret being obliged to postpone the insertion of several communications which have been for some little time in our possession. The pressure of ecclesiastical matter, having a local and present interest,-and to such we feel that the earliest attention is always due, -compels us to this delay.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO THE REV. G. W. WARR, UPON

HIS DEPARTURE TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY. Rev. and Dear Sir: We, the members of St. Jude's Church, Oakville,

beg leave, on the eve of your departure from Canada, to tender you our heartfelt thanks for your Ministerial labours in this portion of the Diocese. We cannot allow you to leave this, the field of your labours, without testiing our respect for you personally, and our estimation f your services as a zealous and Christian Pastor. Your fervent and eloquent appeals from the pulpit, together with your clear and Scriptural expositions, com-

mended you to us as an able preacher of the Gospel.

To you we owe the establishment of St. Jude's Church and its valuable Sunday School; and we are assured that the grateful remembrance of your pious example and sound precepts will be productive of increasingly good We sincerely regret that the health of your amiable

on that subject. He would read, however, an extract from a sermon preached by one of the first Colonial ministers, which would place that matter in a proper point walls, divided fields, and built a temple. (Cheers.)—

We are directed to state that the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in consequence of sickness in his family,

Accept these our warmest wishes for your welfare and happiness, and believe us, Rev. and dear Sir,
Your grateful friends and Parishioners,
Signed by the Committee on behalf of the congregation,

ALEX. PROUDFOOT, Churchwardens. WM. THOMPSON, WM. LANGTRY.

The Rev. G. W. Warr, Incumbent of St. Jude's Church. Oakville, May 1st, 1846. REPLY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, OAKVILLE. My dear Friends:

I am aware that seenes and addresses like the present are of frequent—indeed I may add--common occurrence. favour me with the valuable assurance of your sympathetic affection; and every emotion of my heart teaches me to tell you, that my reply to your Address has been

has been to bring "glory to God in the highest," by lead-

the omnipotent majesty of God, be all the praise! It is true that my attention has been turned to the lambs I am indebted, under Providence, to many of you whom I now address. As Sunday School teachers I have had To advert to a practical effect of this doctrine of niversalism, as it is termed, we know not how the to the truth"; and earnestly do I pray that the bread thus

cast upon the waters may be found after many days. "I thank you, my beloved friends, for the sensitive e penalty believed to be attached to its violation is mishment in a future world. It is true that there public, - my only reason for removing to my native land is the distressingly delicate state of Mrs. Warr's health; together with the rational prospect of its restoration in a climate less remarkable for its extremes.

And now, brethren, it is my painful duty to say "fare-

well." We may not meet again on earth, but—"blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,"—there spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

I am, my dear friends, Your affectionate pastor, GEORGE W. WARR.

ADDRESS FROM THE CONGREGATION OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, PALERMO.

of Christ, and who reject the doctrine of retribution and punishment in a future world.

When in the course of the past year the small hock of Churchmen in this neighbourhood, under your able direction made the bold attempt to erect a little temple for the worship of God after the manner of our fathers, we had fondly hoped we should have long enjoyed the house of the past year the small hock of Churchmen in this neighbourhood, under your able direction made the bold attempt to erect a little temple for the worship of God after the manner of our fathers, we had fondly hoped we should have long enjoyed the house of the past year the small hock of Churchmen in this neighbourhood, under your able direction made the bold attempt to erect a little temple for the worship of God after the manner of our fathers, we had fondly hoped we should have long enjoyed the We are indebted to the Toronto Herald for the fol-lowing extract from the excellent Sermon preached benefit of your most valuable ministrations, and that our happy connection as pastor and flock should not be sesphere of duties. Such, however, seems not to be our good fortune; and when you announced the matter to us, we can say with the utmost sincerity, that nothing short

mate, it will, under Providence, be the means of her complete restoration to health. Permit us, esteemed Sir, before concluding this farewell address, to express our most grateful thanks for the untiring, unwearied energy and zeal with which you laboured, not only to procure the greater part of the means, but for directing and superingreater part of the means, but for directing and superintending so judiciously the building alluded to above, to its happy completion; and we humbly pray your Divine Master may reward you for thus sowing, though you may not reap to His honour and glory.

We now, Reverend and dear Sir, bid you most kindly

farewell, and beg you will convey to Mrs. Warr our best wishes for the re-establishment of her health; and that on, she, and your interesting family may reach your destination in safety and happiness, we devoutly pray the Giver of all good and perfect gifts to grant. We are, Rev. and dear Sir,

Most sincerely and truly yours, Signed on behalf of the Congregation, HENRY HARWOOD, Churchwardens.

H. McGREGOR, NAT'L BELL, WALTER O'REILLY, SAM'L CLARKE,

REPLY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, PALERMO. My dear Friends . I have received with the utmost satisfaction and pleasure the assurance of your attachment to me as your servant in the Gospel; and although, in the order of events which have had their rise in the inscrutable ways of an all-wise Providence, "our happy connection as pas

the current of our mortal existence. I am far from supposing that a Clergyman lives either a life of happiness or of usefulness, apart from the good opinion and earnest co-operation of, at least, the majority of his charge; and, my beloved friends, knowing, as I do. that your address proceeds from the unanimous voice of the congregation of St. Luke's, I cannot fail to treasure

it up with the things most prized by me upon the earth.

Through the tender and strengthening mercy of God, beyond our most fondly-cherished expectations. May the abiding presence of the Most High be there! I need scarcely remind you, my esteemed brethren, that it is only in proportion as the services of our Church are essed to our souls, that we shall be led really to value them; and if, through the grace of God, you are "made wise unto salvation," then indeed that unadorned, yet handsome church, shall be to you "the house of prayer

ot suffer this, the only remaining opportunity left me of addressing you, to pass by, without cordially thanking you for the self-denying zeal with which you have assisted me to carry to a conclusion this "work and labour of love." I shall ever rejoice in the fact that du ring all our proceedings not one unkind or discordant timent was ever uttered, - not a single mind ever hurt. Our connection has indeed been a happy one!

My beloved friends, suffer me to assure you that no-thing short of absolute necessity could lead me to meet this, the most painful moment of my life,—the moment of our parting. Would that I could cherish the hope of of our parting. Would that I could cherish the hope of seeing you once more in the flesh,—but this is far from being probable; and I can therefore only commit you to the safe keeping of that great God "who hath loved us

and given himself for us.

Permit me, my beloved parishioners, in taking my final leave of you, earnestly to exhort you to carry into practically and the same of your property of the same of your property. tical operation the precepts of our holy religion. our salvation, rest alone upon the finished work of your blessed Saviour; for your zeal, copy His example who never fainted in his walks of love; and for your meetness for heaven, bear it upon your minds that "we are counted righteous before God only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

I am, my very dear friends, Your faithful servant in Christ, GEORGE W. WARR. The Churchwardens &c. of St. Lake's Church, Palermo. Oakville, May 2nd, 1846.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. QUINQUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, in conformity with the Constitution of the Church Society of the Diocese tion passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on the 7th January, 1846:-

Previously announced, in number 92, in am't 263 17 61 School house, 5th Con. Metcalfe, £0 1 10½
St. Anne's Church, Adelaide ... 0 1 5½
Church at Katesville ... 0 8 11
Do. at Strathroy ... 0 1 10½ Additional 0 1 104

—per Rev. Arthur Mortimer.

Burford 60 15 0

McMurray... St. John's Church, York Mills—per Rev. A. Sanson 107 Collections..... £277 11 5à Toronto, May 6th, 1846.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Treasurer. The Treasurer has also received from S. B. Lewis Esq.,

The Rev. R. Rolph, Osnabruck— Collection for Widows and Orphans £0 10 0 Donation for the 5 destitute Clergy 0 5 0

The Rev. G. S. J. Hill-Parochial Association, Chinguacousy 3 6 12 The Rev. George Bourne— Subscriptions for Travelling Missionaries ... 1 7 6

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

ORDINATION.—On Friday, May 1st, being the Festival of St. Philip and St. James, an Ordination was held in All Saints' Chapel, attached to the Rectory, Quebec, when Mr. Isaac Hellmuth, Student of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was admitted to the holy Order of Deacons.—The solemnity was rendered more than usually interestnoxville, was admitted to the holy Order of Deacons.—
The solemnity was rendered more than usually interesting from the fact of Mr. Hellmuth's being a converted Jew, and having been educated in the neighbourhood of Berlin, with the view of his filling the office of a Rabbi in the Jewish Church. The candidate was presented by the Reverend Official Mackie, and the Reverend C. Haensel and the R the Reverend Olheial Mackie, and the Reverend C. Haen-sel assisted the Bishop in the service. Four other clergy-men were present in their robes. The six clergymen, together with the newly-ordained Deacon, afterwards re-ceived the Holy Communion from the hands of the Bi-shop. Mr. Hellmuth returns to Bishop's College, where he is employed in giving instruction in the Hebrew lan-guage, with which occupation the charge of the Mission of Lennoxville will be temporarily united. -- Communicated.

UNITED STATES.

TRIBUTE TO DR. COLEMAN. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

The readers of the Banner, we are well assured, will The readers of the Banner, we are well assured, will share the pleasure we take in announcing the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Coleman, who so long and ably edited this paper. This well-merited tribute was offered on the part of the Bishops, who made the Banner of the Cross their official organ, and from a number of the Clergy and Laity of the Dioceses of Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, and Maryland. The appropriate gift presented was a copy of Pickering's fac simile reprints of the different editions of the Book of Common Prayer, in six folio volumes, printed in black-letter, and bound in vellum.*

black-letter, and bound in vellum.*

On the cover of the first volume is the following in scription, beautifully executed in gold letters:— PRESENTED TO THE

REV. JOHN COLEMAN, D. D., BY SEVERAL OF THE BISHOPS, CLERGY AND LAITY, IN TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR GRATEFUL APPROBATION OF MOST VALUABLE SERVICES GRATUITOUSLY RENDERED

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, AS EDITOR OF THE BANNER OF THE CROSS, PHILADELPHIA, EASTER TUESDAY, MDCCCXLVI.

The presentation was made by the Bishop of New Jersey, in the presence of several of the Clergy, on Easter Tuesday, in the Vestry-room of St. Peter's Church. The Righen made the College. following address:-

DEAR AND REVEREND BROTHER,-I have a gra office to discharge to-day. I am to express to you, what I so deeply feel myself, the grateful approbation entertained by several of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity, whose names are subscribed to these documents, of the faithful and devoted services which you have rendered as Editor of the Banner of the Cross; services rendered at every disadvantage; services rendered through a tract of years, singular in their embarrassments and trials; services rendered without the thought of any compensation; services, I do not hesitate to say, which have been eminentally blessed of God, to the edification of His Church, in all our borders, and touched congenial chords in many an English heart. In testimony of this grateful approbation, accept these books. They will remind you of a period of even sterner trial of the souls of men. They period of even sterner trial of the souls of men. They will bring up before you the martyr sons of our own nursing Mother. They will refer you to the wells of ancient truth, at which they drank their faith. They will conduct you to that single fountain of all grace and consolation, where they refreshed their souls for scaffold or for stake. May they sustain you, through the succours of that grace, until you wear with them the grown of of that grace, until you wear with them the crown of

everlasting life! To which Dr. Coleman thus replied:-My DEAR BISHOP,-Though "the tongue is a little member," we know that it can sometimes speak "great things"; but the utmost that mine could say on this occasion would but feebly assure you of the deep sensibility with which I receive, through such hands, and account panied by such words, so elegant and valuable a token from the friends whom you have done me the hon represent. Whatever service I may have been enabled render to the holy cause which we all have at heart, had long since been overpaid by their generous approbation of my humble labours; and in this additional in-stance of their kindness, there is indeed, poured into my som "good measure, pressed down, shaken together,

* The Work is thus described in the advertisement:—The Book of Common Prayer—Comprising 1, The First Book of Edward VI., dated 1549; 2, The Second Book of Edward VI., dated 1549; 2, The Second Book of Edward VI., dated 1552; 4, The First Book of Queen Elizabeth, 1569; 4, King James's Book, as settled at Hampton Court, 1605; 5, The Scotch Book of Charles I., 1637; 6, King Charles the Second's Book, as settled after the Savoy Conference, 1662. The six volumes—price \$100.00.

The above choice set is printed in folio size, in black letter, in exact imitation of the original edition, and their importance and value are well known. It is a remarkable fact, that in no public or private library can the whole of these editions be found together. A limited number of this resissue has been printed, all of which are subscribed for in England. The binding is in vellum, of the style of the periods

From our English Files.

THE SIKH INVASION .- We are not aware of any cause assigned for the invasion of the British territory, beyond the mere will of the Sikhs. This is remarkable—wild as may have been the ambitious hopes of the invaders, still the men were not so utterly destitute of intelligence as not to know that a repulse was possible, and that the effect of a repulse must be retaliatory invasion of the Punjaub, with every prospect of success,—what in effect has actually occurred. Why, then, did the Sikhs encounter such an awful risk? Because the Punjaub is not in truth their country—because they are indifferent to the fate of the land on which their tribe, or seet, has en encamped for not more than a hundred years, equally indifferent to the fate of the peaceable inhabitants, have always treated as slaves. Such an army or horde, may well embrace the most desperate enterprises, having properly no country of their own to leave as hostage for the chances of war. Probably of all the Sikhs who crossed the Sutlej in De-

cember not one ever dreamed of returning.

Thus prepared, and expedite as it were, for the invasion of their neighbours, a small impulse would have put the savages in motion. According to some surmises of the Sikhs themselves, the profligate woman who holds her filthy court at Lanore sent the Sikh troops against the British in order to ensure their destruction. This may be true. There is no wickedness of which these wild and sensual people are not capable; and as an unruly army like that of the Sikhs is the weakness not the strength of a state, the harlot Sovereign would questionless be a gainer by the destruction of her mutinous troops. Without, however, earrying the hypothesis so far, every one must see that a mutinous military rabble of 100,000 or 200,000, like malignant spirits evoked by conjurers in the old fables, must be provided with occupation, or they will turn and rend those whom they are called to obey. These considerations will account for the promptitude and fury of the invasion, will show the impossibility of guarding permanently against such an outrage, except by keeping a permanent army of 50,000 or 100,000 men upon the frontier.

If such neighbours as the Sikhs, however, are ready and

dangerous offenders, there is this consolation, that once crushed of Toronto, to be applied to form a fund for the support of Students in Theology, and placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolu-

which to f Chronicle. GENER. ded from under the appointed the 95th). every batt n war, an iving. His first storming o the captu the main a ington, un he returne the 6th Di Sir Her 1811 with ing gallan his brothe forts and t

To retu dinary cap nence in to only to m that whene preceptor. urging him a hundred ved a singu the chiefs him as com warriors of &c.; for w largely by he was trainand in 183 where he rank in 18

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THE LA from the ba ficer fell in sign, and w April 24, 1 lonel, May Sir Robert Peninsula, battalion of of Maida. Catrone in a light batts where he w He also co and the firs Michael, an manded the Sir Robert in the hip a Dick had co mander of the loo medal.

> According to Marded to Me put in no of the Hon. accept this i ere settled find a safe be With resp ly felt during member of mier himsel details of con damental pri while in argo which the w the applicati rior to Sir R various, and it difficult to last to sit t rangement be THE COL tious quarter

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and Lord Ly not a deputa have at lengt dence for infe though, propo opinions, both the persuasion REPRESEN it right to sta is considerable division of the part of gover quired greater generally beli-has passed the recently in th

for its truth, ! that there is Guardian. Arri SEVE

order to assist

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-The Gazett pleased to dire Seal, granting dom of Great Right Hon. Si Most Honoura General of Ind gotten, by the nounces that t has been gran and title of Ba Maharajpore ar It is a curio market, that v through parliam

-scrip rises to a prospect of a d of the company Messrs. Whi Manchester, are one of her Majo number, when reduced by any chance of war .- St. James's ever took place in the country

GENERAL SIR H. SMITH .- Sir Henry G. Smith is descen- of wet weather. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday the rain ded from an ancient family, that has been settled for the last two centuries at Whittlesca (Isle of Ely). In 1805 he was, under the auspices of the late General Sir William Stewart, with wet. Where the soil is not very light this will be a great appointed to a second lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade (then the 95th). To enumerate his services would be to name almost every battle that has been fought by British troops in every quarter of the globe, for he has had more practical experience in war, and passed through more fire, perhaps, than any man

His first campaign commenced in South America with the atorming of Montevideo and attack on Buenos Ayres; next at pound: a large consignment has been made to merchants in that town. the capture of Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart; thence to the Peninsula, where he was present in every battle fought by the main army (Talavera excepted) from the beginning to the end of that war. We next find him at the capture of Washington, under General Ross, and for his distinguished conduct the Chinese indemnity money. In consequence of the emeule ington, under General Ross, and for his distinguished conduct on that occasion he was honoured by being made the bearer of the dispatches to England. His next battle field was, in the capacity of military secretary, in the attack on New Orleans, where the good, the gallant Pakenham died in his arms; and he returned to England in time to partake in the glories of his last European battle, as Assistant Quartermaster General of the 6th Division under Sir John Lambert, on the field of Wattlefoo.

The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving for the repeated and signal victories obtained by the troops of her Majesty and by those of the Honourable East India Company in grounds, dearer than on this day in the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to dead in the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to dead in the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to dead in the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to dead in the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to dead in the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to dead in the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to dead to

Sir Henry Smith's career as a staff-officer commenced in 1811 with his appointment as Brigade Major in the celebrated Light Division, in which he was ever conspicuous for his dashing gallantry in the field, his frank warm-hearted bearing to his brother officers, and his unwearied attention to the comforts and the wants of the soldier.

To return to the Peninsula, that first of schools for practical

military study, possessing this advantage, that an officer of or-dinary capacity, by simply obeying orders and steadily performing his duty, could not fail to arrive at some degree of en.inence in the profession; while others more highly gifted had only to make use of their observing and reflective powers to become masters in the art; and no one who knew Harry Smith (his familiar name) in those days, could doubt for a moment that whenever he acquired the rank, and the opportunity offered, he would show himself a general worthy of his illustrious

largely by their experience.

I have already stated that in 1827 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in the West Indies. In the year following he was transferred in the same rank to the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1839 appointed Deputy Adjutant General in India, where he has remained ever since, and was engaged in that rank in 1844 in the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore. The distinguished services which he rendered at the head of the 1st where he has remained ever since, and was engaged in that rank in 1844 in the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore. The distinguished services which he rendered at the head of the 1st division in the recent battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, will be better understood hereafter, when his dispatches on those oc-casions shall have been published. The battle of Aliwal speaks for itself; as the dispatch of Sir H. Smith would alone proclaim that he had been trained under Sir John Moore, and finished under the master mind of Wellington.—Correspondent of a under the master mind of Wellington.—Correspondent of a carrier Baner.

THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT HENEY DICK,
K.C.B., AND K.C.H.—It will be seen by the official dispatches
from the banks of the Sutlej that this highly distinguished officer fell in the late glorious and decisive battle. Sir Robert
Dick entered the army on the 22d November, 1800, as an ensign, and was promoted to be captain, June 27, 1802; a major,
April 24, 1808; a lieutenant colonel, October 8, 1812; a colong later from England.

Eight Days Later from England. lonel, May 27, 1825: and major general, January 10, 1837. Sir Robert Dick served with high distinction in Egypt, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. In 1896 he accompanied the 2d battalion of the 78th to Sicily, and was wounded at the battle of Maida. He also assisted at the capture of the fortress of Catrone in Calabria. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt; was present at the battle of Alexandria; and was severely wounded at Rosetta. In June, 1809, he accompanied the 2d battalion of the 42d to the Peninsula, and commanded a light battallion at the battle of Busaco; during the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras; was at the action of Foz d'Arouce, where he was wounded; and at the battle of Fuentes d'Oner. He also commanded the same battalion at Ciudad Rodrigo; and the first battalion of the 42nd at the storming of Fort St. Michael, and during the the seige of Burgos, as well as in the setreat to Portugal. He served in the campaign of 1815, commanded the 42ud Regiment at the hattle of Quatre Bras, after Sir Robert Macuamara was killed, and was slightly wounded in the hip and most severely in the left shoulder. Sir Robert Dick had conferred upon him the distinctions of Knight Com-mander of the Bath, Knight Commander of Hanover, a Water

expected," adds the Liverpool Times, "that Mr. Gladstone will

accept this invitation, and that he will be returned without opposition." The acceptance and the return, we apprehend, were settled before the resignation. The next thing will be to find a safe borough for Lord Lincoln. With respect to Mr. Gladstone, his absence from Parliament, ently of official considerations, must have been serious-

ly felt during the protracted discussions upon free trade. member of the Government, we would hardly except the Premier himself, is so thoroughly conversant with all the details of commerce, and their bearings upon the great fundamental principles of political economy, as Mr. Gladstone; the Russian armies. Several extensive i which the weapons of logical disputation may be used, and in the application of deep philosophical views to the practical operations of trade and commerce, he is unquestionably superior to Sir Rober Peel. That such a man, of attainments so various, and with talents so commanding, should have found it difficult to get into the House of Commons, and be forced at last to sit there as Member for Wigan, should the above arrangement be carried into effect, is one of the strongest proofs that could be adduced of the unpopularity of the Government with which he has associated himself.—John Bull.

The County Cou THE COLONIAL OFFICE. - We are glad to receive from va-

rious quarters, evidence of the improving spirit manifested in the Colonial Office since Mr. Secretary Gladstone's appointment to that department. The Right Honourable Sec and Lord Lyttleton are industriously endeavouring to make themselves complete masters of the business of their office; and not a deputation or an individual that has the honour of an audience with either, but leaves convinced that the colonies have at length obtained Ministers who will not err from dependence for information on subordinates. Both are remarkable though, properly, too cautious to give prematurely expression to opinions, both impress on all who transact business with them, the persuasion that the subject matter of discussion will be thoroughly considered and honestly decided on.—John Bull.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE. - We think it right to state, for the information of our readers, that there is considerable probability of an early election for the southern division of this county. Within the last few days, rumours which had previously been in circulation of an intention on the part of government to create several additional peers have acpart of government to create several admining peers have acquired greater probability and consistency. It is now pretty generally believed that, after the bill for altering the corn-law has passed the House of Commons, several individuals now or recently in that house, including Lord Francis Egerton, Lord Lincoln, and Lord Ashley, will be called to the upper house, in order to assist in carrying the great measure through that assembly. We give the statement as it reaches us, not vouching for its truth, but at the same time with a strong impression that there is at least some foundation for it.—Manchester Guardian.

Arrival of the Great Western.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

By the arrival of this Steamship at New York, we have the Liverpool Mail, of April 11th, her day of sailing, from which we make the following extracts. The Canada passengers came down in the Prince Albert to

ite the city last night, and were landed in boats, it being too dark for the steamer to approach the wharf.

Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays on Wednesda. re-assemble on Thursday 17th. The Irish Assassination Bill has not yet been read a first time and the Corn Bill is no further advanced than it was on the 1st of April.

PEERAGE OF SIR H. HARDINGE AND SIR HUGH GOUGH, The Gazette of Tuesday announces that the Queen had been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant General the General of India, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully be

Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governorgotten, by the name, style, and title, of Viscount Hardinge, of King Newton, in the county of Derby. The Gazette also announces that the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom has been granted to Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., K.G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, by the style and title of Baron Gough, of Chinkeaugfoo, in China, and of Maharajpore and Sutlej, in the East Indies.

It is a curious symptom of the present state of the share market, that whenever a railway bill has a chance of passing through parliament, the scrip immediately falls to nothing the market, and whenever there is a chance of its rejection, the scrip rises to a certain extent, in consequence of there being a prospect of a division of the funds which remain in the hands of the company.

THE SEASON .-- We have lately had an unusual continuance with wet. Where the soil is not very light this will be a great

It is understood that Sir Henry Hardinge will be Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst, in the county of Kent. Canadian butter is now selling at Sunderland at 8d. per

The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving for the repeated and signal victories obtained by the troops of her Majesty and by those of the Honourable East India Company in the vicinity of the Sutlej, whereby the unjust and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs was gloriously repelled, and their armies totally discomited, to be used at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwickupon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 12th of this instant, April, or the Sunday after the ministers of such churches and chapels shall respectively receive the same.

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD. "O Lord God of Hosts, in whose hand is power and might tions to-day on bond. tible, we, thine unworthy servants, most humbly acknowledge thy goodness in the victories lately vouchsafed to the armies of our Sovereign over a host of barbarous invaders, who sought to spread desolation over fruitful and populous and dealers buy cautionsly. In Pork, but little doing. Lard provinces enjoying the blessings of peace under the protection of the British Crown. We bless Thee, O merciful Lord, for

deavours to the purposes designed by Thy good Providence in committing such power to their hands, the temporal and spiri-

Eight Days Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. (From the Cobourg Star Extra.)

The Steamship Cambria, Captain Judkins, left Liverpool on the 18th ult. at 4 p. M., arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst., at noon, and left again at 4 p. m. She brought from 90 to 100 passengers to Halifax, and landed about 20 there.

On Saturday, about 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, the weather being foggy, and the boat running at half speed, just as preparations were made to stop her, for the purpose of sounding, she ran on shore at Cape Cod. The engines were immediately reversed, but she remained hard and fast. An anchor and stern cable were carried out. After heaving on it, the anchor came home without having altered the ship's position. At the time she went ashore it was about half tide. As the tide rose, the stern swing round. At high water about 4 A. M. she lay broad and Bruneau.

assistance of the Cambria. The feeling in favour of peace was general.

The President's message relative to Oregon was considered

Narvaez had been driven out of Spain, in con quarrel with Christiana, to the general gratification of the

There is nothing from India. The Russian detachments have had some skirmishes with the Schetchenes, which latter were worsted, and their country, one of the most difficult in the Caucasus, is thereby opened to

Several extensive iron companies are busily engaged in casting mortars and field pieces of large calibre, under contract with the British Government. Both classes of Engineers in the royal navy have had their

wages increased, and the enlistment of sailors is going on with at rapidity at various ports.

DREADFUL FAMINE IN IRELAND.—The intelligence from Ireland is painfully distressing. In some parts of Tipperary, the peasantry, unable any longer to resist the cravings of hun-

ger, have taken the case into their own hands, plundered the provision shops, broken into the flour-mills and helped them The town of Clonmell is in a state of seige. - Troops are obliged to escort provisions as they pass through the streets, and the unfortunate creatures whose bones are described as protruding through their skin, are only kept down by the fear The advices from the manufacturing districts are rather more

favourable, and there had been more business doing in the diferent markets than for a few weeks previous to the accounts by the Great Western. Several cargoes of Indian Corn had arrived at Dublin.

Business affairs continued in the same dull situation as per the Great Western, with but little doing. Money continued

scarce for commercial putposes.

The House of Commons met after the recess, on the evening of the 17th ult., when the Irish coercion bill again formed the

subject of the debate, and it was adjourned over to Monday, Sir Robert Peel, in the course of the debate, took occasion to say that the Government had ordered a supply of Indian Corn and American Oatmeal for Ireland, and that the attenncholy position in which the sister country was placed.

tion of Government, by day and night, had been given to the unts carried out by the Hibernia from Boston the 1st of April, excited a good deal of attention. The message of Polk was not considered warlike. Indeed, some of the public writers profess to see the best guarantee for the continuance of peace at the expense to which the United States will be put He therefore moved to resolve, that the duty on leather and in arming for the conflict. The speech of Mr. Webster, in favour of the 49th degree,

had been much noticed, and freely commented upon. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF FRANCE.-

The King of the French, Louis Phillippe, when returning from Fontainbleau on the 16th ult., accompanied by the Queen, the Princess Adelade, the Duchess de Nemours, and the Prince and Princess of Salermo, was shot at by a man who was sitting on a wall by the side of the road. No one in the carriage was injured, although the ball cut the fringe of one of the curtains. e man who fired the shot was arrested, and his name is said to be Laconnate.

The latest accounts from Spain announce that Narvaez, in consequence of his quarrel with Christina, has been driven out of the country. He has fled into the south of France, and at "Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: Bayonne was met by his wife.

The liberty of the press has been restored, and other outrages upon freedom are being softened, or in other way atoned for.

The following letters from Lord Aberdeen close the correspondence between his lordship and Mr. Pakenham, as to the subject of the Oregon territory, as published in England by order of the two Houses of Parliament.

Foreign Office, March 3d 1846. SIR,—I have much satisfaction in conveying to you the en-tire approval of her Majesty of the steps which, as reported in your despatch of the 29th of January, you took; and of the etter which you addressed to the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of ascertaining, clearly and authoritatively, whether the United States Government would be disposed to admit the application of the principle of an arbitration in the Oregon question, on any other terms than those which they

In thus acting, you have, in the most judicious and satisfactory manner, anticipated the instructions which I was preing to forward you on this subject We have nothing to do but await Mr. Buchanan's reply to your appeal to him, although I collect from your despatch that

your proposal will certainly be refused. Should that reply, wever, be of such a nature as to give any ground of hope Messrs. Whitworth and Co., the eminent machinists in Manchester, are now engaged in making a screw propeller for one of her Majesty's steam frigates. It is to be made of brass,

which to fall back, no population from which to recruit their and will doubtless be the largest casting in that metal that vernment to consider what measures it may be expedient to abopt, in order to meet any emergency which may arise. I am, &c., ABERDEEN.

> Foreign Office, March 3d, 6 P.M., 1846 Sir,—Since my preceding despatch of this day's date was written, I have received your despatch of the 5th of February, with its enclosure, by which you put me in possession of the final rejection, by the United States Government, of our proposal of a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration.

There is, of course, no time, before the departure of the mail of this evening, for the consideration of so serious a question as that which is involved in the President's decision, as now an-I am, &c,

Lord Palmerston and Lord Brougham have been over to France, paying Louis Phillippe a visit.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, APRIL 18 .- A better feeling quote U.S. sweet flour, free, 32s. @ 33s 6d. Sour, 24s. @24s 6d. Indian Corn 480 lbs. 38s. @ 41.

At the market on the 17th inst., English and Irish wheat

advanced 1d. over the rates of the 14th inst., and quals., in partial instances, were 2d dearer. Inf. descriptions, of which the market was principally supplied, was unsaleable at late prices. Canadian Flour was in demand at an improvement of 6d, per bbl. Indian Corn fully supported previous quotations. A cargo of American wheat sold at 7s. per 70 lb., and a few hundred bbls. U.S. Flour at 26s. per bbl., are the only transac-

LIVERPOOL AMERICAN PROVISION MARKET, APRIL 18.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, April 29. The House met at half past 2, and proceeded to the Government House to present an address of congratulation to his Ex-cellency Lord Cathcart on his being appointed Governor General, to which His Excellency returned a most gracious answer.

(For the reply, see routine business of House of Assembly.)

The House having returned, sundry petitions were presented.

The first order of the day was the second reading of the Wit-

nesses Attendance Bill for Lower Canada,
Hon. Mr. BRUNEAU moved the second reading. legislative body of any Christian country ought to sanction.
Hon. Mr. Bruneau made some remarks in French in reply to the last speaker, and contended that this bill did not give any powers which could be easily abused; he said that the most what was, beyond all doubt, originally intended for her benefit,

was the same as the present law of England, and the English law had been administered by the ablest Judges and Law Officers, and they had never as yet found any necessity for altering it in the way proposed; he did not, therefore, think it advisable that this little legislature should take upon themselves to amend a law which had stood the test of ages; he protested against altering the common law of England

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON would not go so far as to call this parliament a little and insignificant one; he believed it to possess as much intelligence and common sense as did ever the parliament of Great Britain. He did not like the method now pursued, of referring bills to select committees; he agreed ra wish the Hon. Receiver General, that they ought always to be referred to committees of the whole house, The bill was then read a second time, and ordered for a third

The fourth order of the day was the second reading of Vidal's The bill was read a second time and referred to a select com-

mittee, consisting of the Honbles. Messrs. Ferguson, Knowlton,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 27.

Three petitions of persons residing in the Diocese of Quebec, aying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in he Church Society thereof. Of members of Church of England in Elizabethtown, praying

that the Church may have the control of its own share of the Petitions from Johnstown District, and Orillia and Medonte, against any act that would destroy the religions character, or

nvade the chartered rights of King's College Petitions from Newmarket, Dawn, Delaware and Carradoc, and Warwick, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Toronto. The Committee on the Middlesex Contested Election re-

ported the following resolutions:-1. Resolved-That the mode of proceeding on the part of the Commissioners appointed to take evidence in the matter of the controverted election for the County of Middlesen, in adjourning several months on different occasions, without any reason

2. Resolved-That the evidence taken under the Com sion so illegally executed cannot be received or read as evidence 3. Resolved-That the Chairman do communicate the foregoing Resolutions to the House.

Tuesday, April 28. The House in Committee to amend 6th Vic., cap. 31, and

Mr. CAYLEY explained, that her Majesty in Council had refused to sanction the increase of duties on leather made last Session, and therefore, in order to obtain the Royal Assent, it became necessary to alter those duties to the former rates .leather manufactures, when imported by sea or from British possessions, be £5 per cent. The British Government had sanctioned the principle of Canada imposing higher duties upon articles imported by land or inland navigation, than imposed on the same articles when imported by sea.

On a division the resolution was carried. Ayes, 34-Mr. CAYLEY consented to increase the duty on men's boots and shoes from 1s. 3d. to 2s.

The other resolutions were put seriatum and carried. Wednesday, April 29.
At one o'clock the House waited upon his Excellency with

"I beg you to accept my cordial thanks for your kind congratulations on the distinguished appointment which the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer on me, and I humbly hope that, in the discharge of its important duties, I may be enabled to promote the welfare of the people of Canada, which will form the object of my most earnest and unremitting endeavours. ment, I rely with unbounded confidence, under whatever cir-

cumstances it may be called forth." The House then adjourned till 4 o'clock. The House met again. Petitions from Louth, Adelaide, and Metcalfe, praying that ortion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church sary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable Society of Toronto.

Of members of Church of England, at Ancaster, for a repeal

of the School Act, or an equitable distribution of the school Of ditto, against the passing of any bill calculated to destroy the religious character, or invade the chartered rights, of King's

Mr. Aylwin moved that a new commission be issued to Jas.

Shares,—consisting of nearly one hundred acres of cleared Givens, John Wilson, and Henry C. Beecher, Esquires, to take Land, in a good state of cultivation. The terms will be made evidence in the matter of the Middlesex contested election .-Which was carried, yeas 54; nays 4. The nays being Messrs. Hale, Riddell, Geo. Sherwood, and Sol. Gen. Sherwood. The resolutions on the Customs, agreed to yesterday in Committee, were reported.

The following resolution was carried on division : Resolved-That an ad valorem duty of five per cent. be imposed upon all kinds of manufactured or anmanufactured leather, the production of Great Britain or of the British Colonies, imported by sea, or direct from any British Colony; and that on leather or leather manufactures, otherwise imported, the following duties be imposed, that is to say:—

5s .- On Goat Skins, tanned, tawed, or in any

LEATHER MANUFACTURES. 7s, 6d.-Women's Boots, Shoes and Calashes, of Leather, under seven inches in length,

9s.—Girls' Boots and Shoes, of Silk, Satin, Jean, or other Stuffs, Kid or Morocco, per doz. pairs Yeas-Messrs. Boulton, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Daly, De Witt, Dickson, Draper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Jessup, Lemoine, Macdonald (Cornwall), M'Connell, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Frontenac). Smith (Missisquoi), Taschereau, Viger, Webster, Williams, Woods—35.

NA's-Messes, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Cauchon, Chabot, Chaveau, Desaulnier, Drummond, Guillet, Lafontaine, Lantier, Laterriere, Laurin, Leslie, M'Donell (Stormont), Methot, Nelson, Powell, Price, Roblin, Rousseau, Scott, Smith (Wentworth), Tache, Thompson—26.

length, per pair 4d.

The following resolution was carried without a division; —

Resolved—That salted or cured meat, for the use of the
Fisheries in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be admitted free Mr. Cayley brought in a bill pursuant to the said resolutions.

Second reading on Friday.

CLERGY RESERVES .- It was not unreasonably hoped, when the disposal of the Clergy Reserve question was referred to the Imperial Parliament to determine, that this "old sore" was to be effectually healed by the result. But unhappily for the Hon. Mr. BRUNEAU moved the second reading.

Hon. Mr. Nellson considered that this was a bill that no gislative body of any Christian country ought to sanction.

Hon. Mr. BRUNEAU made some remarks in French in reply

The decision arrived at by the Imperial Legislature, though it Hon. Mr. Caron, Speaker—The English law in this case is defective, as he had been informed by the Law Officers. It had been said that the power given by this law would be abused, but he did not think that such was the case, from the manner in which the power given by the bill is defined. The warrant was not to issue for the arrest of the person till he had refused to give his attendance as a witness. He believed that on the whole it was a very useful bill.

What was, beyond all doubt, originally intended for her benefit, has not satisfied the obstructive and querulous party we have alluded to. For we find them, in the House and out of the Church having the management of what is certainly now its admitted rights in these Reserves, as they were before the Imperial Legislature decided the original difficulty. It is a well known fact that these Reserves, under existing arrangements, are of little value to the Church, in comparison to what they would be under a prudent and economical system of managewhole it was a very useful bill.

Hon. Mr. Knowlton said that the magistrate performed his duties gratuitously, and he conceived that there ought to be some mode of compelling witnesses to attend to give evidence, for often the course of justice was thwarted by persons who have been summoned as witnesses refusing to give their attendance.

Hon. Mr. Crooks—In Upper Canada, where the same English Criminal Law exists as does in Lower Canada, no such want has been discovered. The law was, he considered, well crough guarded.

The bill was they used he witness. He believed that on the would be under a prudent and economical system of management, controlled by the body who are especially interested in the property. The Church is naturally anxious to have the superintendence of its patrimony within its control. But the radicals, who detest the conservative character of the Church of England, and the more bigotted ultras of the greater portion of the other religious denominations, have been, and are still agitating to prevent the reasonable and common sense proposition, that the Church should be allowed to look after and control the welfare and economize the management of its own

enough guarded.

The bill was then read a second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of the Honbles. Messis. Moore, Massue

Assembly the Committee, to whom the matter was referred, had renurted on the subject; and, in accordance with the pro-The second order of the day was the Forgery Amendment
Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER said, that the object of this bill was two-fold;
under the existing law it was necessary to describe particularly mander of the Bath, Knight Commander of Hanover, a Water-loo medal, and two clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca.

At last there is a chance for the Colonial Secretary. Wigan, with its five or six hundred electors, has offered him an asylum. According to the Liverpool Times, a requisition has been forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, requesting him to allow himself to of the Hon. Mr. Gladstone, requesting him to allow himself to of the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, who has resigned. "It is generally expected," adds the Liverpool Times, "that Mr. Gladstone will be decided unless witnesses of forward expected," adds the Liverpool Times, "that Mr. Gladstone will be dead south. There was entirely calm. Other anchors were carried out, and every effort was made to heave be roff. About 4½ o'clock A. M. on Sunday, George B. Blake, Esq., of Boston, and Capt. Chester, be put in nomination as a candidate for that borough, in place to of the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, who has resigned. "It is generally ear the denominational prejudices of some and complete the existing law it was necessary to describe particularly and give a fac simile of the forged document; the last of these was considerable swell when she went out, but fortunately it was entirely calm. Other anchors were carried out, and every effort was made to heave be roff. About 4½ o'clock A. M. on Sunday, George B. Blake, Esq., of Boston, and Capt. Chester, provided that no case of the Church may hope to receive that impartial consideration and every effort was made to heave be roff. About 4½ o'clock A. M. on Sunday, George B. Blake, Esq., of Boston, and Capt. Chester, be put in mise then made, we publish the Report. What may be its ulder to provide the existing law it was necessary to describe particularly and give a fac simile of the forged document; the last of these was chart of the existing law it was necessary to describe particularly and give a fac simile of the forged document; the last of these was chart of the existing law it was necessary to describe particularly and give persons were produced.

Hon. Mr. Neilson—The present law, in cases of forgery, a well-timed and foreibly written letter on the same subject.—

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Rev. Brethren,—The next Meeting of this Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, Bay Quinté, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th

SALTERN GIVINS. Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Rev. Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at Dundas, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of May next.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Dundas, April 22, 1846.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respectable family where the children are young Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846. 455-tf

WANTED, MASTER for the Napanee Grammar School. Applications, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL, sq., Postmaster, Napanee. 20th April, 1846. GOVERNESS.

YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. She would prefer young children, and would engage to instruct her pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of French if required. Address A. M. (post-paid) Church Office.

Cobourg, March 26, 1846.

EDUCATION. RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches 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 under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his custom GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

CLOTHS, SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring Trade, will be made up to order in the newest and very best style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices.

Cobourg, Varch 9, 1846.

457-13

HATS! HATS!! JUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY'S best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomera

HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West 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,

PETER M'CALLUM Merchant Tailor Cobourg, 2d April, 1846. FARM TO LET,

N the Township of SEYMOUR, at a yearly rent, or on

very favourable to any respectable person willing to occupy the R. M. BOUCHER, Esq., Barrister &c., Colborne. 10th April, 1846.

- B- A

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FARE.

From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin Deck From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin Deck . RETURNING. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays excepted). at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

457

From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin.

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

Clock.

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

TILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO. (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning for the company of the company of the market; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

Cohonton February 26, 1846.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the market is converted to words the East and South; 125 acres under a very surfered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto, on the Macadamized toad, and 1½ mile from Newsmarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent.

Cohonton February 26, 1846. HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-post Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

QUEENSTON, and Lewiston, every morning. (Sandays excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston for Niagara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve o'clock. Toronto, March 20, 1846.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846: OTICE 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. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentle in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersig Lot. N. half 5 .. 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 20, 21, 22 Part 25 Enniskillen Manvers do. W. half fl W. half do. Nassagaweya.....

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply, if by letter free of FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Carrweight, Eaq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres E. part of broken lot 26 E. half 11 ... W. 17, W. 127 ... Broken lots 18 & 19 st .. N. half 22, half 23

Cayuga 5 and 6, North sid Collingwood a rnwall E. half 14 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " 8. & W. 19 15, & E. 125 W. half 19 13, W. half 1 Part 24. (in 1

N. 17, W. half 12 16 E. half e Edward Pi South half 14

9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Part 4

457-1m | Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

WILL leave Toronto for Port Hope, Cobourg and Kingston, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, noon, on the arrival of the Stemer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant.

District of Simcoe.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Huronterlo Street, Mulmur, 200 acres.

"15, 7th " "

W. half 10, 4th " " Mono, 100 "

W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division Oribin 100 " W. half 7. 3rd Cou. Southern division, Orillia, 400 W. half 7, 3rd " half 7, 3rd " Tosoronting 100 "
half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. do: 200 " W. half 18 and 14, 7th Com. do. 200 "
W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra; 200 " 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. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200

TO LET,

THOSE sligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very consensent Dwelling House, with Store answering CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,
TILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Niagara,
Queenston, and Lewiston, every morning. (Sandays
ted) at Nine o'click. Returning, will leave Lewiston
in gara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846. 446-tf

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they be the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits: If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he wistis New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies. BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbin, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Versum that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co. on it, or never try it. Remember this attacgs: Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Finnic and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it:

PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAY'S LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All Sorest and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-bone, Sparin, Wind-Galls, &c. and cured by Roof's Spectric; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Foundar Ointmens. Mark this, all horsemen.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. 200 The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will tak? out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles:

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A bettef and more nice and useful erticle was never made. All LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health: DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the howels regular, and supermination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the nation to the surface. COLDS. COUCHS, pains in the hourseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE. Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin; SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed of equal this. If you are sure to get Coastock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require pushing.

Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. positive cure for the Piles, and all external silings—all internal itations brought to the surface by friction with this Baim;—so in uphs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Baim piled on a flamed will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds of a sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York.

Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually. Entered seconding to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstock & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may he had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. R be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine wither out our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C. W. Also, J. FOLEY & Co., Asphodel and Otonabee.

P. M. GROVER & Co., Peterboro's BIRTHS. At Toronto, on the 1st inst., Mrs. W. Thomas, of a daughter, On the 28th alt., the wife of Licut. Col. Dalton, command. ing Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIED. In St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. A. N. Bethane, D.D., Hefrry Bayley Spilsbury, E-q., of Monaghan, near Peterboro', second son of the late Capt. Spilss bury, R.N., to Elizabeth Cunningham, youngest daughter of Patrick Laurie, Esq., of Lauriston, near Cohourg. On the 5th instant, by the same, Mr. Henry Huff, Cabinst Maker, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. Jos. Swayne, of Cobourg. On April 22, by the Rev. T. Fidler, Mr. Amos Ferren, to Anne Richardson, both of the Township of Fenelon.

On April, the 29th, in St. Paul's Church, London, C. Way On April, the 29th, in St. Paul's Church, London, C. Wa by the Rev. Benj. Cronyn, James Bell Landy, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second son of the Rev. Francis Lundy, Rector of Lockington, Yorkshire, Eugland, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of John B. Askin, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, London District. At Toronto, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Grasett, Alexander Grant, Esq., barrister at law and reporter to the Court of Chancery, to Annie, eldest daughter of John Radenhurst, Esq., of that city.

In Christ's Church Hamilton on Thursday, the 30th April, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, John Nichol, Esq., Merchant of that town, to Martha, youngest daughter of Wm. B. Sheldon, At Quebec, on the 29th ult., at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Edmund Sewell, William Henry Griffing, Esq., Post-office Surveyor for Canada East, to Rosa Charlotte,

eldest daughter of Charles Wakefield, Esq. DIED. At Toronto, on the 3d inst , in his 51st year, deeply lamented by an amiable family and a large circle of friends, Charles N. B. Cosens, Esq., Master of the Preparatory School, Upper Canada College, and Resident Master of the College Boarding House, son of the late Rev. W. Cosens, perpetual Curate of Bruton, Somersetshire, England.

At Belleville, on the 24th of April, William John, infatts

and only son of Dr. Wm. Hope. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 7; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. H. Scadding; F. W. Barron, Esq.; Rev. C. Dade; Rev. O. C. Street; C. Breut, Esq. rem.; Rev.

Bishop of Montreal; Lord Bishop of Toronto. H. C. C. received.

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

XLVII.—THE FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. D. C. M. or C. M. The Collect.

O ALMIGUTY God, who alone canst order the unruly wills and affections of sinful men; Grant unto Thy people, that they may love the thing which Thou commandest, and desire that which Thou dost promise; that so, among the sundry and manifold changes of the world, our hearts may surely there be fixed, where true joys are to be found; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. I. a

Thou, Lord, alone canst guide the "wills" Of weak and "sinful men";
Oh, grant us grace to "love Thy Law"
And seek celestial Gain: b That thus, among Time's fleeting scenes, The heart may there find re-t Where lasting joys alone are found, In Christ-our Portion blest!

With all our heart, and soul, and strength, e Through Him Thyself we'll love; And "ris'n with Christ," d will seek and find The things that be above!—
Thou Source of good and Fount of light!
Thy Spirit's gift impart, e
And graft the Word of saving truth
In all the meek of heart! f

O Father, bless our souls through Him, Whom Thou g to man hast given To plead h Thy Holy Cause on earth, As Christ i pleads ours in heaven!
"The Holy Ghost—the Comforter,"j

In ways of Truth shall guide : k
Through Him, shall MAN be fully bless'd, And Goo be glorified. 1

a The Collect.
b Phill. I. 12, and l. Tim. (v. 8-v). 6.
e First Morn. Less. (Deut. vi. 5.)
d Col. ii. 10, 11, 12-iii. 1, 2.
e The Epistle, (James 1, 17.) Luke xi. 13.

The same (verse 21.)
g John xiv. 16, 17—xv. 26.
The Gospet, (John xvi. 8.) "He will convince (marg. reading)
the world of sin"—as the παρακλητος Paraclete—ΑρνοςΑΤΕ—

or Comforter.

i John, ii. "We have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous." "We have a παρακλητος (Faraclete, Advocate, or Comforter)" with the Father.

j From the Te Deum.

i The Gospet. (Jon xvi. 13.)

The same, (verse 14.) "He shall glorify me."

PREACHING AND PRAYER.*

Although no Sabbatarians, or persons who profess to honour Sundays while they desecrate the other holydays of the Church-Sunday has to us a charm peculiarly its own, and especially when dawning upon Lord hath made-" most calm, most bright,"

"The fruit of this, the next world's bud-The endorsement of supreme delight, Writ by a Friend, and with his blood; The couch of time; care's balm and bay." HERBERT.

sabbatical calmness:

" Heaven's blue roof Seems nearer earth, and all earth hath of fair The Cathedral.

cooly say, folly; but never do we pass a Sunday in the country without these feelings rising within us .-And such, doubtless, were John Parker's feelings, as hear you talk so." to-flower; the birds were pouring forth their melody from every bloomy spray; the lowing herd and nibbling flocks had sought pretection from the increasing heat of the sun beneath a think shade of elm trees: night, made their loudest liquid music, which harmonight, made their loudest liquid music, which harmonized most delightfully with the undulating sounds of the church-bells, just commencing their sacred melothe church-bells and the church-bells are sacred melothe church-bells and the church-bells are sacred melothe church-bells and the church-bell and the church-bell and the church-bell and t dy,-the heavenliest sound,

"Which hill or vale prolongs or multiplies." As John's thoughts irresistibly took the hue of the scene and hour, he almost unconsciously lifted up his heart in gratitude to God for his manifold mercies towards him, and, in conjunction with all things animate and inanimate around praised the Lord for his goodness. These holy feelings were not a little increased by the congenial strains of that most magnificent of psalms (104th), which, happening to be one of the psalms for the day, John had just been admiring; for he always, before going to church, made a point of reading over the psalms and lessons to his family, that they might be better able to join in the one, and understand both, as they worshipped in God's sanctuary. It was while enjoying this wholesome meditation alone -his wife having just gone into the cottage to make ber children ready for the Sunday school-for, though a poor labouring man's wife, she never allowed her children to go dirty, or even untidy, any where, and least of all to school and church,—that John beheld his fellow-labourer, Richard Dobson, walking towards his cottage at a somewhat rapid rate. As John lived at the extremity of the village, he seldom saw any of his neighbours pass in that direction on a Sunday morning; so, fearing that Richard was either the bearer of some ill news to him, or bent upon some unhappy business of his own, he advanced to meet him, and, before reaching his garden-gate, gave him the usual morning salutation, adding, "I hope nothing is the matter friend Richard; and yet I fear it must be something melancholy which brings you in this direction on a Sunday morning;"

"O, there's nothing the matter, friend John," gaily replied Richard. "I am only going to church; and as there is not much time to spare for talk, I must wish you good morning."

"Going to church!" rejoined John; "why, it wants a good hour to service time. Besides, you know our church is in the very opposite direction to which you

are walking at such a rate. You're joking Richard." "No such thing, John; I am not joking. I am going to Barfield church, which you know is full six miles off. I'm afraid I shall scarcely manage to get there before prayers begin; but if I can hear the sermon, that's all I'm anxious about. Do you know, John, that the famous Mr. Bolton is going to preach a charity-sermon at Barfield this morning, and all the country round is going to hear him. I suppose you did not see the large hand-bill stuck up against our church-door yesterday, or else, no doubt, you would be going to hear him too. Indeed, I have come a little out of my way for the purpose of asking you to

accompany me.' "I am sorry, Richard, that you have done so; for if I had seen the great hand-bill you mention a month ago, or known that all the country intended to go and hear this famous preacher, I should not have gone,-And I am very sorry to hear that you are going, Richard." John said this with a tone and manner so solemn, and so entirely different from what Richard Dobson had expected, that he exclaimed, with evident

"Sorry, very sorry, that I am going to hear Mr. Bolton! I think I may say you are joking, John .-No, neighbour, you are too good a man not to rejoice when you see any one going to church."

" Although, Richard, my own heart tells me that I

N. B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord.—

we had, while I managed to catch and saddle the two day after the Circumcision, she was baptized and adbeing of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

our feet shall stand in thy gates, O Jerusulem. Jerusu

says to us, that we may be able to practise it."

these; otherwise he would lose the most important was so rapidly approaching. advantages connected with attending church."

"How so, neighbour? pray explain yourself. I confess I do not understand why you should regret my going to Barfield church for the purpose of hearing Mr. Bolton, one of the grandest preachers in the whole country. He preaches, too, without book; has such such action—that he never preaches without

and we poor ignorant people especially, go to church

making half the congregation cry."

"Why to obtain pardon for past sins, and grace to live good lives for the future."

gifts, the gifts of God's pardon and grace, to be ob- light. I was sensible of a slight faintness, and my tained, think you?"

to be sure. For when we hear his awful description wards either of us, our grief and perplexity were greatof sin and its consequences, and his glowing account ly increased. Ten miles, you know, are soon gone of the blessedness of holy life, then it is that we feel over on swift horses; but notwithstanding this, when to hate the one and love the other. Indeed, they say, we reached the borders of the lake, covered with sweat he always converts several of his hearers every time and quite exhausted, our hearts failed us. The heat he preaches."

ment, I should be disposed to laugh at you, Richard reached the shores, however, coasted the lake for a You might just as well say, that I have made these while, and got round to the lee side. There we gave On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. flowers grow, as that Mr. Bolton or Mr. any body else up our horses, which we never saw again. Down can convert men by preaching, or give by preaching among the rushes we plunged by the edge of the water, the gifts of God's pardon and grace. No! Richard, and laid curselves flat, to wait the chance of escaping every good and perfect gift comes from God, and not from being burnt or devoured. The water refreshed

mean. Mr. Bolton is such a good man that the gifts woods. Such a sight may we never see! The heafollow his preaching. But then they are not his gifts, vens themselves, I thought, were frightened, for all a rural village it does indeed appear the day which the no more than you may be said to make the flowers above us was a red glare mixed with clouds of smoke grow because you sowed their seed and watered it .- rolling and sweeping away. Our bodies were cool I quite agree with you; though Paul may plant and enough, but our heads were scorching, and the child, Apollos water, God alone gives the increase."

"That is all quite true, Richard; but then it does not apply to what we are talking about. God in his kingdom of nature has ordained, that if I sow seed | wild beasts came plunging into the water beside us, For while pastoral scenes are always lovely, a deeper and water it, he will cause it to spring forth; but he and others swam across to our side, and stood still. loveliness than usual pervades them on this holy day. has not ordained in his kingdom of grace, that any Although faint and weary, I managed to shoot a por-The streams and foliage, the birds and cattle, yea, the man's preaching should bestow the gifts of grace and cupine, and we all tasted his flesh. The night passed very skies, and air, and sunshine, seem touched with pardon, any more than he has ordained that if I sow I cannot tell how. Smouldering fires covered the seed in sand, and not in soil, it should grow up. God ground, and the trees stood like pillars of fire, or fell never bestows any gift unless it be sought in the way across each other. The stiffing and sickening smoke which he has appointed; and he has not appointed still rushed over us, and the burnt cinders and ashes All this may be fancy, or, as men of the world would preaching as the instrument of spiritual good."

he stood at his cottage-door musing upon the placid "Have a little patience, Richard, and I will try to air sometimes made their way to us. When morning also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the scene around him. It was a Sunday morning in mid- convince you of what I say. You agree with me that came, all was calm, but a dismal smoke still filled the June—that leafy mouth, when nature has put on her our chief object in going to church is to obtain pardon air, and the smell seemed worse than ever. We were loveliest apparel. The flowers in his neat little gar- of past sins, and grace to lead a holy life in future, now cool enough, and shivered as if in an ague-fit; den sent forth a most delicious fragrance-not the and, you might have added, for the worship and glory so we removed from the water and went up to a barnless sweet to the honest labourer for mingling their of God; for, of course, without that object our best ing log, where we warmed ourselves. What was to perfume with the scent of the bean blossom and pota- deeds are nothing worth. But the best enumeration become of us I did not know. My wife hugged the DESPECTFULLY F of the objects for which we go to church is given in child to her breast and wept bitterly; but God had Received while in the exhortation in our Prayer-book, where we are said, to assemble and meet together (in church) to render flames had gone past, so I thought it would be both frusts, by strict attention and liberal terms. thanks for the great benefits which we have received ungrateful to Him and unmanly to despair now .- ance of public patrona hear his most holy word, and to ask those things which remedied. Several deer were still standing in the directed in Scripture to obtain these objects. How, felt wonderfully strengthened. for iustance, we are taught in our Bibles to obtain any blessing from God?"

"By praying to God for it, I suppose, John." shall be opened unto you, is the promise of Christ himself. Yes; 'prayer is the first thing wherewith a religious life begins, and the last wherewith it doth end; and, as I once remember hearing our good rector say, Soon after we came to a house, where we were kindly the knowledge is small that we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven. Notwith- hard and constantly as a lumberer; but, thanks be to standing, this much we know of saints in heaven, that they pray; and therefore praying being a work common to the Church, as well triumphant as militant, a work common to men with angels, what should we think, but that so much of our lives is celestial and divine as we spend in the exercise of prayer?"

"That is quite true, John; and I may truly say, am praying either alone or in my family."

them ! - left with my wife yesterday:

'Though private prayer be a brave design, Yet public hath more promises, more love; And love's a weight to hearts, to eyes a sign. We all are but cold suitors; let us move Where it is warmest. Leave thy six-and seven; Pray with the most; for where most pray is heaven."

that, John."

more important than preaching." (To be concluded.)

A BURNING FOREST.

the night .- Burns' Magazine for the Young.]

am very far from being so good a man as I ought to I could see through the woods. My horses were leapnow valued it highly, and believed that the prayers ing about, snorting loudly, and the cattle ran among bore evidence of the Spirit of God having been with

the Lord. (Ps. exxii.) But then, Richard, to realize daughter, who was then a small child, I took in one ous. My hope is, that her reformed, though unbapsuch a spectacle persons must go to church with pro- arm. When making off, as I said, I looked back and tized husband will soon follow her example. - Society saw the frightful blaze was close upon us, and had al- (P. G.) Quarterly paper for April. "Of course, John, I know that. We must not go ready laid hold of the house. By good luck there was to church to see or to be seen, or for custom's sake, a horn attached to my hunting clothes, and I blew it, or for the sake of pleasing our masters; but for the to bring after us, if possible, the remainder of my live sake of listening attentively to what the clergyman stock, as well as the dogs. The cattle followed for a while, but before an hour had elapsed, they all ran as Very true, Richard, all these are good motives as if mad into the woods-and that, sir, was the last of far as they go, and such as any man must have when them. My dogs, too, though at all other times exhe enters God's house, would he leave it with a bless- tremely tractable, ran after the deer that in bodies ing: but he must have some other motive besides sprang up before us, as if fully aware of the death that

We heard blasts from the horns of our neighbours as we proceeded, and knew that they were in the same predicament. Intent on striving to the utmost to preserve our lives, I thought of a large lake, some miles off, which might possibly check the flames; and urging my wife to whip up her horse, we set off at full speed, making the best way we could over the fallen trees and the brush-heaps, which lay like so many "Just stop a bit, Richard. What is it that people, articles placed on purpose to keep up the terrific fire that advanced with broad front upon us.

By this time we could feel the heat, and we were afraid that our horses would drop every instant. A singular kind of breeze was passing over our heads, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment "Well said, Richard. And how are these precious and the glare of the atmosphere shone over the daywife looked pale. The heat had produced such a "Why, by attending such preachers as Mr. Bolton, flush in the child's cheek, that when she turned toof the smoke was insufferable, and sheets of blazing "If this were not too serious a subject for merri- fire flew over us in a manner beyond belief. We us, and we enjoyed the coolness.

"To be sure it does, John. That's just what I On went the fire, rushing and crashing through the who now seemed to understand the matter, cried so

as nearly to break our hearts. The day passed on, and we became hungry. Many fell thick about us. How we got through the night I "John, you astound me. I do not like to say any really cannot tell, for about some of it I remember thing harsh or unkind, but I really am astonished to nothing. Towards morning, although the heat did merit a share of public patronage and support. not abate, the smoke became less, and blasts of fresh

sight, although the ground was still burning in many places, and it was dangerous to go among the burnt "To be sure, Richard. It is by prayer that we trees. After resting awhile and trimming ourselves, for payments on sales already made, will please comm obtain every blessing, temporal or spiritual. Ask, and we prepared to commence our march. Taking up the the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is ye shall have; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it child, I led the way over the hot ground and rocks; authorised to collect and receive the same. and after two weary days and nights, during which we shifted in the best manner we could, we at last reached the "hard woods" which had been free of the fire .- OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND treated for a while. Since then, sir, I have worked God, here we are safe, sound, and happy.—American Ornithology.

> PREVALENT ERRORS AND PREJUDICES. (By a Missionary in Nova Scotia.)

A Mr. L-, a blacksmith in this village, and a that the happiest part of the day, is that in which I very respectable person until he became a drunkard, was induced to pledge his word, at the time that many "I am heartily glad that such is your practice, others did the same, to abandon that destructive vice, Richard- No sincere Christian, even the poorest, can to which, I am happy to say, he most faithfully adneglect these duties without bazarding his soul's heres. Mr. L-, though an exceedingly quiet and health. But surely, if you expect a blessing from kind person when sober, was a monster when drunk; your own private prayers and those of your family, you and to such an extreme had he gone, that his wife, must expect greater blessings from prayers offered by after enduring much cruelty and ill-treatment, had the whole Church. I have just been reading in a lit- taken lodgings and was about to separate from himtle tract which the rector's daughters-God bless After he became sober in his habits, his wife, who was a regular attendant at the Baptist Meeting House, and a teacher in their Sunday School, induced by feelings of gratitude to me, went to Church now and then .-On driving home from Church some Sunday in September last, the horses became restive and upset their gig. Mrs. L- very narrowly escaped with her HERBERT. life; in the afternoon of Sunday I called to see her, "Why, certainly, there does appear some truth in but she was speechless. On Monday I again called, when I found her a good deal better and able to speak. "Beside, Richard, if you consider a moment, you I prayed for her, and, as I was going away, she rewill remember that God's house is not called in Scrip- quested me to call again, which I did several times. ture, the house of preaching, but of prayer. And During one of my visits she remarked that, though a though our blessed Lord taught his disciples how to constant attendant at the Baptist meeting, she never pray, he never taught them how to preach. Here, had joined any Church; that she did not think hertoo, our very Prayer-books are a witness that the self good enough; that she could not say that she Church supposes prayer to be the chief means of grace, had experienced a change of heart so as to become otherwise she would scarcely have directed her min- a member of any Church. I replied that the Church isters twice each day of the week besides Sunday to of Christ recognized no membership but that which say prayers, while she has only ordered one sermon to took place in baptism; and in the adult, required no be preached during the whole of that time; a pretty other preparation than belief in the Articles of the plain proof, Richard, that our Church considers prayer | Apostolic Creed, repentance, and an honest resolution to walk according to the will of God. But to talk of experiencing religion, and of being good without using the means appointed to accomplish that end, was something like as if she had waited to get well before she sent for the physician or used the remedies pre-[The following account of a burning forest was gi- scribed for that purpose. She asked me for books, ven to Audubon, the American ornithologist, by a was anxious to see me frequently, and was constantly hunter in the back woods, at whose cabin he passed making the most serious inquiries for religious information. After she had thoroughly perused the Prayer-It is a difficult thing, sir, to describe; but I will do book, she told me that, at one time she was so premy best to make your time pass pleasantly. We were judiced against it, that when she accidentally met sound asleep, one night, in a cabin about a hundred miles from this, when, about two hours before day, the sporting of the horses and lowing of the cattle, which after her husband's reformation, and hearing the snorting of the horses, and lowing of the cattle, which after her husband's reformation, and hearing the I had ranged in the woods, suddenly awakened us. - prayers, she entertained a better opinion of them, and I took you rifle and went to the door to see what beast at the first opportunity read over a few of them, and had caused the hubbub, when I was struck by the glare was so much pleased and surprised, that she immedi-

be, and might be, I can truly say, that I am glad to them, with their tails raised straight over their backs. those who composed them. Since recovering she has see persons attend church from proper motives. Oh! On going to the back of the house, I plainly heard the never entered a meeting-house, but is always when it is a glorious sight to behold a town or village going cracking made by the burning brushwood, and saw the able, in her place in Church, and her husband with up to the church of their fathers, to worship the God flames coming towards us in a far extended line. I her. I left her to her own time for informing herself of their fathers, in unity and love. It was such a ran to the house, told my wife to dress herself and the and in preparing for baptism in Church. My visits sight as made David exclaim, I was glad when they child as quickly as possible, and take the little money were always most gratifying to myself. On the Sunsaid unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord .- we had, while I managed to catch and saddle the two day after the Circumcision, she was baptized and adsalem is built as a city that is at unity in itself. Why? for I guessed that every moment was precious to us. I have omitted several interesting particulars in this For thither the tribes go up, even the tribes of the Lord, We then mounted and made off from the fire. My case and will only add that Mrs. L --- is very intelto testify unto Israel, to give thanks unto the name of wife, who is an excellent rider, stuck close to me; my ligent, and I think, sincerely and unostentatiously pi-

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 71d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands f the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. ad will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the ies advertising.

arties advertising.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Iludson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, is well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be

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

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

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

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PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREPULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergance, and the province of the present and the prese gymen's Robes, from Adam & Edes, Robe Maker to her Ma-jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-tf

RICHARD SCORE.

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

N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

JOHN HART, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.)

registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, By this time the blaze of the fire was beyond our Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgages, or persons indebted And all mortgagees, or persons indebted

> New York, February 14, 1845. PORTRAIT 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. thon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar Berthon. 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 lesirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

Proofs, £1 0 0 Prints, 0 12 6 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received

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

JUST PUBLISHED, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND Home ... THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY: CONSISTING OF

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON,

THE work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of one hundred and sixteen pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Anthems for the principal Festivals ng the year, and numerous double and single Chants. Te Deums, &c. &c. &c PRICE-In stiff covers, with cloth backs, 6s. 3d. each; full

bound in cloth, lettered, 7s. 6d. each. Persons desirous of having copies more handsomely or sub-stantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers. For sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goodeve Corrigal's, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walt- Gore

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Nov. 6, 1845. MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establish-

ment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry. Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can onfidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as mal to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of

antime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support. PRICES the same as in the United States. Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb.

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER,

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

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

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

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ENGLAND, REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET. Athome for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL. KING STREET, COBOURG. J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY CO. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN. GENERAL AGENT.

Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO:

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT. NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. T. & M. BURGESS,

MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET. TORONTO. BANK STOCK A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY

A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf RIDOUT & PHILLIPS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET. TORONTO. A. McMORPHI, PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, AT Mr. ELLIOT'S,

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January, 1844.

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W. half 29 S. balf 20 ... 5 ... 100 W. half 16 ... 10 ... 100 Do. Dawn .. 19 ... A ... 150 Do Harwich

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

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only properly the superior manner.

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