COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1845.

Poetry.

BLIND BARTIMEUS. BY PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW.

Blind Bartimeus at the gates Of Jericho in darkness waits; He hears the crowd—he hears a breath Say "It is Christ of Nazareth!" And calls, in tones of agony, "Ίησου, ἐλέησόν με!"

The thronging multitudes increase; Blind Bartimeus, hold thy peace, But still above the noisy crowd The beggar's cry is shrill and loud, Until they say "He calleth thee!" " Θάρσει, έγειραι, φωνεῖ σε!"

Then saith the Christ, as silent stands The crowd, "What wilt thou at my hands?" And he replies, "Oh give me light! Rabbi, restore the blind man's sight!" And Jesus answers, "Υπαγε "Η πίστις σου σέσωκέ σε !"

Ye that have eyes, yet cannot see, In darkness and in misery, Recall those mighty Voices Three. " Ίησου, έλέησου με! " Θάρσει, έγειραι, ὑπαγε! " Η πίστις σου σέσωκέ σε!"

MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT

tating negative to such a request.

important point of health, (health of body, and health severer labours of his office in 1843, instead of 1844, is exceeding broad," and offers "a lamp to our feet of mankind, or by trampling over their prejudices or still been his; his realized wealth already yielded him forded the aid of her powerful and prevailing talents lant," p. 82, &c.) most unanimous esteem and admiration.

have led a blameless life before men; and the personal bly ruined. amiability of his character is testified by all who knew And now, having so far succeeded in his object, as active and influencing; and has grown with the lite-

general, what we must regard as correct political prin- ized, the proposition is made, that not his family, but had advanced far in its intellectual career, before it was "positive reformation." Mather's own diary terly treatises wherein they have so thoroughly scruti- pr ciples; and of having been steady and consistent in the public, shall raise a monument to his memory.

Liu reply to which the mere philanthropist might is not in the war with infidelity alone that they have about the title of church members.

Liu reply to which the mere philanthropist might is not in the war with infidelity alone that they have about the title of church members.

A bare recital of the names signalized themselves. A bare recital of the names of the county good, discovered a stone of the church members.

dowed in a rare degree, with the very highest order to do honour to his memory." Shell; his speeches were ever convincing, as well as eloquent; men were not carried away by his genius; they were persuaded by his arguments. For every good and great purpose, we should rank the eloquence of Sir William Follett as the very highest in rank that heen known in our own day. To conclude this part of our subject, we observe, lastly, that the success which attended his labours was, we apprehend, eess which attended his labours was, we apprehend, quite unprecedented. Twenty years ago he was an eloquence of Sir William procedented. Twenty years ago he was an eloquence of Sir William procedented. Twenty years ago he was an eloquence of Sir William procedented. Twenty years ago he was an eloquence of Sir William procedented and provided by God, to hold forth light and truth to his care. He cannot, therefore, but look with fread and sadness on vast and commanding poweits, their public preaching and joint consultation in counting as well as given into his care. He cannot, therefore, but look with dread and sadness on vast and commanding poweits the public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting that their public preaching and joint consultation in counting the public preaching and joint consultation it was fully understood that the Chancellorship was return! Lord Chancellor of England, amidst the acclamations ting up a false one? of all parties, before he had completed his forty-fifth

what must be our general verdict? Let us turn to THAT BOOK which has a lesson for every case, and we shall find a precedent which is very largely applicable. 'All these things have I observed from my youth.'

"Then Jesus beholding him, loved him, and said unto him, One thing thou lackest; Go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come, take up the cross and follow me.

"And he was sad at that saying, and went away grieved: for he had great possessions. "And Jesus looked round about, and said unto his

disciples, How hardly shall they that have riches enter

into the hingdom of God!"

Our Lord spoke of this young man, whose character was so amiable, as "lacking one thing," as having one deficiency. That one deficiency he detected in a moment, by calling upon him to give up his riches.— And this amiable young man preferred rather to lose his soul; for he "went away" from Jesus, though he Went "sorrowfully."

Now no other man than HE who then spoke, has and give to the poor." But the same "lack of one thing" may be visible enough in many cases; and we are not to praise and honour that which destroys men's souls.

The one fault of Sir William Follett was a masterfault; it killed all virtues, and stripped his life of all tural repute. In the place to which Revelation points

It was not a mere love of money,—that was but one feature of the case. It was a worship of self; a devotion of the whole man, body, soul, and spirit, to the one object of self-aggrandizement.

Other men, other great lawyers, such as Romilly, Erskine, Mackintosh, Brougham,—amidst many and glaring faults, had yet this one virtue in their composition, that they could sympathize with the wants and woes of their fellow-men, and were glad, sometimes, to step aside, and labour heartily and enthusiastically in the endeavour to alleviate those wants and mitigate those woes. This redeeming feature is altogether wanting in Sir William Follett's character. We cannot call to mind a single speech ever made by him, which was not a matter of business; out of Parliament, to earn his own fee, or carry his own election:—in Parliament, to gain his professional promotion. We should be very sorry to do his memory the slightest wrong; but we are wholly unable to remember an in-

Since we were assured, by a personal friend of Sir William's, that he had laid out £300,000 on estates, and enjoyed an income of Colors of the states.

stance in which he devoted so much as a single hour that silent suffrage of the heart in unison with the comformed to proper English law—that acknowledg- The fellowships and bursaries, or scholarships, of the the Society was then called, and it was submitted to them

object of self aggrandizement, naturally lowered the cumbers. tone of his character and conduct in various ways.

pleasure; because this was the safest and surest road to be developed by human cultivation. to preferment! Thus did the base and absorbing

MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.

(From the London Record.)

Was produced on his professional character. It was a matter of complaint with the legal profession, for centuries together. We believe that, whatever our private opinion might have been, we should not have felt called upon to give any utterance to it, had not the friends of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the light to give any utterance to it, had not the friends of the late Attorney-General chosen to make a public question of the late attorney are in need. And so, as the Pope and the with the legal profession, for centuries together. We have often thought what a meager and stituted the lustre, whether of England's patriotism, for centuries together. We have often thought what a meager and stituted the lustre, whether of England's patriotism, for centuries together. We have often thought what a meager and stituted the lustre, whether of England's patriotism, for centuries together. We have often thought what a meager and stituted the lustre, whether of England's patriotism, for centuries together. We have often thought what a meager and stituted the lustre, whether of England's patriotism, for centuries together. We have often thought what a meager and stituted the lustre, whether of England' These applications are backed by the approbation was ever rendered. Large sums were continually ou par besoin," we turn to the humbling doctrines of sall be opened at once.

purse, they should nerve themselves to give an unhesiness in the acquisition of wealth, as it was his fault, resources and native capacities, let us repair to that true baptisme, the sacrament of the Lord's supper no
The Dissenters of that kingdom have made the richaccommodate increased congregations. so it was his punishment. A little earlier retirement, Gospel which, while it places before us our own pra- true sacrament, our Church no true Church." The late Sir William Follett was, in all but the the courage of the common sense to have given up the vity and perversity, gives us a "commandment which of soul,) one of the most favoured of human beings. might, humanly speaking, have been the means of and a light to our path." Favoured because he did not achieve success in spite | preserving his life. The Chancellorship would have | It is to be lamented that Madame de Staël has aftheir principles, but by winning, as he went, their al- a baronial revenue; could he but have paused here, towards exalting an unmeaning enthusiasm into the he might have presided over the House of Lords for place of religion; an enthusiasm, which however pure Sir William was, we believe, an amiable and moral twenty years to come. But the vast emoluments of in its elements, terminates by a natural proclivity of man. Too many of the celebrated men of the bar the Attorney-Generalship tempted him; he struggled the heart in sentimental self-complacent profligacy. have been celebrated also for their profligacy. So far on for one twelvementh more, and only relinquished Whence this principle, so specious and so false, may as our knowledge extends, we believe Sir William to his labours at last when his constitution was irretrieva- have derived its birth, it would be tedious to inquire;

to bequeath to his family the largest accumulation of rature of that country, which has been remarkably

certain genius of a Brougham or a Curran; nor the all so many talents entrusted to man's stewardship; of moral extravagance, mystical invention, undiscibrilliant but dangerous eloquence of a Macaulay or a and that a solemn account will have to be one day plined impulses, and all the intricacies and excesses President Clap believed the elergy were the only Sheil; his speeches were ever convincing, as well as rendered of each man's employment of that which was of dissembled sensuality.

hurst's indisposition, two years since, ended in his ing a true inscription for such a monument as is now resignation, Sir W. Follett would have become the proposed! But what Christian can take part in set-

THE GERMAN SCHOOL. What, then, is to be said on the other side; or (From the Portraiture of a Christian Gentleman, by Wm.

These framers of their own religion will not receive "And the young man, answering, said unto Jesus, the statute law of God. They must have a religion Christianity as a system of positive enunciation—as made in consultation with the moral dictates of right reason; or if given us by God only, still by God borrowing the suggestions of human counsel. I should say to the spirits of these inquiring times, come manfully to this contest with Scripture: prove it false; but do not, in place of its positive declarations, affect to build upon it a structure "daubed with untempered mortar," and which can have no foundation but the corrupt suggestions of a wandering fancy and a misguided will. What does the philosophy of these times give us in the place of the letter of scriptural religion? Observe it in the German school, unfolding itself in all its vagueness and vanity. Instead of the authorities are not of easy access to Episcopalians, erudite and classic lore of the one illustrious seminary, the grace of God and his teaching Spirit, it proposes I hope I shall be pardoned for taking this opportunity to us, in the words of one of their liveliest interpre- to insert a few. ters, the "poesie de l'âme;" an internal life which bosom, "sanctos recessus mentis," where the spirits the letter of the English rubric, not now known. any right to say to another, "Sell all that thou hast enjoy a constant feast, and dance to a music of their

The religion of Revelation tells us that the heart 2d ser. pp. 66. 71., for both. is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked; but the theology of this school talks to us of the religion of the heart-of this same heart so low in scripas the seat of corruption, philosophy has enshrined

ber oracles. Admire as we will these soldiers of the parade, the plume, and the fluttering field-day, they belong not to the militant Church, nor are to be classed among those violent ones that take heaven by storm. We cannot trust their pioneers for the route to that place where the Supreme sits intrenched in his holiness: where the flaming sword of his justice turns every way but one—the one only way of access. Let not the Christian householder join in the march of this philosophy. The Christianity which it proposes is a Christianity without Christ. It is an unsanctified system of maxims, seemingly of a very social aspect, but in truth nothing but the phantasy of inflated feeling; a mysteries without meaning and without authority.—
Let him be aware of those German apostles, and this ideal world of abstractions. Let him turn from the metaphysics, the ethics, and the poetry of these brainmetaphysics, the ethics, and the poetry of these brainsick theologians to follow the Saviour's footsteps into creed of impressions, requiring its votaries to believe sick theologians, to follow the Saviour's footsteps into For mark! there is a blessing not in the Covenant or bribed, for their attendance. There was a real * His personal estate was sworn at £160,000. Two years the press of mortal misery, through scenes of actual only but also in its Seal.

to any labour which had not a direct bearing upon his voice of Heaven. It is in the power of education to ment being part of the law This constant devotion of every energy to the one power of philosophy to bring the sunbeams out of cu-

a legislator. Here was one of the finest intellects in the whole world, triumphantly and proudly returned the whole world, triumphantly and proudly returned imagine an interior nature in the constitution of things.

They are can be a legislator. Here was one of the finest intellects in the control of the passing control might have produced the most desirable results.— According to them, it is to the perverse dispositions But what was he in Parliament? Just one of the of artificial society and the want of a right education, humblest and most subservient of the Minister's re- that the frequent interruptions, or rather the general tainers. When did he speak? Just when, and only disappointment of these natural tendencies towards when, Sir Robert Peel desired him to speak. And moral perfection is to be attributed. According to Romish sigils, which, as Mr. L. Coleman, the Con- of loftiest genius. This is the true heraldry of colleges. what did he say? Precisely what, and only what, Sir Robert Peel desired him to say. Being fully Sir Robert Peel desired him to say. Being fully Sir Robert Peel's count and knowing himself to be so be attributed. According to them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own digits, which, as Mr. L. Coleman, the Continuation of loftiest genius. This is the true heraldry of colleges. The Society has received a letter from the Bishop of New Yegils were festivals. (Coleman's Antiquities, p. 431.)

Robert Peel's count and knowing himself to be so be attributed. According to them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own digits, which, as Mr. L. Coleman, the Continuation of loftiest genius. This is the true heraldry of colleges. The Society has received a letter from the Bishop of New Yegils were festivals. (Coleman's Antiquities, p. 431.)

Robert Peel's count and knowing himself to be so be attributed. According to them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own them, the work of man's perfectibility is in his own them. The society has received a letter from the Bishop of New Yegils were festivals. (Coleman's Antiquities, p. 431.) Robert Peel's equal, and knowing himself to be so, he self of his own spiritual exaltation; whether it be des-Robert Peel's equal, and knowing nimself to be so, ne self of his own spiritual examination; whether it does not in love with many a Romish practice as we have seen which there sits a greater weight of accumulated glory, in love with many a Romish practice as we have seen which there sits a greater weight of accumulated glory, is listened, will appear in the forthcoming report. and became a mere instrument to be played upon at minal something inherent in our nature, waiting only again and again. To finish this particular specification than that which has been reflected, both on Oxford time, the following extracts from the elese of the letter

seems not only open to us, but almost a duty, to assign some reason why, considering the variety of ur
sign some reason why, considering the variety of ur
liver his lectures. Turning a deaf car to this authoit appropriate £3000 towards the restoration of Exeter
itative announcement of the dignity of our nature,

There is much to be learned upon this subject from

There is much to be learned upon this subject from

The Foolesis stign learned applications for sign some reason why, considering the variety of urgent public demands now making on every Christian's gent public demands now making on every Christian's this vocation to the proper use of our constitutional this vocation to the proper use of that kingdom have made the rich-

but we may affirm that in Germany it has been most

his own the moment it was vacant. Had Lord Lynd. How exceedingly painful would be the task, of pendient. No system of education can prosper which (Discourse, &c. p. 39.) leaves out that which is the great and proper business happy lord, whose genius has thrown lasting reproach of New York. upon the literature of his country; through every isguise and every modification, the lurking disease betrays itself, amidst paint and perfumes, by the invincible scent of its native quarry.

PURITAN PUSEYISM. (Puritanism, by Rev. T. W. Coit, D.D.)

There was more of what is now called Puseyism among the elder ministers of Puritan descent in New England, than one in a hundred is aware of; and as

Governor Winthrop has his child baptised, within the privileged only live; an inner apartment of the eight days after its birth. This is a compliance with There was a system of Church offerings in his day,

also. Prince's Annals, in vol. vii. Mass. Hist. Coll. The Puritans are not aware how Popish they are,

when they talk of dedicating, and never of consecrating a Church; as if to consecrate were profane. The word dedicate is the word the Papists themselves always use. (Broughton's Dict. i. 279.)

When an Episcopalian talks of his Prayer Book, as the first four General Councils-when of Baptismal doctrine, that "the truest understanding of these perseveringly, and against the opposition of many mo-Platform, published at Boston, in 1772, p. 67. Then tory of a perpetual struggle on the part of a few lofty owned them, but that the Lord has done so; and that not faintly, but signally. As to Baptismal regeneration, the Platform, ch. xii. section 7, tells us, that baptised children, "if not regenerated, yet are in a

nothing tut an imitation of the vigils of the Romish and the Pitts, and Johnsons, who, within their attic and Oriental churches;—and, what is particularly unfortunate in the Puritans is an imitation of the fortunate in the Puritans, is an imitation of the wards expanded into the aspirations and the triumphs But this is all natural; for a genuine Puritan is quite ture to say, that there are no seminaries in Europe on his voyage from Auckland to Wellington. His Lord o be developed by human cultivation.

In some of the expositions of Pestalozzi's system

It ion, I must say, that a Puritan uses Romish logic in justifying penaltics for the neglect of Puritan holy
and Cambridge, by that long and bright train of descendants who have sprung from them. It is impossible to the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts scendants who have sprung from them. It is impossible to the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest, as giving the latest accounts of the read with interest. passion for self-aggrandizement work the practical degradation of this distinguished man, viewed as a legisgradation of this distinguished man, viewed as a legislator and a statesman.

It is impossible to make even the bare perusal of their names without the feeling, that there has been summoned lator and a statesman.

It is impossible to make even the bare perusal of their names without the feeling, that there has been summoned least, the 'Flying-fish,' (the Bishop's schooner) all ar-The same, or even a still more degrading effect rical shop, whose opiates make our heads swim with the keeping of them." (Coleman's Antiquities, p. And so as the Pope and the paper and

and this, Baillie tells us, was at first the common prac- whom, after all, the theological literature of our land tice of the Independents. (Deane's Scituate, p. 89. is chiefly beholden. To them we are, in the main, Bailie's Dissuasive, p. 121.)

in one year. (Allen's Biog. Dict. p. 568.) The ourselves. We allude to the part which they have He had the further recommendation of holding, in wealth that any man in like circumstances ever real- adapted to give it operation and expansion. Germany Church of England appoints but sixteen vigils: so this sustained in the deistical controversy, and to the mas-

as the steady but temperate supporter of our Chrisout of his enormous gains to any public object? He the objects of home cultivation, they were mixed with nor lave they any promise of mercy beforehand, as and that the Church, of which they are the feeders reputation, he had the further advantage of being enwonder the first glances of their infant poesy. And authority older than himself (his book was published = of talent. Whatever he did was done in the very best manner conceivable. His was not the wild and unama, soon reflected the taste of the nation in scenes all obliven out of the Church are left to uncovenanted

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES. (From Dr. Chalmers on Endowments.)

We have a continued historical illustration in favour of endowments, in the princely establishments from benefactions, and under the fostering influences of the public demand and patronage alone, either the or the profound science of the other, could have been realized. It is, indeed, highly instructive to mark the tude, that, in no one instance, has their constantly growing scholarship been indebted, for any new addiwells out upon the nation from these venerable fountain-heads, did not arise at first in the shape of a prethe first four General Councils—when of Baptismal regeneration—oh, what Popery, cry those who claim the shape of a gift, which had to be pressed for active corruption and receiving the wages of iniquity? let all interesting spot now make considerable progress, and are thy prayers and endeavours be for integrity. things is from the Platform," i. e. the Platform is the ral and many natural difficulties, ere the country would true interpreter of the Bible. See an edition of the be prevailed on to accept it. It is, in truth, the hisas to the four Councils. In the Preface of the Con- and large-hearted men, with the mental apathy and fession of Faith in 1680, it is said, not that man has indolence which naturally, and, but for appliances from without, lord it over the great bulk of our species. It is only through the force of aggressive movements, and by dint of successive advances, that the cause of learning has gained, on an otherwise passive or reluction rubble.

The Society has just been advised of a donation of £1000 from the town of Liverpool; and the account of the manner in which it was raised, with which it has been formally the manner of the ma

The Puritans began their "Sabbath," as they call- to them we owe a loftier science, a far more lettered the contribution £1000, instead of £500.

tion of his merits and his character. Circulars are now being generally distributed, many of our own friends of the legal profession having received them, soliciting contributions towards the erection of a monu-soliciting contributions. They have sunk their shafts too low dispositions. They have sunk their shafts too low dispositions. They have sunk their shafts too low dispositions. They have sunk their development of these "primitive enough to refuse the offered fee, even when no hope existed that he should be able to render the service for which that fee was given. We believe that thousands were received by Sir William's clerks, in the last three ways of that reliable and just man count in their development of these "primitive enough to refuse the offered fee, even when no dispositions." They have sunk their shafts too low would rapidly decline, as if languishing under the want of the endowments of colliciting contributions towards the erection of a monu-structure: they are to be dispositions." They have sunk their shafts too low dispositions." They have sunk their shafts too low would rapidly decline, as if languishing under the want of the endowments of colliciting contributions towards the erection of a monu-structure in their development of these "primitive enough to refuse the offered fee, even when no dispositions." They have sunk their shafts too low "Our chief subject of anxiety and both though the subject of anxiety and the close of the Cross are specified to the consume of the cross are specified to the consume of the cross are specified to the consument of these "primitive enough to refuse the dispositions."

Hooker of Hartford, Connecticut, wrote an essay in dispositions." They have sunk their shafts too low "Our chief subject of anxiety and the consument of the cross are specified to the consument of the consument of the consument the last three years of his life, for which no return was ever rendered. Large sums were continually the last three years of his life, for which no return the men, to settle whether "on fait le bien par instinct ou par besoin," we turn to the humbling doctrines of sall be opened at once.

Large sums were continually the last three years of his life, for which no return the men, to settle whether "on fait le bien par instinct ou par besoin," we turn to the humbling doctrines of sall be opened at once. of the highest names in the profession, and it is not to the cause of sound and elevated learning in British and to the cause of sound and elevated learning in British and to the cause of sound and elevated learning in British and the cause of sound and to attend to the case; while, if his clerks had spoken way out of the circuit of an enthusiastic morality, saving that a true ministry and true sacraments, &c., tain, as would be the rule of that popular violence To the wavering and the doubtful, therefore, it the truth, they would have confessed that it was im- within which every sciolist may take his seat and de- gotogether. Nevertheless, such was the unequivocal which could make havoc of their architecture, and sa-

> Joah Hobart argued for the Presbyterian succession, because there was vastly greater probability it had been preserved unbroken, than the Episcopal. (Second Address to the "Episcopal Separation in New Eng."
>
> est contributions to the cause of vital Christianity, by the publication of an immensity of practical works, replete both with piety and experimental wisdom.—
> We are not, indeed, acquainted with any department defends a contribution to the cause of vital Christianity, by the sum of sum of practical works, at the sole expense of Peter Dixon, Esq., who has also given the sum of £2500 as an endowment, was consecrated on Tuesday week, by the Hon, and Right Rev. Dr. Address to the "Episcopal Separation in New Eng- of authorship, where so much of this precious treasure is to be found as in the writings of the non-conformland, p. 82, &c.)
>
> Ires. Stiles believed in bishops, priests, and deacon, as jure divino; only they must never be over more than one congregation. (Stiles' Judges, p. 258.)
>
> Is to be found as in the writings of the non-conformists. Yet it is not to be disguised, that with all their powerful appeals to conscience, there is not among the chair, it was stated that 11 new churches have been them that full and firm staple of erudition which is to Ires. Channey believed in weekly communions; be found among the divines of the Establishment, to indebted for a species of literature, which in no coun-Cotton Mather kept sixty fasts and twenty vigils in try in Europe is carried to such a height as among

unknown man. In 1825 he probably had not realized from his profession so much as £1000; in 1845 he had acquired, by his personal exertions, from the heart and the propensities of mere about £300,000 to £400,000.* And, in point of \$\text{star}\$ and who it was fully understood that the Chaucellership was return! animal nature. Nothing better than this unhallowed product can come of an education of which real scriptural religion does not constitute the prevailing ingretural religion does not constitute the prevail religion does not constitu Discourse, &c. p. 39.)

We hot in matter of religion? he tempteth us to blind tian community, they entered, and the wh zeal and superstition. Are we cold? he tempteth us with an impressive discourse by the priest. of man. In vain a principle of culture is proposed to us which has no reference to the end for which we were born. Its maxims and dogmas are volatile and were born. Its maxims and dogmas are volatile and the control of the control were born. Its maxims and dogmas are volatile and evanescent, like the particles, whatever they are, which carry abroad the virus of disease. Down from the lofty, but unsound reveries of Madame de Staël, lofty, but unsound reveries of Madame de Staël, think I can promise him that he shall be endorsed as a very respectable Pusevite, and that he shall receive the standard reverse are volatile and grass, to catch flies and grasshoppers, taketh upon him the colour of the trine in the Discourse from which I have quoted, I think I can promise him that he shall be endorsed as a very respectable Pusevite, and that he shall receive the standing between the two former. The tower itself is covered with a mass of ivy of extraordinary magnitude, the main stem being no less than three feet wide and one foot two inches thick. The interior presents a very respectable Pusevite, and that he shall receive through all the deepening grades of German story, a very respectable Puseyite, and that he shall receive honourable mention on the pages of The Churchman land one foot two inches times. The interior presents a melancholy scene; all the fittings are removed, with the Satan turns himself into that shape which we least fear, and sets before us such objects of temptation as are most agreeable to our humours, natural desires, and inclinations, that so he may the sooner draw us and inclinations, that so he may the sooner draw us into his net. St. Gregory long ago noted this subtle device of the wily serpent. "He hath," saith he, "fit desired to be buried in this church since 1037, but the burial prayers are sometimes read there, in the midst of the desolation, over the bodies of those who have desired to be buried in the quiet yard around it, where allurements for all sorts of men;" as fishermen have baits for fishes: for the luxurious he baiteth his book It was, probably, this very church that Gray had in his vour of endowments, in the princely establishments of England. Grant that neither of her Universities has been so productive of learning as it might have been, yet, who can imagine for a moment, that, apart ty; for the factious, with schism; for the studious, of Sir William Herschell. with curiosity; for the vain-glorious with popularity. WESLEYAN METHODISTS AND MATRIMONY .- At the Here then is our spiritual wisdom seen to be strong always, there were our enemy is like to lie in ambush, and where he goeth about to undermine us, to meet the manufacture of the manu him with a countermine. To unfold this precept of so circumstanced eagerly snatch at any means of getting progress of these two great literary institutes. One wisdom even to the meanest capacity: Art thou by a livelihood. cannot do so without being convinced, that, but for nature a lover of pleasure? bend thy whole strength NEW CHURCH IN SHEFFIELD. It is said that the Misses the liberalities of patriotism and piety, the education of the land never would have risen to its present altitude,—that in no one instance has the interval of the land never would have risen to its present altitude,—that in no one instance has the interval of the land never would have risen to its present altitude,—that in no one instance has the interval of the liverage of received. Heat then too much earth in the Wicker. The first presentation to the liverage of received and desire of received and and desire of revenge. Hast thou too much earth in ing will belong to Government, the patronage afterwards thy complexion, and art given to the world? furnish devolving upon the worthy foundresses.—Leeds Mercury. tion, to the encouragement of an anterior demand, or market, for science, from without; but that it has orimarket, for science, from without; but that it has orileart, and raise thy thoughts and affections to heaven and heavenly objects. Doth the eminency of thy place bring thee in danger of high-mindedness? let thy whole study be humility. Doth thy profession incline thee to contention? study peace: to dissembling and the study peace in the s downent from within,—that the learning which now place bring thee in danger of high-mindedness? let the best interpretation of the Word of God-when of viously required service by the country, and for which bling and cozening? study honesty: to extortion and the country was willing to pay; but that it arose in exaction? study charity, and practice restitution: to

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

His personal estate was sworn at £160,000. Two years we were assured, by a personal friend of Sir William's, the had laid out £300,000 on estates, and enjoyed an interest of £500 on year from land. Probably, therefore, a total £400,000 is within the truth.

For mark! there is a blessing not in the Conenant only donated the pression of the pression

have, upon the whole, fulfilled their destination, and its connexion with our colonies, to endeavour to make ed it, at sun-down on Saturday. For this they claim and refined society, than ever would have spontane- mined to make the effort, which also was crowned with one of his character and conduct in various ways.

It destroyed his independence as a public man and legislator. Here was one of the finest intellects in thus attempted to be explained by their professors when they condescend to systematic reasoning. They have the property was in full blast there, and persections appears to possess two great advantages.

The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are thus attempted to be explained by their professors when they condescend to systematic reasoning. They have the property was in full blast there, and persections. The property was in full blast there, and persections.

The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. To this they cannot conduct in various ways.

The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of these metaphysical moralists are down on Saturday. The maxims of the saturday of the the whole world, triumphantly and proudly returned imagine an interior nature in the constitution of things to Parliament for his native town. Multitudes of that prompts and determines the soul to what is virtue of might and of high achievement, the Newtons, and the Newtons of the Parliament for his native town. Multitudes of the prompts and determines the soul to what is virtue of the prompts and the Newtons, and the Newtons of the prompts are prompts and the prompts are prompts are prompts and the prompts are prompts are prompts are prompts and the prompts are pro important questions passed before him; on many of tuous and pure; while the vanity and misery of huauthority, E. V. Neale, on Feasts and Fasts, pp. 118. and the Miltons, and the Barrows, Christian work, as offering it a donation of £1000. And The keeping of Saturday night, as holy time, is

The keeping of Saturday night, as holy time, is

and the Butlers, and the Ushers, and the Foxes, and the Foxes, and the Stillingfleets, and the Ushers, and the Foxes, and the Pitts and Johnsons who within their attic

is one of the vehicles for the nostrums of that empi- fasts and hanksgivings, they had like power to enforce before the eye of the mind the panorama of all that rived at Auckland within an hour of each other, about

Percey, Bishop of the Diocese. At the late annual general meeting of the Society for

The restoration of the old Abbey Church, Dunfermline, is to be commenced this season. The expense is estima

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has signified his intention of placing in the hands of the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and William Sands Cox, Esq., the munificent sum of £500, to afford facilities at Queen's College, Birmingham, of preliminary education, especially available to the sons of the Clergy and of the medical

hurst or Lord Wynford, a convert, under suspicious answer, "On what ground am I asked to take part in phy, and particularly the abstract and metaphysical, hold this language about the title of church members coffin, containing a skeleton, quite perfect. The coffin was always a distinguishing feature of that people. The coffin was always a distinguishing feature of that people. With the slight exception, to which we shall presently allude, he held a consistent course through life, as will as church members, as will as church member enriched his family, it is true, but how does that give the refinements of a philosophy, which had already the refinements of a philosophy, which had already the refinement. Here we are Amiable in mind and manners, and unspotted in him any claim on me? He who concentrated every seated herself in the children of the covenant." (Hemburgher and unspotted in battles of the fact that the site is that the site is that the surface of the burght and fixed in battles of the fact that the site is that the surface of the burght and fixed in battles of the fact that the site is that the surface of the burght and fixed in battles of the fact that the site is that the surface of the burght and fixed in battles of the faith. the various relics exhumed there, during the last few years, no other stone coffin has been discovered, we may TEMPTATION.

(Bn Dr. Daniel Featlen.)

Satan playeth always upon advantage, and for the half feet below the surface.—Berkshire Chronicle.

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

e, will not fail to provide the wished-for accommodation - Nottingham Journal.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.—The works at this ing. The former dwelling-house is intended for a di-ning-hall, with kitchen, and the chapel adjacent has the western extremity towards Monastery-street. A range of building, with corridors, is to be carried up along the north side of the old Bowling-green, the curious stone wall there having been taken down; these will be suffi-cient to form dormitories and studies for about forty inmates. Other offices are contiguous. - Canterbury Jour-

CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS .- A short time since candidates for Holy Orders.—A short time since some of the bishops, in their places in the House of Lords, expressed their intention of allowing schoolmasters to become candidates for holy orders, without undergoing an University qualification. The Lord Bishop of London has recently been written to on this subject, and the question put to him whether he would or not allow schoolmasters to become candidates in his diocese? His Lorddionathing
were
were

thing the candidates to have graduated at the Universi-

if such can be found to offer themselves within six months, after which time it will be given in other

On Sunday last the old Baptist chapel, Maesteg, was opened under license from the Bishop of the diocese, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, a minister of the Established Church.

THE REV. DR. JOSEPH WOLFF has taken up his residence at Malines, and has accepted the chaplaincy of the English Protestant Chapel there, where he will perform Divine service every Sunday.—Brussels Gazette.

"Heartily Church to which, by I

Eight large windows, very richly executed in stained and painted glass, has just been finished in London, for the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta.

PETER AINSWORTH, Esq., M.P. for Bolton, has lately made a donation of £500 to the Chester Diocesan Church Building Society, and has also become an annual sub-

We are authorized to state that his Grace the Lord Primate has communicated to Lord Heytesbury his Grace's desire that one of the new provincial Colleges be founded in Armagh. His Grace has been also pleased to subscribe the munificent sum of £1,000 towards founding a Divinity chair in the college—the Duke of Leinster has given £500 for the same purpose in one of the other colleges. Mr. Paton, through whose kindness we have received this intelligence, assures us that had the Lord Primate been in Armagh at the time he would not only have attended the meeting, but have affixed his signature to the petition. While the measure was being carried through Parliament, and even after it became law, we did not hesitate to make known our objections to the absence of a clause securing the religious training of the students. But wherein the Government have failed is likely to be supplied by Christian liberality, so nobly set in motion by our worthy Primate, whose charity and zeal in the cause of religion are known unto all men. Therefore, while we congratulate our fellow-citizens on so favourable an auspice, we think it should stimulate to further exertion.—Armayh Guardian.

TIVERTON-BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY. PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE REV. DR. BOULTON, LATE UNDER MASTER, ON HIS RETIRING FROM THE School.—On Wednesday last the usual Anniversary Meeting of Gentlemen educated at Blundett's School took place, which was more numerously attended than usual, owing probably to the interesting circumstance which had been arranged to take place on that day, viz., the presen been arranged to take place on that day, vie, the presentation of a testimony of affectionate esteem to the Rev. Dr. Boulton, from his former and late Pupils, many of whom, who had not attended the meeting for some years, presented themselves, from all parts on this occasion. The contributors, however, included not only those who had boarded in the Doctor's house and those who had been under his tuition, but also many others who had been educated in the school during the eighteen years of his under-mastership, and who were anxious to testify their sense of the high esteem in which he had been universally held. The usual procession to St. Patrole Ch. sense of the high esteem in which he had been universally held. The usual procession to St. Peter's Church started from the school green about 11 o'clock, and an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. M. Thorn. On the return to the school, as had been previously arranged, the magnificent Testimonial was exhibited on the Master's table in the upper school, which was thronged from one end to the other, nearly every lady in Tiveron and its vicinity, being present, besides several Feoffees of the school. Mr. Montague Bere, a Feoffee and Presideut of the day, having briefly and appropriately opened the business, the Rev. W. D. Furneaux, of Walton, Warwickshire, was appointed to present the Testimonial, which he did, in the most beautiful and affecting language that could be conceived from an old pupil to an este Master; indeed it drew tears into the eyes of many a fair visitor, nor was the ruder sex altogether exempt from a similar demonstration of feeling. Dr. Boulton having feelingly and warmly expressed his acknowledgments for the kindness testified towards him to the contributors own and school fellows affection and good wishes, the meeting broke up, but not without three hearty and vociferous cheers for Dr. Boulton, and three additional cheers

Viro Reverendo ANTONIO BOULTON, S.T.P. Scholæ Blundellinæ XVIII annos sub-magistro Hoc, Quantulumcumque sit
Perpetuæ benevolentiæ testimonium
Vitæ integræ summæ morum comitatis Animique in se fere paterni, memores D. D. Discipuli amantissimi valedicentes VI. Kal. Sept. A. D. MDCCCXLV.

The next attraction of the day was a Bazaar of Ladies' work, for the benefit of the National Schools, which was numerously attended and nearly sixty pounds realized.

About eighty sons of Blundell sat down to an excellent is a very simple and practicable one where the number dinner at the Angel, at which seven of the Feoffees were of contributors is large, and the annual re present, namely, Mr. Montague Bore, the Chairfinan, Mr. Drewe, the High Sheriff, the two members for the Northern Division, Sir T. D. Acland, and Mr. Buck, Mr. North-cote, who was requested to take the chair next anniversary, Mr. Were Clarke, and Mr. Kekewich. At the close of the dinner, before the cloth was removed, the magnificent plate, above alluded to, was brought in and placed before the President, the cap holding nearly three quarts being filled with foaming liquor. Mr. Bere rose, and having briefly alluded to the incidents of the day, quaffed was felt to be desirable to provide some extraneous the cup, having previously given as a toast "Omnibus Blundellinis." This ceremony was repeated by every individual present, on his legs, and ended with the Rev. Dr. himself. The meeting did not separate till a late hour—it was delightful to see the old boy, the Rev. John

Russell, again at the meeting, at the age of 86, in high health and spirits, (for the last two years we believe he has been prevented attending.) He was one of the original founders of the meeting—his health was drank as the senior boy present, coupled with that of the Rev. C. Barter of Cornworthy, aged (we believe) 96, but who was not present. The annual Ball and Supper at the Rooms, was attended by one hundred and eighty fash-ionables. In short, the whole day was one of joyful fes-tivity—sunshine above, and sunshine on every counnte-LINCOLNSHIRE. - DEEPING FEN. - St. Nicholas Church,

The first stone has been laid of this church, for an extra-parochial district of 15,000 acres. On arriving at the tra-parochial district of 15,000 acres. On arriving at the site, where was a large assemblage, comprising several ladies and families connected with the district, Mr. Stevenson stepped forward and deposited in the stone a sealed bottle containing a memorial on parchment and several coins of Queen Victoria; and after making due use of the trowell, square, plummet, and hammer, pronounced—"I, James Stevenson, in compliance with the wishes of the late William Stevenson, and Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, Esqrs., do lay this first stone of a Church to be called 'St. Nicholas Church,' for the use of the extra-parechial district called Deeping Fen, in the the extra parechiel district called Deeping Fen, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The Archdeacon (Dr. Bonney) then delivered some excellent prayers in a most feeling, distinct and impressive manner, in which he was fervently joined by the assembly The sum devoted by Messrs. Stevenson for building the church is £4000; for keeping the same in repair, £200; for endowment of minister, £5000; total, £9200. The Archdeacon, together with Messrs. Ste venson and the clergy in attendance, were, together with several friends, afterwards entertained at an elegant dejeuner, by James Calthorpe, Esq., at his residence.—
Abridged from the Lincoln Chronicle.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

(From the Western Luminary.) of our readers are aware, that certain clergymen of the Church of Scotland—we mean the Episcopal Church, of course—having fallen under episcopal censure, and being in consequence prohibited by the Scottish bishops from ministering in their several dioceses, have threatened to establish a kind of episcopal free church after the manner of Messrs. Cowie, Bulteel, & Co. To this end they are erecting a building at Nairn, which they propose to designate an English Episcopal Church, and an absurd rumour had got into circulation, through the medium of the Scottish newspapers, that the Bishop of Exeter had undertaken to consecrate it. The Rev. Alexander Ewing, of Ferres, having communicated to the following reply:-

Bishopstowe, Torquay, Aug. 10, 1845.

ments which you say have been made in some of the local church. Let this be open, free, and welcome-obvious newspapers in your neighbourhood, that I am about to consecrate a church in the diocese of Moray, Ross, and dity of such a rumour would have secured its non-admission into any journal which is under the direction of a per-

to do so.

"You are at liberty to give the fullest and most unqualified contradiction to the statement. I cannot even guess what can be pretended as its foundation. Till your letter reached me I was not aware of the intention of any one to build a new church at Nairn, or elsewhere in Scotland.

"The bishops in England have no jurisdiction what"The bishops in England have no jurisdiction whatdepend upon it, the social duty of such cleanliness as the

England, and I deem any priest or deacon, whether or-dained in England or Scotland, who presumes to minister n any diocese in Scotland in defiance of the bishop's authority, as guilty of a most manifest schism. "The notion of a chapel at Nairn being in connection with the Church of England, unless through the bishop

of Moray, is monstrous.

"Heartily praying the great Head of the Catholic Church to bless the pure and Apostolic branch of it which, by His grace, is planted in Scotland,

"I am, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant,

"and brother in Christ,

"H. EXETTR.

"To the Rev. A. Ewing."

CHINA.

On Sunday last, a sermon was preached in the colonial chapel, by the Right Rev. William J Boone, recently arrived from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America; and a notice was given by the colonial chaplain of a confirmation to be held during the

Bishops temporary stay in Hongkong.

In the month of October last, by a resolution of the triennial convention of the church in America, three missionary Bishops were consecrated for foreign parts, one of whom was for China, the Right Rev. Dr. Boone, for some years missionary successively at Batavia, and Amoy, and now missionary Bishop of the American Episcopal Church in China. Two other missionaries have also arrived with him, the Rev. R. Graham, M.A., of Gambier College, Ohio, and the Rev. H. W. Woods, who are accompanied by their wives and three other ladies, for the purpose of establishing schools, for which funds have been provided on a liberal scale.—The China Mail, May 1, 1845.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Fourth Page.
The Mission.
Behaviour in a Church.
The Hero of the Plague.
The Young Student.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the TWENTY-SIXTH of OCTOBER next. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are requested to intimate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and are required to be present for examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, on the Wednesday preceding the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A. M., furnished with the usual Testimonials and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary

There has been for some time before the readers of this journal the notification from the Lord Bishop of Toronto of the Collection to be made on Sunday next, the 19th instant, in aid of the Funds for the relief of Widows and Or hans of deceased Clergymen in this Diocese. It is about twelve months ago since a simibeen the funding of £500 towards that interesting and generally, and to Mr. Furneaux individually, for the kind and flattering manner in which he had conveyed his important object. We cannot but hope that the result of next Sunday's general Collection will be, at the least, equally satisfactory; so that, in a few years, the for Mrs. Boulton and family. The plate consists of a revenue derivable from the sums thus annually approlarge and handsomely embossed salver, and a splendid, gigantic, and richly chased tankard, value about £100.—
The following is the beautifully classic inscription en-

It is not of course intended that the raising of the necessary means for the attainment of this good object, is to be limited to these annual Collections in Churches: but arrangements, it should be understood, are under consideration for placing this fund upon a footing which, at no distant day, will cause it to be available for meeting all the demands which, in the ordinary course of Providence, are likely to be made upon it. The system adopted in the Army and Navy for securing a pension to Widows and Orphans, by the annual allotment of a small portion of the pay of each officer,

consequence equal, and more than equal, to all the claims upon it; but it is not difficult to estimate that number of the Clergy of this Diocese, be brought into operation without requiring a much larger appropriaaid; and a few thousand pounds, raised in the course of time by annual Collections, would secure such an amount of independent revenue as, for fully carrying out the object intended, would require but a small annual payment from each clergyman who might be desirous of having this provision available to his family

when he should be removed from his labours by death. members of the Church generally to understand this, to induce them to contribute liberally towards the raising of this fund, -without, indeed, the necessity of any appeal beyond the mere naming of its object .-That, if correctly understood, will be more eloquent with our congregations at large than any studied effort to touch their feelings and awaken their sympathies. Not but that, on Christian grounds, it is right and useful to do so; but, with the dutiful and devout chil- from a letter addressed by the Rev. Charles Wesley dren of the Church, there is a principle within which pleads more powerfully for every work of piety and charity, than the most persuasive words of human

eloquence that can fall upon the ear. We have met in several English papers the following letter, addressed to the Editor of the Times, to which our attention has also been drawn by some excellent remarks in a late number of the Toronto

"People are called upon to subscribe for new churches, especially on behalf of the poorer parts of our dense metropolis; the call is responded to, churches are built, sufficiently able ministers appointed, and, notwithstanding all these laudable exertions, it remains unmistakeably the fact that congregations of the humbler class are lacking. If the seats are filled, they are so by the well-dressed part of the appropriate and it has saldom been my fortune at of the community, and it has seldom been my fortune, at least, to observe in any church so much as a score of the writing, exhorting all our hearers to follow our example. evidently destitute in this world's goods, whilst it is probable that round about that very house of prayer may be thickly packed as many thousands.

"Now, the great cause of this evil, this lamentable disappointment of our best hopes, I take to be, not a religious disinclination in our poor, far less a general dissolution of with an honest pride, but cannot bear to be jostled by silks and satins. It feels out of its element amongs a congregation every individual whereof is practically vieing with a neighbour in finery of accourrements, and is complacently disparaging the poor man's rags. The moral courage which may have made one effort against this virtual contempt soon fades away, and poverty, with all her ill-clad little ones, finds and feels that churches

"Rev. Sir,-Your letter of the 4th would have received of riches, by giving rags the first place in those new-built an earlier answer had I been at home when it arrived here. But I lose not a single post in giving it such an answer as, I trust, you have sufficient charity to expect from me on this occasion.

I have been rarely more astonished than by the state-thick was a been been made in some of the local state. Let this be one from a welcome—Obviously. practically so-to the poorest poor, who there may fee in place and countenance. Let us, at least, in the House of the Most High. before whom sackcloth and ashes are richer robes than those of Solomon, endeavour to honour poverty, and to exalt it into a virtue, as of yore. Let us son of ordinary information.

"I have no more right to intrude into the Bishop of to sit for a quiet hour under the influence of religion, un-Moray's diocese than he has to exercise jurisdiction in mine; and I certainly have as little inclination as right as disgraceful to decorate the body for the humilities of

"The Church of Scotland is as independent as that of poorest can attain to will not long be a consummation only to be wished. There is more than enough both of lained in England or Scotland, who presumes to minister common sense and of good feeling to insure comparative cleanliness and the absence of contagious disorders.— Only let the local clergy beware of encouraging the pernicious competition implied in 'Sunday-best suits,' and let the local higher classes favour, applaud, nay [as to all but the officiating priest himself] imitate, if they will,

piety in poverty.
"I could even wish, Sir, that in such places as Bethnalgreen or Berwick-street we had, definitely, churches from which fine clothes might be excluded; as a vast improvement upon no congregations of the poor, and only scanty congregations of the rich, let us do our best to collect crowds in working-dresses, flannel-jackets, shirt-sleeves, rags, any garments consistent with comparative cleanliness and the requirements of decency; insomuch that the

and other poor outcasts from this world's favour, may feel the house of God a place of peace and refuge. The Romanist has long ago found out this wisdom, if, indeed, he did not retain it as a heritage from primitive times; and why the Protestant should shrink from the like inherited thought of honour due to pious poverty I know not. The main reason why our classes of society so little amalgamate is because there is so little religious communion between them. The rich exhibit their finery in churches, and the poor hide their poverty, their patience, and their would-be picty, in blind courts and solitary cellars.—
Dress is the root of the evil. Let society—let the clergy, at least—by some strong effort, endeavour to eradicate religious humility as regards the individual, and those of common sense as regards his neighbour, induce the gentry and their imitators to place themselves [in point of outer garments as of inward disposition] more on a level with their humblest brethren when they worship together in

We warmly accord with the writer of this Letter in the sympathy he feels for the humbler and poorer classes; and he would be entitled to the rame of a philanthropist indeed who should, on any extensive scale, be successful in devising means for gathering and blessings of the divinely appointed ordinances of vocates for ostentatious dress at any time, much less the part of the writer. in God's house on his boly day, where the outward preserved that distinction for Sunday, so common from ordinary fare, and the putting on of his best attire.-This, we can understand, had its origin in a thankful and a Christian feeling; and a moral and religious benefit may be promoted by rightly fostering it.

Our proposition would be that the rich of a parsh, while they studied moderation and simplicity in their own apparel, on the Lord's day especially, should be exhorted to provide for the poorer members of he congregation the means of appearing in the house of having "no clothes fit to appear in." Nor would his be found a burdensome undertaking: a very ew inhabitants of a parish would suffice to meet this bject in the amplest and most satisfactory degree; and if to this should be annexed the means of adding a little to the ordinary Sunday's fare, and thus contributing to awaken a more thoughtful and thanlful spirit to the good Providence of God, a large amount

named journal.

We scarcely ever met with an individual member of the Methodist community, who did not regard and reverence for the Church of England;viewing her as a Mother, from whom they were sepasuch a system could not, in the case of the very limited | rated by the force of circumstances, rather than because of any lack of affectionate feeling towards her. And often do we hear the remark from members of that and feel for it a strong affection; that here the minisfull sense of the word, and denominate their Society a Church,—while there they neither baptize nor marry, nor presume to administer the Lord's Supper; that, in short, Methodism, in the old country, is intended We are persuaded that it is only necessary for the to be auxiliary to the Church,—its meetings held at a different hour from the appointed services of the Church, and designed to supply a lack which, in their judgment, the Church does not afford, -and its ministers accounted only as leaders of these subsidiary and

subordinate exercises of devotion." That this is, or has been, no vague or isolated feeling, but a principle grafted primarily amongst the rules of this Society, is evident from the following extracts to the Rev. Dr. Chandler in 1785, just before the embarkation of the latter for America. Speaking of that he will immediately enter upon his duties. the labours of himself and his brother in America he

"Our only design was to do all the good we could, a Ministers of the Church of England, to which we are firmly attached, both by education and principle. My brother still acknowledged her the best national Church in the world.

"We had no plan but to serve God and the Church of England. The lost sheep of the fold were our principal care; not excluding any Christians of whatever denomination, who were willing to add the power of godliness to

their own particular form.
"Our elder brother, Samuel, was alarmed at our going on, and strongly expressed his fears of its ending in a se-paration from the Church. All our enemies prophesied the same. This confirmed us more in our res continue in our calling, which we constantly avowed, "My brother drew up rules for our society, one of which was, constantly to attend the Church prayers and sacrament. When we were no longer permitted to preach in the churches, we preached (but never in Church hours)

n houses, or fields, and sent from thence, or rather ear ed, multitudes to Church who had never been ther before. Our society, in most places, made the bulk of the congregation, both at prayers and sacrament. I never lost my dread of a separation, nor ceased to guard our society against it. I frequently told them,

am your servant as long as you remain members of the Church of England, but no longer. Should you ever forsake her, you renounce me.' Some of our lay preachers very early discovered an inclination to separate, which induced As often as it appeared, we beat down the Schismatical spirit. If any one did leave the Church, at the same time "Sir, I would strike at the root of this deep and spread-g evil. I would wish to exalt poverty at the expense our fold, and having fulfilled the number of our days, only waited to depart in peace."

We repeat that we often hear the affirmation of similar principles from Methodists now; and while we she has erected the delusive superstructure of Mariolatry which threatens to supersede the doctrine of the atone. regret the delusion which allows them to think that, with all this reverence and affection for the Church, it can be right or justifiable to uphold a separate institution in rivalry at least to her lawful claims, we can feel that it only needs a little enlightenment on the sinfulness of schism and the danger of administering ordinances without authority, to cause both ministers and their followers to abjure that anomalous position,

and return to the bosom of the Church. We can understand how much the feelings of Me-We can understand how much the feelings of Me-thodists, who argue in this manner, must be outraged ists so condemned by our Reformers for believing that she can command her Son to comply with the prayers and by the language employed by the Editor and corresndents of the Guardian, in disparagement of the Church of England. Not to speak of more petty, but not less vindictive attacks,—which no week passes without being apparent in that journal, -we have no sinful man?

ticed lately a very laboured attempt to exhibit what they term the points of coincidence between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, in order, if possible, to shew that, in the distinctive and general tenets of both there is no difference; while, in a succeeding number, there is a most disgustful attempt to prove that the Marriage Service of the Church is indecent!

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will not consider me captious in calling attention to this point. The Church (like a city set on a hill) is surrounded on all sides by vigilant and bitter foes, eagerly waiting to catch and magnify tenets of both there is no difference; while, in a succeeding number, there is a most disgustful attempt to prove that the Marriage Service of the Church is indecent!

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will not consider me captious in calling attention to this point. The Church (like a city set on a hill) is surrounded on all sides by vigilant and bitter foes, eagerly waiting to catch and magnify that donations of Books, designed for the use of the Students or for the College Library, will be most eminently serviceable, and most thankfully received. They may be sent through the steamboat Agent at Port St. Francis, to the Principal at the College, or committed to the hands of any of the Clergy of the Diocese, who, it cannot be doubted, will readily take charge of them for the Institution.

In regard to the former, a number of common-places are adduced, of which, as constituting any thing like an argument in point, a child should be ashamed. It is stated, for instance, as manifesting an affinity between the two, that both Churches are in the habit of using precomposed forms of Prayer!

We must presume that the compiler of these coinidences is aware that Forms of Prayer were used in the Christian Church for ages before it became corrupt in the Romish branch of it; and that the Christian Church has only had experience of the neglect or disuse of such forms within the last three hundred

We wonder that it did not occur to this correspondent of the Guardian, in adducing such points of coincidence, that almost as many as he brought forward might be cited to establish a conformity between the event in the life of Christ, rather than that which connects Church of Rome and the Methodist society; and we it with the life of the Virgin.

The first Collect is:—" Almighty and everliving God, wonder that, in his catalogue of coincidences, he with the Church of England, maintains the observance of the Lord's Day, the use of Infant Baptism, the doctrine of the Trinity, and the Resurrection of the Lord. Amen." as respects the former, while it is assuredly no disparagement as regards the latter. Had this writer succeeded in shewing that the Church of England evinced them into the sanctuary on the Lord's day, and bring- its affinity with that of Rome in holding the corrupt ing them more generally within reach of the privileges doctrines by which the latter is defiled, and which constitute to us the grounds of protest against her, religion. Yet we are not by any means sure that the there might be something more worthy of notice in method proposed is likely to bring about the result his communication. As it is, it only affords an evi-

The remarks of another correspondent of the Guarapparel should be made, in some degree, to correspond dian on the Marriage Service, are of a character so apparel should be made, in some degree, to correspond dian on the Marriage Service, are of a character so with the humble temper of one who goes as a sinner revolting to pure feeling and correct taste, that we to the house of prayer to make a specific confession o need but affirm our belief that that cause must be in his sins, and petition Almighty God for their pardon; a melancholy state of degradation and hopelessness, but, at the same time, we should always wish to see when it is found requisite to colist in its support such wretched scurrility as characterizes the article in ques- the reference is to Christ. The only other place in our mmemorial times, in the bettering of the poor mai's tion. We should suppose that the daughters of Methodism could hardly feel shocked at a service, according to which our Queen herself was linked in marriage to the choice of her affections; or that the Minister of a sect should feel a modest repugnance in the use of a formulary which the venerable primate of England has had occasion to employ in the case of the

highest personage in the realm. "Before the passing of the late Act," says the writer of this scandalous production, "people were obliged God in becoming vestments, and so leaving them to be married by this indecent service of the Church without excuse on the ground so often pleaded of their of England, or not at all. Painful alternative!"-Most painful and perplexing indeed! If the people, on whose behalf this lamentation is made, were the pounds per annum from each of the more wealhy very embodiment of virtue and modesty, they need not, and we apprehend they did not, feel a scruple in the use of a service to which the most exalted, and many of the most excellent in the land have not only never felt a repugnance, but according to which, despite the hypocritical sentimentality of many modern religionists, they avow a satisfaction in being united of benefit would be achieved, without its proving a in these most endearing of bonds. And the world perceptible sacrifice of self-denial on the part of its generally has discernment enough to know, that individuals who indulge in such criticisms as we have been noticing, are for the most part the farthest removed Any well-instructed reader of the Christian Guar- themselves from purity of mind and delicacy of feeldian of Toronto, who professes at the same time to be | ing; and the more discriminating portion of society guided by ordinary principles of good taste, must feel can hardly avoid the inference that they who amuse his predilections to be not a little shocked by the out- themselves with jests upon the alleged indecencies of rages upon a decent propriety, and a right Christian the Prayer Book, will soon be extending their ridicule feeling, which are so often exhibited in that much mis- and their condemnation to the fancied indecencies of the Bible.

We scree with our correct andent M. M. in the purport of his remarks, and are obliged to him for his communication. We noticed, in perusing the letter in question, the passage to which our correspondent directs attention; but it did not occur to us that the writer of the letter meant to do more than, by citing Society, - "that the Methodists in this country differ the language of early Christian documents, to shew much from the Methodists in the old country; for that the Church of England is justified in applying here they are an independent body and hostile to the to the Virgin Mother the epithet of Saint, -in opposi-Church, while there they profess themselves its friends tion to certain hyper-critical remarks from those he was addressing. The extract which is annexed to ters of Methodism account themselves ministers in the the remarks of our correspondent states the sense of the Church of England upon this subject, so strangely and unjustifiably perverted by the Romanists.

> We understand that the Third Annual Report of the Church Society, as well as a very complete Catalogue of the Books on sale at its Depository at Toronto, have now been generally distributed. We are requested to urge the circulation of these documents as extensively as possible, by those in whose hands they have been placed,—as being the most effectual means of making known the progress and claims of this valuable Society.

We are requested also to announce that Mr. Thomas Ryall has been appointed Collector for the Church Society in the city and neighbourhood of Toronto, and

Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.) Mr. Editor,-I have read with much interest the satisfactory document which lately appeared in the columns of The Church from a young gentleman in Russia, addressed to his father in Canada, containing his "Reasons for becoming an Episcopalian," and answering certain objections made by his parent to the doctrines and polity With regard to the latter part of his communication, (auswering objections), I regretted to perceive a disposition to run into extremes, regardless of the educational prejudices and tender consciences of those

whom it was his endeavour to win. He has fallen into an error, which I conceive is too common in the present day, in putting "a stumbling block" in the way of his weaker brethren, quite unneces-

I will notice one particular. In his remarks upon the objection to the titles applied by the Church to the Virgin Mary, he observes, "We also, following the decisions of the third Council of Ephesus, call her 'the Mother of God,' as this is but equivalent to Elizabeth's salutation, 'the Mother of my Lord;' our Lord is our Saviour, and our Saviour is God."

Now, Sir, I am not disposed to enter upon the discussion of so deep a question as whether, strictly speaking, the Virgin Mary is "the Mother of God;" or whether the terms used in the controversies in the early Latin and Greek Churches, relative to the nature and attributes of our Lord, and the translations and re-translations of them, were correct or incorrect. What I desire to ascertain is whether this title is recognized by our reformed branch of the Church; and, if so, where it is to be found in the authorized exponents of her doctrines and usages,-the

Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies? To me the question appears one of much importance. If we look into the history of the Romish Church, we shall perceive that this very title is the basis upon which ment and the mediatorial offices of Christ. For my part, I see not, if this title is admitted, with what propriety we can condemn the Romanists for using any of the following (so abhorrent to our feelings) in their books of devotion—for surely, in this instance, "the less is comprehended of the greater,"—viz: "Spouse of the eternal Father," "Temple of God," "Abode of the Holy Spirit," "Queen of Angels," "Queen of Saints," "Queen of Heaven," "Mother of Mercy," "Our Hope," "Our Advocate," "Our Life," "Refuge of Sinners," &c. &c. &c.

ocate," "Our Life," "Refuge of Sinners," &c. &c. &c. If she really is the Mother of God, why are the Romansupplications that are presented to her; or that, in being more truly human than Christ, she is a more fit advocate

views of the Church. M. M.

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE VIRGIN MARY. From Bennett's Sermons on the Distinctive Errors of Rom

In our Church we certainly do desire, and rightly desire, to pay respect and honour to "the Mother of our Lord;" I may say that we do so beyond the other Saints, from the fact of two holy-days being set apart for the the second, "The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary;" but if you observe the Collects, Gospels and Epistles for those days appointed in our Prayer-Books, you will see how careful we are, that, while we give honour, we give no worship; we seem, as it were, carefully to shun even the Virgin's name in those Collects, to turn the course of the supplication to the corresponding

omitted to state that the Church of Rome, in common we humbly beseech thy Majesty, that, as thy only begot-

e incarnation of thy Son Jesus Christ by the message of an angel, so by his cross and passion we may be brought unto the glory of his resurrection; through the

same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.' Where you observe that the subject of the prayer is the Incarnation of our Lord. In both instances, then, we honour and keep in memory the Virgin through and by means of the worship which we give to our Lord Christ: His presentation in the temple corresponding with her purification, and His incarnation being the great doctrine which its benevolent author intends. We are no ad- lence either of great ignorance or great depravity on of Christianity kept in memory by the annunciation made to the Virgin; while, at the same time, even her very name, though the day is dedicated to her memory, is entirely omitted in both Collects.

conjunction with and tributary to that of our Lord, as in the hymn "Te Deum," "When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man, thou didst not abhor the Virgin's womb;" and in the Creed, "Born of the Virgin Mary:" service where mention is made of her is in the hymn "Magnificat," called there "The Song of the blessed Virgin Mary." This hymn we repeat in our evening service; and though of course no one can repeat that hymn, "He hath regarded the lowliness of his handmaiden: for behold from henceforth all generations shall call be blessed." me blessed,"-though no one can repeat that hymn with-out calling to mind the memory of that holy and humble handmaiden who speaks, still it is quite clear that our Church desires no more than her memory; for just ob-serve, together with a record of her blessedness is a record of her lowliness, and if we praise her at all, it is not for her glory but for her humility. It is for that glorious event which accompanied and followed the singing of that hymn, "He, remembering his mercy, hath holpen his servant Israel: as he promised to our forefathers, Abraham and his seed for ever;" but "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Church Society's House, October, 1845.

The LORD BISHOP in the chair. At the General Meeting of the Society, held on Wednesday, October 1st, the minutes of the last Meeting were

A statement was laid on the table of the Treasurer's Accounts, shewing a balance of £378:11:3. The receipts during the past month have been-

Sales in the Depository,£50 6 1
Denation of John Ruskin, Esq. for
Missionary purposes 6 11 1½ 6 11 13 £56 17 21 The payments during the same period have been Paid as per audit 3d Sept. 1845 ... £ 25 16 01

Ten Shares Bank of Upper Canada 123 2 6 Rev. F. Tremayne, to 30th June 15 0 11 Rev. H. Stoneman, to 30th June

The Standing Committee recommended the paymen of the following accounts: James Browne-

Error in last year's acc't. £1 6 Parcel from Cobourg..... 0 1 J. Oxenham-Wheelbarrow Thomas Champion-Moiety for Firewood..... 5 0 0
Allowance for office lights 2 0 0 Thos. Champion-Salary £10 8 4 Boy's Wages..... 1 13 4 12 1 8

£23 17 61 DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. The Corporation of Bishop's College having been duly organized by the appointment, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, of the following Gentlemen as TRUSTEES:—

The Hon. A. W. Cochran, Quebec, " E. Hale, M.P.P., Orford, Rev. L. Doolittle, Lennoxville, C. Jackson, Hatley, " C. P. REID, Compton,

" G. SLACK, Granby, Lieut.-Col. Morris, Ascot, Hollis Smith, Esq., Sherbrooke, E. Elliott, Esq., Lennoxville;

The Rev. J. H. NICOLLS, M. A., Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, Principal, and Harrold Professor of Divinity, HENRY MILES, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Physics, and

The Rev. L. DOOLITTLE, Bursar, as the College Council. The earliest opportunity is taken of making known these

appointments to the friends of the Institution and to the public generally. They are also informed that temporary accommodation has been provided for Students,—until the College building shall be ready for use in the early part of next summer—in a private dwelling house in Lennoxville, where there are already several Students engaged in a course of Theological studies.

The object, however, of the Institution is to provide a course of general Collegiate Education based on sound religious principles, no less than the preparation of Candidates for Holy Orders.

A course of study, therefore, will be pursued in the various branches of Classical Literature, History, Mathematics (pure and mixed), Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rheoric and Composition, as well as Divinity.

A particular scheme of the order in which these subects will be read will be published at an early period. The College terms will commence on or about Sept. 1st, January 20th, and the Thursday in Easter week.— For the present term students can be admitted up to Nov. 1: the term will end on December 20.

Candidates for admission will be examined in the Latin and Greek languages, in such books as they may have been lately engaged in reading; and will be expected to translate each language readily, and to translate English into Latin: accuracy of scholarship, and a thorough acquaintance with the fundamental rules and principles of the language being the object required, rather than extensive reading. It is further expected that they will be able to stand on a consistency of the language being the object required. able to stand an examination in the earlier books of Euclid, and Algebra; and they will be required to shew a competent knowledge of the Bible, to translate the New Testament fluently from the original, and to answer questions both from the Old and New Testament. Security must be given on admission, by the Student or by his parents or guardians, for the payment of his ex-

penses to the College.

The expenses will be on as moderate a scale as is consistent with the administration of such an Institution.— The charge for Tuition, Room-Rent, and the use of the College Library will be £12 10 per annum, to be paid in the necessary proportions at the commencement of each term, for the term preceding. The whole expense will not exceed £45 per annum; and it is hoped it may be

Further particulars may be known on application to the Rev. J. H. Nicolls, Lennoxville: to whom it is ex-

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will not consider me captious pected notice will be given of the desire of any party to

tution.]

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON. On Monday, 1st September, arrived at the Rectory, escorted by the Rev. Mr. Street, Rector, and several of the Inhabitants of Woodstock, who had gone down to Eel River to receive his Lordship.

On Tuesday his Lordship proceeded to the Tobique. On Wednesday held divine service, consecrated the Church lately erected at that place, administered the rite of Confirmation, and addressed the congression. In the

of Confirmation, and addressed the congregation. In the afternoon proceeded to the Grand Falls, and on the following morning again held Service and addressed the congregation of Churchmen there assembled, many of whom had travelled from so remote a distance as the River St. Francis to hear his Lordship. At this place the address already noticed was delivered, and £110 was readily subscribed for the erection of a Church there; his Lordship himself contributing £10. In the afternoon returned to the Tobique, and on Friday morning, at the newly erected Church above the River de Chute, had service, confirmed, and addressed the congregation Thence proceeded as far as Philip Dryer's below the

Presqu' Isle, where he again had service and addressed the congregation,—thence returned to Woodstock.

On Saturday morning confirmed and preached at Richmond. In the afternoon at St. Luke's Church, received the Address from the Church Corporation; on the fol-lowing day confirmed in the morning and preached thrice at the latter Church, where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was assembled a crowded congre-

On Monday confirmed and preached in Jacksontown, and on Tuesday morning left this place for the Parishes of Dumfries and Prince William, at both of which places he had services, and preached, and thence, on the following day, returned home, the Rev. Mr. Street accompany ng him the whole of the journey.

The discourses delivered by his Lordship, with the ex-

ception of one, preached on Tuesday afternoon, were ex-temporaneous, all breathing the most fervent piety, and inculcating, strongly, the doctrine of Christian Charity and Benevolence; his manner, solemn, and deeply engaging,—his mode of delivery, most pleasing and impressive, and characterized by an ease and fluency but seldom equalled, and rarely surpassed. To deliver so many ad-dresses upon the self same subject, arriving at the same nclusion, and yet render each succeeding one entirely new as it were, and equally interesting, argues talent of

the very highest order.

It is his Lordship's intention to meet us again in March next, when I am very sure a hearty welcome awaits him.

— Correspondent of the Woodstock Telegraph.

From our English Files.

GAINSBOROUGH.—Few towns are likely to experience so complete a metamorphosis as Gainsborough. For a number of years it had a most flourishing shipping trade, furnishing all the midland counties, with a depot for goods of almost every description, but chiefly an immense quantity of deals, &c. from the Baltic; groceries, &c. and iron in return, to the north, to Hamburgh and the Baltic. Since the establishment of railways its flourishing trade has dwindled away almost to zero, and although it was made a port of the fourth rank some years ago, the trade has continued to decline. The hope of better days is now entertained, in consequence of the railways projected to pass through the town. The Direct Northern would ness through by a touch live. pass through by a trunk line; the London and York by a loop.
Then there is the Sheffield and Grimsby, the works of which have just commenced, under the direction of Mr. John Stephenson. Another line has been projected from Derby to Gainsborough, and meets with much support; and two lines from Goole, with extensions to Grimsby and Selby; and, within the last few days are appropriately and the proin the last few days, an announcement has been made of a projected line from Gainsborough to Newark, viâ Retford. What may be the ultimate effect of these projects upon the town and trade of Gainsborough it is impossible to predict, but the most sanguine hopes are entertained that they will restore its landary. guishing trade, and raise the town to its former prosperity.

Leeds Mercury.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Extract from a letter dated Hobart Town, April 30, 1845:—"Robbery, violence, and indo-lence stalk through the land, that portion of the free labourers who had the means to leave have already done so, those who cannot get away are obliged to compete with the convicts, and thus earn a miserable subsistence in this degraded colony. In-solvencies are now become so numerous that they pass unno-ticed. Cargo after cargo arrives, and as the idea of credit has become absurd, they are sold for immediate cash at a ruin sacrifice to the London merchant. Money we have none to send you home, and must claim your further indulgence; nothing but a speedy alteration of the convict system can relieve

MEXICO PRIVATEERS .- We have learned that a num ber of vessels have proceeded to Mexico, to be employed as priva teers. The Shanrock, which had been for some years a revenue cruiser on the Irish station, and had been well known at Kingstown as one of the fastest boats in the squadron, was sold by government some months since. She subsequently proceeded to Liverpool, from whence, two or three weeks since, she sailed for Mexico, the owners intending to take out letters of marque for the privater service.—Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.

The British Navy.—During the past week the greatest activity has appropriate in the different description of the Advertiser.

activity has prevailed in the different departments of the Aumiralty. The dockyards are being increased in number of armiralty. The dockyards are being increased in number of armiralty. The Lords tisans and quantities of stores of all descriptions. The I of the Admiralty, now that they have put the ordinary the most efficient state, are concentrating their attention on the conversion of the old line-of battle ships and frigates into steam guard-ships, to be propelled by the screw. These steam guard-ships are to be brought forward immediately; in fact, some of them have already been taken in hand.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 8. EXTRAORDINARY STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE COUNTY CAVAN.—Some months since the estate of Robert Henry. Southwell, who formerly represented the county Cavan on the "liberal" interest, was sold under a decree, and purchased by James Hamilton, Esq., of Larkfield, county Dublin, for the sum of 72,000%. On his proceeding to take possession some time since, he found it totally impracticable, owing to the feeling of opposition manifested by the peasantry, led on by persons who have unfortunately too much influence over them.

who have unfortunately too much influence over them.

A proposition was made by the priests to raise a sum of money to "rescue" the estate, or a portion of it, for the original proprietor, who all this time was absent from Ireland. He returned home, and was met by a procession, bonfires were lighted, and every other demonstration usually displayed on such occasions. Matters being in this state, a meeting is summoned to take place this day at Killeshandra, for the purpose of collecting funds for Mr. Southwell. The Protestant party being alarmed at the project, and the rumour that ulterior objects prejudicial to them were contemplated, Lord Farnham and the rest of the magistrates, seeing the danger that threatened, adopted prompt measures for the preservation of the peace. adopted prompt measures for the preservation of the peace. Affidavits were made, setting forth the impending danger, and the Scots Greys were ordered from Dundalk by forced marches for Cayan. The 34th Regiment for Athles we the route for Cavan. The 34th Regiment, from Athlone, got the route at one o'clock on Friday for Killesbandra, and marched at three.
They were to have left Athlone this day to embark at Cork.

A correspondent of the Evening Mail says the troops in Cavan are:-2nd Dragoon Guards 2nd Royal North British (Scots Greys) ... 5th (Northumberland Fusiliers) 34th Regiment (Cumberland) Of the police force from counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan

Making a total of men and officers ... The Mail publishes the following curious extract of a letter from Mrs. Southwell, on the subject of the danger awaiting the purchaser of her husband's estate:—

"The people were also deluded with the promise, and would not believe it."

not believe it was really sold till my arrival. When I all nounced it to them, nothing could surpass their grief and consternation, and indeed just anger, at our being so betrayed. sternation, and indeed just anger, at our being so betrayed. They then fixed on a plan to raise subscriptions amongst them selves, the tenants, townspeople, and dependents of Mr. Southwell, which idea has been seized with enthusiasm by the people of the county at large; and they deputed Major Faris yesterday to write to Mr. Hamilton, and request him, upon being paid his purchase money, costs, and expenses, that he would restore this place to Mr. Southwell. You know the Irish character too well to make it necessary for me to tell you, that is the second of the county of racter too well to make it necessary for me to tell you, that Mr. Hamilton would not be likely to have a peaceable, quiet life here, if he came against the will of the people, or the system of annoyance he would have to endure. The agrarian spirit is now stronger than ever among the people, and every one who takes land from another must prepare to undergo every sort of annoyance and alarms. [The names are here given of different families who have been obliged to fly the country, in order to save their lives; after which the letter thus proceeds:] I do assure you from the arivit Loca and here with the people. I do assure you, from the spirit I see and hear with the people and their strong attachment to Mr. Southwell, and the co tion they feel that his return alone could restore peace and satisfaction to this distracted county, so strongly proved by their having got so large a sum to bring him back as they say, and the full belief they have, that Mr. Hamilton could not refuse them, that I am a sum to bring him back as they say, and the full belief they have, that Mr. Hamilton could not refuse them, that I am a sum to be sufficient to the same that I am a sum to be sum to the same that I am a sum to be sum to the same that I am a sum to be sum to the same that I am a sum to the sam

them, that I am convinced if he refuses this act of justice generosity, neither he nor his family would ever enjoy a moment ce or comfort. He would have a thousand an perhaps worse; so, knowing your influence with him, I take the liberty of thus stating my feelings on the subject, leaving it to your own good some of the subject of the s it to your own good sense and judgment how to advise him on

it to your own good sense and judgment, this occasion. I remain your obedient, "C. M. Southwelle "Castle HamiltonJuly 12, 1845."

The Pope has ordered the celebrated Vatican library, con-The Pope has ordered the celebrated Vatican Indrary, consisting of about 30,000 volumes of printed books, to be opened to the public, a step which has given the highest satisfaction to the savans of Rome. Urban 8th collected 30,000 stand of arms under this very library to protect Mantua from the Spanish and Austrian monarch. Gregory the 18th is better inclined, and values books more than arms,

DISAPPEARANCE OF TOM THUMB. - A great sensation has been created at Nantes by the sudden disappearance of General Tom Thumb. The pigmy general, wishing to attend the races at Quimper, left Vannes with his suite, at six o'clock, and was expected to have soon returned. Apartments had been previously engaged for him. His carriage broke down near Roasse. inducing a very disagreeable delay. The postilion refused to wait the requisite time for the necessary repairs, observing that his orders were positive to return to Quimperlé at a particular hour, and vain was all persuasion to change his resolution; but he assured them that he would inform his master, and that another conductor should be immediately sent with fresh horses to continue their route. After waiting a considerable time, conductor and horses arrived, the repairs were completed, and General Tom Thumb mounted the carriage. Scarcely had they driven a league when the horses stopped suddenly, the conductor descended, and perceived an immense heap of billets of wood; at the same instant four men, masked, seized and bound the driver, and threatened if he uttered a cry to shoot him. During this scene the general and his suite were locked seen or heard of since. - French Paper.

THE NEW GERMAN REFORMATION.—The Frankfort Jour-

any premeditation on the part of those inculpated. The re-fusal of the communal guard to join its commander, when he evied "Long live his Royal Highness Prince John," caused the distrust which subsequently broke out in the unfortunate manifestation which took place.

The Cologne Gazette says, that since the fatal riot at Leipsie bad feeling had existed between the Chasseurs of the battalion of the guard and the working people, and that for three successive provides the same than the same t sive evenings there had been partial rencontres, in which several of the latter had been hurt. The police had at length succeeded in restoring order, and the soldiers had been consigned but in the soldiers had been b to their barracks.

M. Ronge.-We read in a letter from Tarnowiz, in Silesia, dated the 30th ult.:—"M. Ronge arrived here this evening at eight o'clock. An immense crowd assembled in front of the notel where he alighted, and uttered cries of ' Death to Ronge.' Sad excesses would probably have taken place, but for the exhortations of some moderate Roman Catholics, who induced the crowd to disperse." - Galignani.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Evangelical Clergy have received a ministerial rescript, strongly forbidding them to take any part in the proceedings of the so-called "Friends of Light," who are also proscribed in Hanover, but tolerated in Brunswick.

MEXICO.

If the contents of the following correspondence are to be dethe part of the former are concerned.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 13, 1845. As the prospect of a war between the United States and Mexico is now the topic of universal interest, I will give you my humble opinion. I have always thought that the knowing ones of this country have never entertained serious intentions of venturing into a war with the United States. They compromised themselves much more than they would have done, with the

The only movement of troops of any consequence are 500 len under command of General Paredes, and he has thought to stop at San Luis Potosi, and reason the case before he goes further. Now, San Luis is but 250 miles from Mexico, and it appears to me that this does not look much like reaching Washington soon; when if there was a real intention of regaining Texas, it is all important to lose as little time as pos-

On the 16th Sept. Jose Joaquin Herrera will take the official oath, and enter upon the duties as constitutional President.

The French Minister has received his passport, and is expected here daily en route for france, in consequence of the affair of his horse bathing. He has left the representation of French interest in the hands of the Spanish Minister.

Colonial.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Monarch. SIR,-I am not in the habit of intruding my opinions on the public often, but I cannot help feeling the deepest concern for the present state of Canada, and take the liberty of stating what I think may be the probable results of the present mea-

Every step lately taken, has tended, more or less, to the spread of Democratic principles, and is gradually sliding us into the arms of the United States.

The absurdity of granting a representative form of govern The absurdity of granting a representative form of government to a colony must be now perfectly obvious to every thinking man, because, in scarcely any, especially young Colonies, can there be found persons fully qualified for situations, where high feeling, a cultivated mind and finished education are especially and the state of the state o sential to the forming a Legislator. Few of these requisites are to be found among the people of the Canadas, or indeed in any new colony, where the major part of the community consists of adventurers, whose principal object is to acquire money. A few, perhaps, might be found, but these, generally, wish to pass their lives in actirement. Independent of these considerations, is the extravagant ex-

pense attending a popular form of government and the oppority it offers for gross corruption. I am well aware that or conceding such a system, the difficulty would be great, almost impossible to make any sudden change, but a dual alteration might take place almost imperceptibly, and a previous previous steps would be bailed with gladness by every loyal

In what I am about to suggest, I do not pretend to offer any thing new, it has been before noticed in several of the periodicals, and can bear repeating, as I think the time is rapidly approaching when some such measure must be adopted, or the Canadas will be separated from the Empire, and the fatal measure of the Union of the Provinces, which has reinforced the strength of the Democratic party, will accelerate our ruin. strength of the Democratic party, will accelerate our ruin.

Now, if even a small portion of them, or rather some junior branches of the noble families who had a com-Canadas, where their capital could be laid out to great advantage, and make the residue of residing in this country, even which has occasioned the Lumber Merchants of Canada once which has occasioned the Lumber Merchants o tage, and make the sacrifice of residing in this country, even it but for a few years, the example would soon be followed, and from this class, representatives to sit in the Imperial Parliament could be selected without being under the necessity of creating of creating new titles, with the exception perhaps, of adding putting an end to the petty intrigues of the vile and contemptible classes and other petty intrigues of the vile and contemptible classes.

casion; but to them and to them alone would the sober thinking part of them and to them alone would the source in part of the population look to the managing of their affairs in the House of Lords, while a superior class of commoners from Britain.

Notwithstanding the immense importation of Baltic and apathetic, under the present appearance of tranquility, but are

Your obedient servant,

The above letter meets with our decided approval in its principal features. The abolition of the Canadian legislature and the grant of a certain number of seats in the British Houses of Parliament would materially advance the interests of Canada. The greatest deficiencies of this country are capital furnish Canada with both these desirable acquisitions. There ment to all the idle hands in the empire, to rid it of its poor and poor rates, and to beneficially employ all its dormant capital, under proper management. But almost every thing has been mismanaged in Canada—American Commissioners have overreached British Commissioners—every new treaty has taken something from Canada, and added something to the already overgrown republic—Canada has been apparently viewed with contempt or suspicion by the great bulk of the British nation, and we know of no better method of undeceiving our fellow subjects at home than the one proposed by the writer of the above letter. His plan is not altogether new, but it is deserving of consideration. The people of England know but little at present of Canada or its capabilities, or they would not allow its territory to be fittened array in Agreement and Canada or its capabilities. not allow its territory to be frittered away in American treaties, or permit their surplus capital to remain idle while Canada presents so many facilities for its profitable investment.—Note

During this scene the general and his suite were locked in the arms of Morpheus. One of the four masks mounted the seat of the carriage, and drove rapidly to St. Thurien. It was only at this place that the general learnt his misfortune. The carriage started from St. Thurien—to where is still unknown. One fact is certain, that the general has not been seen or heard of since—French Paper.

BROCK DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—On Thurisday morning last the preparations for the Cattle Show and Ploughing Match presented an animated appearance. Cattle, teams, and pedestrians were gathering from all quarters to the vacant space of ground which will probably some day be the centre of Woodstock, but now is part of the farm of John Hatch, Esq. BROCK DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SHOW .- On Thursday About 10 o'clock the business of the day commenced with the ploughing match, when nine competitors offered themselves.— Each candidate drove his own team, and, considering it was the "The report that several German Sovereigns had resolved first attempt at anything of the kind with many of them, it res to be taken in common against the religious | was done in a very orderly manner, at the same time there was | agreed to attempt it at my carnest desire, and against his own movements which agitate Germany, does not appear to be well founded. Each German power will probably endeavour to restrain, so far as its own state is concerned, the movement in question within legal limits; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; that recourse will be had to the intervention of the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and it is only in case of such the Germania Diex; and the same time there was much room for improvement in better defining each candidate's ground, keeping spectators at a proper distance, and other destrain, so far as its own state is concerned, the movement in probably endeavour to restrain, so far as its own state is concerned, the movement in better defining each candidate's ground, keeping spectators at a proper distance, and other destrain, so far as its own state is concerned, the movement in better defining each candidate's ground, keeping spectators at a proper distance, and other destrain, so far as its own state is concerned, the movement in better defining each candidate's ground, keeping spectators at a proper distance, and other destrains and the concerned of there are on all occasions a class of people to be found who The Swabian Mercury contains the following correspond- seem to take a great delight in grumbling, and we are rather

THE MADAWASKA ROAD .- The inhabitants of Belleville | sand. THE MADAWASKA ROAD.—The inhabitants of Belleville are alive to their interests in procuring a survey of this line of road to be made; they shew us an example of public spirit which our townsmen do not well follow. Two or three years ago, John Egan, Esq., of Aylmer, Warden to the Sydenham District, an extensive lumber merchant, explored this route: the account of his tour was published in a letter to the British Which and a second to the state of the land lying has the statement of facts, without thought on the successful result of his labours in the public service, and the merchants and shipmasters of Montreal, upon the great facilities which this channel, when completed, will give to the trade of your rising port."—Montreal Whig, and gave a promising description of the land lying between the Madawaska River and Belleville. The Madawaska is a tributary of the Ottawa, and empties itself into that River at Arnprior Mills, in the township of McNab. The land on its banks is, in most places, rocky and barren, but the extensive pine forests in its vicinity furnish our staple Colonial export (i. e.) timber. The River itself is full of rapids and cataracts: the "High Falls," so called, from the height which this immense body of water precipitates itself, situated 34 miles from its mouth at the head of Calabogie Lake, a beautiful and picturesque sheet of water, is made the depot of Pork and Flour, which with great labour and accuracy as heavy the state. which, with great labour and expence are brought up the River for carrying on the Lumber operations of the hardy and adventurous Timber Merchant. Timber is made 100 miles above this—the price for provisions, grain, hay, &c. &c. are exorbitantly dear—hay brings 20 dollars per ton, oats 5s. per bushel—flour, from 10 to 12 per bbl., and pork. 40 dollars; other

articles are high in proportion. The distance in a straight line between the Madawaska and Belleville is forty miles, and should the contents of the following correspondence are to be de-ended on, there appears to be small prospect of a war between dexico and the United States, so far as aggressive measures on the part of the former are concerned.

It is a wall as the Victoria District. During the winter sea-son a farmer with his team of horses would reach there from Picton in two days, and find a ready market for his produce; not only would his sales be quickly made, but the very high prices given would enrich an enterprising man in a few trips.—
The trade would be entirely directed to these two Districts; so that not only the farmers but the merchants would receive the greatest benefit from its completion. The rich and fertile lands lying immediately on the road, open a fair field for the youth of the place to settle and render themselves absolutely independant. This is no foolish project, and we give the inhanot only would his sales be quickly made, but the very high Independent. This is no foolish project, and we give the inhabitants of Belleville due credit for their exertions. The Press also of that Town, merit their share of the praise; and it remains for the inhabitants of this District to second the energical that show and promises should be made, and the present bankruptey of the Government required to keep up the appearance in order to endeavor to obtain the needful, for a fact I cannot perceive any preparations for a struggle with a powerful nation.

The same attention will be administered to these miscreanfs, who had be administered to these miscreanfs, who had be administered to these miscreanfs, who had set all law at defiance, and the firmness exhibited by the Courts also of that Town, merit their share of the praise; and it remains for the inhabitants of this District to second the energical to the set all law at defiance, and the firmness exhibited by the Courts and Juries before whom the prisoners have been brought has, we confess excited in us no less of gratification than surprise, their present brought into action. We know something Boughton, generally known as "Big Thunder," perhaptive depth of their creation of the present present of the Anti-renters, bas been tried, convicted, and sentenced. His sentence is, imprisonment for life in a powerful nation.

The sum of the law would be administered to these miscreanfs, who had set all law at defiance, and the firmness exhibited by the Courts and Juries before whom the prisoners have been brought has, we confess excited in us no less of gratification than surprise, being the law at defiance, and the firmness exhibited by the Courts and Juries before whom the prisoners have been brought has, we confess excited in us no less of gratification than surprise. Broughton, generally known as "Big Thunder," perhaptive dearth of their creation, they have confess excited in us no less o Kimminisekeek, and these remarks are made from personal observation—no flight of fancy would induce us to call the attention of our readers to this subject, but the actual conviction that the future interests of the community in this part of the Province will, in a great measure, depend on the opening out of this line of communication.—Prince Edward Gazette.

> In a recent Despatch sent by Lord Stanley to their Excellencies the Governors of Canada and Nova Scotia, full particulars are given of a mode of preparing timber, by which it can be rendered almost secure against combustion. This statement has been furnished by the Colonial Minister in consehought that in a country where wood is so commonly used in building, this invention might probably be of use.

The papers before us, comprised in the despatch, are letters from different persons connected with the Admiralty to Lord Stanley, in which full details of this invention are given, with the expense, and result of the different experiments. The wood prepared by either Burnet's or Payne's process, is rendered pretty nearly as hard and as incombustible as iron, and it is considered that it may be used for railway purposes, in a coun-

try where it is difficult and expensive to obtain iron.

It appears that the apparatus for injecting timber with the chemical preparation used by either Burnet or Payne, may be purchased and transmitted to this country for about a thousand pounds. The expense of preparing a load of timber, so as to render it uninflammable, is, in England, from 25s. to 30s., and it is found that green wood answers the purpose better than dry.

It appears also that the hard woods, such as English oak, teak, African and Dantzic oak, do not take the preparation so well as the softer woods, such as Canada red and yellow pine. A piece of Canada red pine, which was placed in contact with red hot iron, not only did not ignite, but the iron actually cooled Two pieces of Canada yellow pine, one prepared and the other not, were placed in the melting-pot of a copper ore furnace; the unprepared piece burst into flame immediately, and was consumed; the prepared piece was kept in the pot for twelve minutes without being affected. Similar results followed from placing it in contact with red hot iron.

So important are these inventions considered by the Board of Admiralty, that they have ordered all the magazine and light room bulkheads in the Queen's ships to be constructed of

We think that we have stated sufficient in regard to these inventions, to draw the public attention to the subject. It is treated of more at length in a pamphlet, which was kindly handed to us by a friend, and which is alluded to by Sir William Burnet in one of his letters to Lord Stauley, quoted in the Despatch .- Montreal Courier. The hopes which were entertained by the English agricultu-

ralist of a good termination to a long doubtful season have been frustrated, and it is confessed by all, that a large quantity of imported corn will be found necessary to provide food for the millions of the British Empire. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." Canada is the gainer by the misfortune of The only remedy that appears to be practicable would be to having a colony part and parcel of the British Empire by last four years has not averaged three shillings a bushel, now having a certain number of persons to represent us in the Parmanage the interior economy by a Government for malversation of fice.

Logiand. Wheat, which in the western part of Canada, for the last four years has not averaged three shillings a bushel, now fetches a dollar, with little apprehension of its falling below that price. This large increase in the value of the staple of the country is of incalculable benefit to all concerned, not only in the growing, but in the manufacture and transportation with Whenever the Empire or any part of it has been in danger, which Peculiarly belong to their order, have always stepped forward with their persons and estates in its support and deof the Now, if even a small portion of them, or rather some of the state of the support and the growing and enterprising population what may not be happy results of even a small portion of them. or rather some of the state of the support and the growing across the Atlantic. It benefits the farmer, the merchant, and the shipowner alike, and these classes profitably occupied, a general spirit of prosperous business is diffused around, in which the artizan and the labourer greatly partake. To a growing and enterprising population what may not be happy results of even one season's good prices?

more to hold up their heads. Their prosperity depends upon the yearly increasing consumption of the timber of Canada at home, consequent upon a greater knowledge of its real qualities. The white and red pine of the Province are unrivalled in the English market, while its elm and oak are becoming more ap-The nobles of the empire might deem it extraordinary that casion; but to them and to the analysis are to the produce of the Baltic has had no effect upon the value of the Canadian article, which for a century to come, at the very least, will always find a ready market in Europe. The lumber trade of Canada, if not overdone must be a superior to the canadian article, which for a century to come, at the very least, will always find a ready market in Europe. The lumber trade of Canada, if not overdone must be a superior to the canadian article, which for a century to come, at the very least, will always find a ready market in Europe. preciated, because better known. The lowering of the duty or Canada, thus agriculturally and commercially happy, in what condition are its politics? Here again the picture is bright.—Discontent and agitation, if not wholly ceased, are in a state of In the House of Lords, while a superior class of commoners from Britain, who would soon follow their example, would furlish members for the other branch of the Legislature.

In a letter it is scarcely possible to enter into the details or to show how this plan could be realized. How farms could be purchased that would give twice the interest that the same money would bring in Britain. How a proper class of farmers seven short years—changes that the most ultra enthusiastic could never have anticipated—could never have dreamed of. lords, &c., must remain for a future subject, as this is meant to rouse the could never have an incipated—could never have an have to be filled up afterwards; but the sooner this is duly considered the better, as the democratic party are by no means

North American timber into Belfast this season, the price of the article is rising, and is likely to rule high throughout the year, from the great demand occasioned by the large number of new buildings in progress. Scottish and Irish larch is also in extensive request for railway purposes.

The December of Baltic and specific ander the present appearance of tranquility, but are straining every nerve to establish themselves, it might be as well to anticipate this, and prevent, rather than have to punish afterwards.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The December of tranquility, but are straining every nerve to establish themselves, it might be as well to anticipate this, and prevent, rather than have to punish afterwards.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Your obedient servant, OPENING OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL. - We understand Since the opening of the Lachine Canal a great quantity of up and down freight has been transhipped at this Port, and the continued rise in the Grain Market at home will induce holders in the Province to export as much as possible before the navigation closes. Wheat in Montreal varies from 5s. 6d. to

> LAKE ST. PETER .- We have to thank Captain Miller, of the Barque James Campbell, for the following concise account of the circumstances attending his successful passage by the new channel through Lake St. Peter. This first evidence of the advantages this channel is calculated to confer upon the trade of the St. Lawrence, has excited considerable attention and in one instance, something savouring of invidious remark. Now, although the old channel may possess all the recommendations of "use and wont," there cannot, surely, be any reasonable objection to the construction of a second channel, by which as will be seen from Captain Miller's statement, a very great improvement will be effected in the navigation of our noble

er. Captain Miller says :-"I left Montreal at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, under sail, my ship drawing 12 feet 5 inches of water. On passing Flat Island, we rubbed the ground hard—a circumstance which will satisfy all persons acquainted with the navigation of the river, that without lightening the vessel, we could not have succeeded in passing through the old channel, there being always some four inches less depth of water in Lake St. Peter han upon Flat Island. At I o'clock P. M. we reached the head of the Lake, and the entrance to the new channel. Cap tain Vaughan was not, however, prepared for us, and we accordingly lay-to, until he had lifted the anchors of the dredging It was close upon sun-down before this was effected, and at this time Capt. V. returned to where we lay, with the small steamer St. Peter, to take us in tow. As I was very anxious to proceed, I, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, urged upon Capt. V. that we should endeavour to get through the channel that night, and, in justice to him I must say, that he only better judgment. On entering the channel, we found the current (running about 2 miles an hour.) stronger than we had expected, and, partly in consequence, in turning the upper buoy, the ship sheered to the South and grounded forward upon the bank. It was then too late to attempt proceeding until day-light in the morning, when, having without difficulty got off the ship, we passed through the entire channel without The Swabian Mercury contains the following correspondence from Silesia, dated August 29:—

"The cause of the German Catholics (Reformers) is every day increasing in importance. New congregations are forminally augmenting. The ultramontanes are at length awake; but their eyes are too late opened to the effect of their own impolitic proceedings."

The Magdeburgh Gazette states, that the inquiry into the cause of the unhappy riot at Leipsic had been brought to a close, and the result of it goes to shew that there did not exist any premeditation on the part of those inculpated. The regrounding or meeting with any accident whatever. The channel is perfectly straight-no trifling advantage-is, I think, about 2 miles in length, averages about 120 feet in breadth, and, where the dredges have been carried on, is about 14 feet deep. Below, where the dredges have not yet been worked, we found 12 feet 9 inches of water, gradually deepening as we proceeded down the river. I here tried the bottom, and drove a Below, where the dredges have not yet been worked, we which, from its consistency, appears a guarantee that, when once made, the channel will not be apt to be filled up by the action of the stream, as would be the case were the bottom of

THE YANKEE IRON STEAM FRIGATE, lately built at Sack ett's Harbour, made her appearance off King-ton Bay, on Monday last. The Union Jack streaming from her foretop-gallant-mast, and "the stars and stripes" modestly waving fro a small flag-staff astern. Her Majesty's Iron War Steamer "Mohawk," then moored at the Dockyard, promptly acknow-ledged the compliment, by hoisting the American colours to the mast-head, and placing upon a more humble station

'The flag that braved a thousand years, The battle and the breeze."

The frigate is pierced for 24 guns, and is a beautiful model of naval workmanship. She has a most "rakish" look—the hull is low, and the tapering masts, "taut" rigging, and immense press of canvass—to say nothing of her steaming powers—would point her out to be a "regular clipper." Viewed from A distance, there is nothing to indicate her to be a steamboat. She is propelled by a screw, and the engines are altogether under decks. It is rumoured that she is intended to be sent immediately to the coast of Mexico, to take a share in the con-If so, we shall probably have another glimpse of her, in passing this place; as the only way of getting her to sea, is by way of the St. Lawrence.— Cornwall Observer.

and sentenced. His sentence is, imprisonment for life in a Penitentiary, at hard labor. Van Steenberg, another Antirenter, has been tried and convicted of the murder of Steele, the deputy-sheriff. He will therefore suffer death, and as Governor Wright will hardly interfere, in the face of his own roclamations, and the strong feeling which has been excited by the outrages committed by these prisoners, to save them from the legal punishment of their crimes, there can be little doubt that these sentences will be carried into execution .-Kingston News.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!-On Monday evening, about 7 ock, a fire broke out on King-street, in the premises of Mr. John Winer, Druggist, and speedily communicated to the ad-joining houses, occupied by Mr. Brown, Merchant Tailor, Mr. S. S. Jones, Watchmaker and Jeweller, and Miss Carnal, Miliner, which being of wood were speedily consumed. We understand the fire originated from a quantity of varnish being removed from one vessel to another, when by some accident the candle ignited it. Mr. Grier, a young man in Mr. Winer's employ, was seriou-ly burnt while removing one of the flaming vessels off the premises. Such was the rapidity of the flames that nothing in Mr. Winer's store could be saved, not even his books. He is insured to the amount of 5000 dollars, which sum, however, will not cover a fourth of his loss. Mr. Brown was also insured, but we are not aware to what amount. Mr. Jones had but lately entered, we have not heard whether he was insured or not. As usual there was a great want of water for a considerable time, and the new Engine rendered useless by muddy water being introduced. The Messrs. Ramsay & McKendrick, Booksellers and Stationers, and the new grocery of Mr. Murphy, have suffered considerably in the removal of heir goods, but we are happy in being informed that they are

King's College, Toronto.

TRIENNIAL COMMEMORATION, 1845. MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

ON the Evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, October 23 and 24, selections of Music from the works of the most celebrated Masters, will be performed in the College Hall.

SOLO PERFORMERS. VOCAL.

MISS JULIA L. NORTHALL, New-York. MISS ANDREWS, New-York. SIGNOR ANTOGNINI, New-York. Mr. MAYER, New-York.

MR. HUMPHREYS, Toronto. INSTRUMENTAL. BARON DE FLEUR, Toronto. M. BLEY, New-York.

The Overtures and Accompaniments will be performed by a full Orchestra, composed of Professional Musicians, and Amateurs, assisted by the BAND of the 82ND REGIMENT. The Choral Pieces will be executed by a large number of Amateur Vocalists, including the members of the Choral

MR. AMBROSE, Toronto.

The Music has been for some time in preparation, the Vocal nder the direction of Mr. J. P. CLARKE and Mr. HUMPHREYS; the Instrumental under the direction of BARON DE FLEUR-Leader, Mr. SEARLE.

The Selection for Thursday Evening. Will be of SACRED MUSIC, by Beethoven, Farrant, Handel, Haydn, Mehul, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Pergolesi, Rossini, Smith, Spohr, &c. Leader, M. BLEY. Conductor, Mr. J. P. CLARKE, Hamilton.

Piano Forte, Mrs. GILKISON, and Mr. J. P. CLARKE.

The Selection for Friday Evening,

Will be of SECULAR MUSIC, by Balfe, Beethoven, Bellini, Cherubini, Ford, Morley, Moscheles, Mozart, Romberg, Rossini, Schubert, Weber, &c.

Leader, M. BLEY. Conductor, Mr. HUMPHREYS. Piano Forte, BARON DE FLEUR, and Mr. AMBROSE.

Tickets of Admission-For both Evenings, Two Dollars; for one, One Dollar and a Half. Tickets can be procured at the Shops of Messrs, H. & W Roswell, Mr. Scobie, and Messrs. Nordheimer, King Street. All the proceeds, (above the expenses) will be applied to

Full particulars will be announced in the Programmes.

Toronto, October 13, 1845.

STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two o'clock, P.M., in place of Three o'clock, P.M., is formerly. Returning, will leave Hamilton, at Eight, o'clock, A.M., commencing on the 13th instant. Toronto, Oct. 13, 1845.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. EMPORARY arrangements have been made for the opening of this Institution in a private dwelling house a Lennoxville, where it is now in operation, under

The Rev. J. H. NICOLLS, M.A. HENRY MILES, Esq., M.A.

A prospectus stating particulars will be forwarded, on appli-tion to the Rev. J. H. NICOLLS, Lennoxville. October 9th, 1845. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

OR Sale, at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocess of Toronto, King Street, Toronto, 154 volumes ublished by the General Protestant Sunday School Union, New York, 18mo., neatly half-bound. Price, to Members-£6 5s. October, 1845.

NFORMATION WANTED of Betsy Johnson, wife of William Johnson, formerly of Windsor, Township of Sandwich, Upper Canada. She was in Detroit about 4 years since. If this should meet her eye, and she will write to Joseph Johnson, Guelph, Upper Canada, he has something to communicate that will turn out to her advantage.

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY, ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH SCOBIE

RATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN out are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and an- those imported direct from England.

An experienced Parisian Hand has been engaged, and an entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest p chased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING,

Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of LAW and ACCOUNT BOOKS. Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any

lankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and

Teronto, Sept. 29, 1845. FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FAIL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Broad Clotha; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings in great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant assoriment of VESTINGS.

J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of SMALL WARES: Suchas Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can

be purchased at in Cobourg. ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL ROBES made in the very lest style, and on moderate terms. Colourg, 16th October, 1845.

> G. & T. BILTON. (LATE T. J. PRESTON,)

MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

VE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their a choce assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassineres, &c. &c., in a variety of shades, selected expressly

viz. :- To keep nothing but a first-rate article,—rendering it unnecessary for the Gentry of Canada West to send to London or Montreal for their Clothing. The same attention will be given to the conducting of the Tailoring Department, so as to ensure a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which they have been favoured. -Clergy men and Barristers' Gowns, &c. &c., made

in the most correct style. September 29, 1845.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of the inhabitants of Cobourg and public generally, that he will continue the business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Barrett, Tinsmith, nearly opposite the Post Office, and that he has a general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order every description of articles connected with the business.

The Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of their orders in Great Britain, having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the business, and who personally attends to the execution of their orders.

Books procured from New-York every week by the Express, and delivered for Cash in Toronto at the New-York prices, with the addition only of Duty and Exchange.—English and American Catalogues of Books can be seen at H. & W. R's.

The Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of their orders.

Can large of a Never Palling stream of and the Township of Hamilton, The Mill has the advantage of a Never Palling stream of and the Economy.

The Mill has the advantage of a Never Palling stream of and the Township of Hamilton, The Mill has the advantage of a Never Palling stream of and the Economy.

The Mill has the advantage of a Never Palling stream of and the Economy.

The Mill has the advantage of a Never Palling stream of and the Economy.

The Mill has the advantage of a Never Palling stream of and the Economy.

The Mill has the advantage of a Never Palling stream of a Never Palling stream of and the execution of their orders.

The Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of their orders.

The London Catalogues of Books can be seen at H. & W. R's.

The London Catalogues of Subscriber, heing aware of the great attention, having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the business, and who personally attends to the execution of their orders.

The Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of a Never Palling and the Post Offices, and the Expers of the with the Subscri

with the business.

The Subscriber, being aware of the great attention and assiduity bestowed on the business by his predecessor, and, while he solicits the patronage of his customers, he assures them that the same principles will be adhered to which have characterized his

WILLIAM PEARSON. Cobourg, August 5, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. Apothecaries' and Confectioners' Ware: STONE MORTARS and PESTLES, Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covered and uncovered, Water Closets, Bidet, Chair and Bed Pans, Breast Pipes, Breast Glasses, and Nipple-Shells,

Vials and Stoppered Rounds, Pickle and Sauce Bottles, Confectioners and Covers, Fish Globes, &c. &c.

Painters' Materials. White Lead, several qualities, Venetian Red, and Spanish Brown, Green and Black Paints, ground in oil,

Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Purple Brown, Rose, English and Dutch Pinks, ssian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue, Distemper Green, B. T. and Y. T. Brunswick Greens, light and dark shades, Litharge, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, &c. Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes; Sash

Tools; Swan-quill Pencils and Camel-hair Pencils; Win dow Glass, assorted sizes; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil of the very best quality; Spirits Turpentine and Camphine Oil. Dye Stuffs.

Logwood, Camwood, Redwood, and Dye Stuffs generally. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings.
243-15 Toronto, August 13, 1845.

CHINA, FINE EARTHEN AND STONE WARE. THE Subscribers have received and are opening a large and varied assortment of the latest and best styles In Table Ware,

Dessert Ware, " Tea and Breakfast Ware, "Toilet Ware,
"China Vases, Figures, &c. &c.
Richly Gilt, Ornamented and Plain. GLASSWARE:

Wine Decanters; Claret and Water Jugs; Champagne, Ale, Claret, Hock and Wine Glasses and Tumblers, of richly Cut
Flint; low priced Cut Glass, and best Plain Flint Glass.
Looking Glasses, and Looking glass Plate.
Solar, Astral and Branch Lamp Covers and Chimneys, in every variety of size.

The Subscribers will be regularly receiving considerable additions to their present Stock of Goods, during the remainder of the business season.

Orders received by Mail, accompanied by a remittance or a satisfactory reference, will receive prompt and careful attention. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

10, City Buildings. Toronto, August 13, 1845.

250 CRATES CROCKERY, SUITABLE to the COUNTRY TRADE, for sale, either by the package, or put up to suit purchasers, by

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings. Toronto, August 13, 1845.

October 2nd, 1845.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 24th September. TERMS: DAY SCHOLARS.

Preparatory School.....£1 10 0 per quarter. College Forms 2 5 0 BOARDERS. (Entering after 24th September, 1845.)

Tuition Fees. Preparatory School... £1 10 0 per quarter. Board and Lodging 6 0
Seat in respective places of worship 0 2 Maximum do. do. OPTIONAL BRANCHES-(EXTRA):

Hebrew and German. J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector pro tem.

The Toronto Patriot, Herald, British Canadian, British Colonist, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Courier, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, and London Inquirer, will please insert till in London, the First of Name of Name of Star, and London Inquirer, will please insert till in London, the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Toronto, September, 1845.

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

T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pronounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

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

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto September 10th, 1845. CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC FOR 1846, CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT PAGES

During the present Month will be published

Ecclesiastical, Commercial and General Information. Price Fourpence.

THE generally increased demand for this Almanac during the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a The last two years has induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the price to Fouriere Currency. Clergymen and others desirous of promoting the circulation of this Almanac, and in whose neighbourhood it may not have been procurable in previous years, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Publishers, and inform them of the names of respectable Storekeepers where they could be sent for sale, as also the number of copies which would probably be in demand.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

King Street, Toronto.

October 1, 1845. ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC. NEARLY READY, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND

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 will be in medium oblong 4to size, and consist

of about one hundred and twenty pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Anthems for the principal Festivals during 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 substantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers.

The work will be for sale, and orders for it may be left at,

Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal's, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton's, Montreal.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Sept. 20, 1845.

H. & W. ROWSELL. Book-sellers and Printers

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, AVE always on hand an extensive assortment of Books, and are prepared to execute orders which may be given them for procuring Books either from England or from the United States. They particularly invite attention to the facilities that was a state of the state of

All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior manner, and at moderate prices.

Terento, June 26, 1845. BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their Book and Stationery Store, a

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description. Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every lescription, always on hand. Cobourg, 15th May, 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SELECTION OF PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS, For every Sunday and Principal Festival throughout the year. For the use of Congregations in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto. Published under the sanction of the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and the Hon. and Right Rev.

the Lord Bishop of Toronto. A new edition of the above is now ready and for sale, price Two Shillings, bound in cloth, at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; J. Walton's, Montreal; Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; and at the Publishers',

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

King Street, Toronto. COLBORNE DISTRICT

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. PRINCIPAL: THE REV. ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, M.A. SECOND MASTER: HENRY BALDWIN, Esq., B.A.

THE REV. ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, RECTOR OF PETERBOROUGH, on taking charge of the above Insti-tution, which, under the name of the "Peterborough Government School," he for many years formerly conducted, informs the public, that he is now prepared to receive Pupils into his family, whose general Education he undertakes to superintend, and who, in common with his own children, shall have the benefit of his watchful and unremitting attention.

To those resident at a distance, or to recently arrived Emigrants, who have not yet decided on their ultimate destination, and who are often influenced in their decision by a desire of living in the vicinity of a School, where their children can be fitted for Mercantile pursuits or the learned Professions,—to such it may be proper to state, that, Peterborough, the Capital of the Colborne District, is a large and rapidly increasing County Town, easy of access, either by Stage or Steamboat, and is remarkable for its beautiful and healthy situation.

Mr. TAYLOR'S qualifications for the office of Instruction are generally known; he can, however, if necessary, refer to many eminent individuals in the Province, including the Lord Bishops of M. of Montreal and Toronto. His success as a Prizeman, Mode rator, and College Tutor, he can establish by Testimonials from Fellows and Professors of his University, and his aptitude for imparting the information he possesses is fully vouched for in Letters from two successive Lieutenant Governors of Upper Canada, Lord Seaton and Sir Francis Bond Head.

Mr. Joseph Bertram, formerly of Buckminster, in the County of Leicester, England, in the 56th year of bis age.

At Lothian Cottage, Dunnville, on the 1st inst., William Milne, Esq., in his 70th year. Mr. TAYLOR undertakes to read a course of Mathematics or to Andrew Thompson, Esq. Co. Classics with any Pupil, desirous of acquiring a higher degree of proficiency in these branches of study than is usually attainable in Public Schools.

Terms, for Board and Tuition, may be known on application.

Peterborough, Canada West, 12th Sept., 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: Music Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

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

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust

Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

EDUCATION. RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. 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 person who may require them King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

EDUCATION. THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton, having

engaged a very experienced and competent Assistant, is prepared to receive a few additional Day Pupils, and has also two vacancies for pupils as boarders in his family.

Hamilton, 24th Sept., 1845.

249-tf Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!!

R. COWLES has again returned to Cobourg and will resume the practice of his profession as Dentist. Having supplied himself with new Instruments as well as heautiful Porcelain Teeth and Gold Foil, he is now prepared to wait upon his friends at his office or at their dwellings.
Cobourg, 8th Sept., 1845. TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS.

A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in Toronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf

BANK STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

LAND SCRIP

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

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, 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; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY

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

the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845. 416 tf A SAW-MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET,

OR GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY.

The Subscriber has also for sare...

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM SOLOMON.

425

TO LET, on Reasonable Terms,

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-WRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall. Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq.

Barrister, &c.

ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out-Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE, IN SHEET FORM,

(PRICE 9d.) THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES TO BE LEVIED On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation

INTO THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845. This is an indispensable document to all persons engaged in Trade, and an early application is recommended.

Cobourg, May 9th, 1845. TRENT CHURCH. THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective criptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of

their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY.

Treasurer to the Building Committee

February 20, 1845. BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst, the lady of the Rev. Edward Cullen Parkin, Missionary at Valcartier, of a son. At Toronto, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., the lady of J. H. Hagarty, Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

In the 5th concession of Haldimand, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg, Mr. Mark Noble, Jun., to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. John Ingram, both of the former place.

In St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.M., Mr. C. Lord Helliwell, of Hamilton, to Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Jones, late of the Upper Court, Lullesly, Worcestershire, England.

DIED. On Saturday last, in this town, at the residence of his son, At Dunnville, on the same day, Mr. De L. Johnston, clerk

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 16: COVERNESS.

A LADY having had much experience in Tuition, is desirous of engaging in a family as Governess. Letters to be addressed to the office of this paper.

October 2nd, 1845.

COUNTIESS.

Terms, for Board and Tuition, may be known on application. A reduction will be made when two or more pupils are members of the same family.

T. Champion, Esq., (3) add. sub. and rem.; A. Dixon, Jr., Esq.; Rev. W. H. Ripley; G. P. Korby, Esq. rem.; George Hughes, Esq.; Rev. R. Garrett; Hon. J. Grooks; Rev. R. Bury, add. subs.; Rev. H. J. Grasett, (with parcel); Rev. R. Peterborough, Canada West,

12th Sept., 1845. 427-5 hend, add. sub.

THE MISSION. (By Captain Marryut.)

The caravan proceeded on the following morning, and by noon they arrived at the Mission station of Colonial boundaries. The station had only been settled about three years, but even in that short time it may call it, wear it as decently as they can." wore an air of civilization strongly contrasted with the savage country around it. The mission-house is little better than a large cottage, it is true, and the Church a sort of barn, but it was surrounded by neat Caffre huts and gardens full of produce.

ary, came out to meet the travellers and to welcome her companions to observe the strange little figures them. He had been informed that they would call which were carved on an ancient monument near the at the station, and bring some articles which had been altar, declaring they were the most absurd things she sent for. It need hardly be said that, meeting at such had ever seen. But she could only induce Miss a place and in such a country, the parties soon became Cunningham to join in the merriment; Amy just on intimate terms. Mr. S. offered them beds and ac- smiled, and said, in a rather subdued voice, that they commodation in his house, but our travellers refused; were odd, and she had often wondered at them before they were well satisfied with their own; and having Missionary's invitation to join the repast.

that you have resided so long with them?"

"They are, for heathens, a fine nation, -bold, frank, and, if any thing is confided to them, scrupulously honest; but cattle-stealing is certainly not considered a crime among them, although it is punished as one. come to say their prayers and read their Bibles. Speaking as a minister of the Gospel, I should say they are the most difficult nation to have any thing to do with that is has been my lot to visit. They have yet you would not mind laughing there." no religion whatever; they have no idols; and no idea of the existence of a God. When I have talked know bedrooms are never consecrated." to them about God, their reply is, "Where is he?show him to me?"

"But have they no superstitions?" "They believe in necromancy, and have their conjurors, who do much harm, and are our chief oppopents, as we weaken their influence and consequently If a chief is sick, they are sent for to know who has the country is parched from want of rain, which it so days; at least mamma never lets me do it; and she frequently is, then the conjurors are it great demand; makes me say my catechism and other things like it they are sent for to produce rain. If after all their -hymns I mean, and collects." cuses and excuses until the rain does fall, and they ob- about it." tain all the credit of it. I need hardly say that these people are our greatest enemies." 'Are you satisfied with the success you have had?"

"Yes, I am, when I consider the difficulty to be fifteen last month." surmounted. Nothing but the divine assistance could have produced such effects as have already ta- Amy. ken place. The chiefs are to a man opposed to us." "Why so?"

"Because Christianity strikes at the root of their sensuality; it was the same when it was first preached should feel quite grown up if I were confirmed." by our Divine Master. The riches of a Caffre consist not only in his cattle, but in the number of his teen grown up," observed Margaret. wives, who are all his slaves. To tell them that "It is not what I should be called, but what I polygamy is unlawful and wrong, is therefore almost should feel," replied Amy. "People when they are ply to their kind parents. Take this trifle from me as much as to tell them that it is not right to hold a confirmed are allowed to do things that they must not large herd of cattle; and as the chiefs are of course before." And as she said this she walked away, as if the opulent of the nation, they oppose us. You ob- afraid of being obliged to explain herself more, and serve in Caffreland, as elsewhere, it is "Hard for a went to the lower end of the chapel to look at her rich man to enter into the kingdom of Heaven." I favourite monument of the first Baron of Emmerton. have asked the chiefs why they will not come to "I never knew any one with such odd notions as Church, and their reply has been, "The great word is Amy," said Margaret, when her cousin was gone. calculated to lessen our pleasures and diminish the "I never can make out how old she is. Sometimes she number of our wives; to this we can never consent." seems so much younger than we are, and then, again,

"But still you say you have some progress." "If I have, let it be ascribed to the Lord, and not "But it is to me and my otherwise useless endeavours; it must asked the matter-of-fact Miss Cunningham. be his doing, and without his aid and assistance, the difficulties would have been insurmountable. It is for me only to bear in mind the scriptural injunction "Yes of course I do source of the scriptural injunction".

"But have they no idea whatever of a Supreme Being, either bad or good? have they no idea, as some of the African tribes have, of the devil?"

"None; And in their language they have no word to express the idea of the Deity; they swear by their kings of former days as great chiefs, but no more .-Now, if they had any religion whatever, you might, by pointing out to them the falsity and absurdity of that religion, and putting it in juxtaposition with revealed of the chapel. Amy lingered behind, with the un-Truth, have some hold upon their minds; but you have not even that advantage."

"But cannot you make an impression upon their minds by referring to the wonders of nature, -- by asking them who made the sun and stars? Surely they might be induced to reflect by such a method."

"I have tried it a hundred times, and they have laughed at me for my fables as they have termed them. One of the chiefs told me to hold my tongue, that his indeed, teach us,—that without the aid of direct revelation, men are also without excuse, if they fail to attain to a certain knowledge of the Deity, — 'Even world, she would have known that, unhappily, such But beyond this, all knowledge of the origin or manner of creation is derived, not from the deductions of human reasoning, but from the divine testimony, for it is expressly said, 'Through faith we understand that the worlds were made by the word of God."

"Nevertheless you must admit that, among the civilized nations of Europe many who deny revelation and treat the Bible as a fable, acknowledge that the link of affection was broken; -the father turned from

velation out of pride and folly, who still, in their con- at its neight when thus it seight when the seight when t the world was made by one. Indeed, we have much a funeral met you at every step. The physicians asto contend with, and perhaps one of the greatest dif- sembled in a body at the Hotel de Ville, to hold a ficulties is in the translation of the Scriptures. I sit consultation on the fearful disease, for which no redown with an interpreter who cannot read a single medy had yet been discovered. After a long consulword, and with perhaps a most erroneous and imper- tation, they decided, unanimously, that the malady fect knowledge of divine things. We open the sa- had a peculiar and mysterious character, which opencred volume, and it is first translated into barbarous ing a corpse might develop-an operation which it Dutch to the Caffre interpreter, who then has to tell was impossible to attempt, since the operator must us how that Dutch is to be put into the Caffre lan- inevitably become a victim in a few hours, beyond guage. Now you may imagine what mistakes may the power of human art to save him, as the violence arise. I have found out lately that I have been stating of the attack would preclude their administering the the very contrary to what I would have said. With customary remedies. this translation, I stand up to read a portion of the A dead pause succeeded this fatal declaration .this translation, I stand up to read a portion of the Word of God, for my interpreter cannot read, and hence any slight defect or change in a syllable may life, and of great celebrity in his profession, tose, and give altogether a different sense from what I desire to said firmlyinculcate.'

quire a long residence and full acquaintance with the in the name of humanity and religion, that, to-morrow, language to overcome."

"And even then not overcome, for the language has down, as I proceed, what I observe." no words to express abstract ideas; but the Lord works after his own way, and at his own season."

"You do not then despair of success?" servant of our Divine master, if I so far distrusted his can inspire, acted up to his word. He had married, power. No; much good has been already done, as and was rich; and he immediately made his will, dicyou will perceive when we meet to-morrow to perform | tated by justice and piety. Divine service; but there is much more to do, and, A man had died in his house within twenty-four with His blessing, will in His own good time be perhours, Guyon, at day-break, shut himself up in the fected; but I have duties to attend to which call me same room. Full of enthusiasm, never had he felt away for the present; I shall therefore wish you good more firm and collected. Kneeling before the corpse, night. At all events, the Mission has had one good he wrote; -- "Mouldering tenement of an immortal effect; you are perfectly safe from Caffre violence and soul, not only can I gaze on thee without horror, but their king and chiefs.

longer persecuted, as we have been during our journey, self hast inspired." for presents; and, as you may observe, many of the He began-he finished the dreadful operation-

BEHAVIOUR IN A CHURCH.

Miss Cunningham looked round with curiosity, but with a total want of interest; and Margaret laughed, On the arrival of the caravan, Mr. S., the Mission- and said it was a gloomy old place, and then called to

"What is the matter, Amy?" asked Margaret; unyoked their oxen and turned them out to graze "why don't you speak out, and why are you so grave?" with those belonging to the station, they accepted the "I don't quite know," answered Amy, trying to "What is your opinion of the Caffres, Mr. S., now loud in a Church."

"And why not?" said Miss Cunningham, who had been patting one of the figures with her parasol, and calling it "a little wretch."

"Because," replied Amy, it is a place where people "Well! and so they say their prayers and read their Bibles in their bedrooms," observed Margaret; "and

Amy thought for a moment, and then said, "You "Consecrated!" repeated Miss Cunningham, her

eyes opening to their fullest extent; "what has that "I don't know that I can quite tell," replied Amy;

"but I believe it means making places like Sundays." "I wish you would talk sense," said Miss Cunningtheir profits. If cattle are stolen, they are referred to. ham, sharply; "I can't understand a word you say. "I know what I mean myself, though I cannot exbewitched him; they must of course mention some plain it. On Sunday people never work, or ride innocent person, who is sacrificed immediately. If about, or read the same books as they do on other

pretended mysteries, the rain does not fall so as to "That may be your fashion on a Sunday, but it is save their reputation, they give some plausible reason, not mine," said Miss Cunningham. "I used to say generally ending, however, in the sacrifice of some in- my catechism once a month before I was confirmed, nocent individual; and thus they go on, making ex- to get it perfect, but since then I have never thought

> "Have you been confirmed?" asked Margaret and Amy in one breath.

"Yes to be sure. I am quite old enough; I was "Then you must feel quite grown up now," said

"Grown up! why should I? I shall not do that till I come out in London." "Shall you not?" said Amy gravely. "I think I

"I never heard any one yet call a girl only just fif-

she gets into a grave mood, and talks just as if she "But it is very easy to ask her age, is it not?"

"Do you always think persons just the age they call 'In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening of my aunts, who always tells me she is seven-and-

> "They don't to me," answered Miss Cunningham, "They don't to me," answered Miss Cunningham, shortly. "If I am told a girl is fourteen, I believe her to be fourteen; and if I am told she is twelve, I believe she is twelve. Your cousin is twelve, is she not?"
>
> Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.
>
> Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Margaret saw it was useless to discuss the subject any more; and calling to Amy that they should be late for dinner if they stayed any longer, hastened out comfortable feeling of having something disagreeable BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, associated with a place which once had brought her nothing but what was delightful. Margaret and Miss Cunningham had seemed perfectly indifferent to what | Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. she thought so solemn; and although quite aware that their carelessness did not at all take away from the real sacredness of the chapel, yet it was something new and startling to find that it was possible for per- To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers sons to enter a place peculiarly dedicated to the serpeople might not think me mad. The Scriptures, vice of God without any greater awe than they would

If Amy had lived longer and seen more of the his eternal power and Godhead, by a devout conthoughtlessness is so common as not to be remarkable; templation of the visible world, which with all its but she had passed her life with those who thought wonders is spread out before them as an open volume. very differently, and the first appearance of irreverence was as painful as it was unexpected.

Amy Herbert.

THE HERO OF THE PLAGUE.

When the plague raged violently at Marseilles, every world must have been made by a Supreme Power." | the child—the child from the father—cowardice and "My dear Sir, many affect to deny the truth of re- ingratitude no longer excited indignation. Misery is

"Be it so; I devote my life for the service of my "That must indeed be a great difficulty, and re- country. Before this numerous assembly I promise, at the break of day, I will dissect a corpse, and write

He left the assembly instantly. They admire him "God forbid; I should be indeed a most unworthy mated by all the sublime energy religion or patriotism

Caffre robbery. This homage is paid to it even by even with joy and gratitude. Thou wilt open to me Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. the gates of a glorious eternity. In discovering to me | April, 1844.

"I will say, that if we are only to judge by the little the secret cause of the terrible plague which destroys we have seen, the Mission appears to have done good," my native city, thou wilt render my sacrifice useful, observed the Major. "In the first place, we are no -Oh, God! Thou wilt bless the action Thou thy-

Butterworth, which was about 140 miles from the Caffres about are clothed in European fashions, and and recorded in detail his surgical observations. He those who have nothing but their national undress, I then left the room—threw the papers into a vase of Newcastle ... Clarke vinegar, and immediately sought the Lazaretto, where he died in twelve hours—a death ten thousand times more glorious than the warrior, who to save his country, rushes on the enemy's ranks-since he advances | Colborne. with hope at least, and sustained, admired, and seconded by the whole army.

Physicians, who remain firm in the discharge of their duties, while the fears of their fellow citizens are prompting them to fly from contagion, display that moral courage which is as far superior to the physical energy which sustains the soldier in battle, as mind is superior to matter .- The Pledge.

THE YOUNG STUDENT.

The following little story of a gentleman who was then well known, and held some office in N. under

vernment, was told by a friend of his. In the carly life of P., while he was studying at R. happened that, owing to the disturbances of the country, his parents who lived at a distance, fell, at one time, into such painful difficulties that they were not able to send their son his usual means of support; and at the same time death deprived him of his chief friend in the place where he was now without money or the means of obtaining any: he did not know even | Wellington how to provide himself with the greatest necessaries. One day, early in the morning, with a very sad heart he was passing through a Church in the town, which stood always open. He found it empty; and throwing himself on his knees before the altar he prayed that God would shew him some way out of his distress, so that his pressing need might be supplied.

As he rose and went towards the door, which led Western .. nto the principal street, a poor old infirm woman, leaning upon crutches, came into the church and asked him for alms. P. had only one shilling left, with which he had thought to provide himself with food for that day; but he gave it to the poor woman, with these silent words of prayer: "O Lord, I have besought Thee for help, and Thou causest even the last shilling I have to be asked of me: yet Thou knowest a way to help-I know not any." With tearful eyes he passed on; and just as he went out from the Churchdoor, a noble-looking man rode by, who at the same moment dropped his glove. P. took it up, and modestly gave it to its owner. The gentleman, surprised at this attention from a schoolboy, asked his name .- letter, post-paid.) He told it; and the stranger inquired if he were a son or a relation of a famous surgeon of that rame. He answered that he was his son; and the gentleman immediately asked him to dine at his lodgings, saying, Your father safely performed a dangerous operation for me, and, next to God, I owe my life to him."

My friend bowed, and the stranger rode on. At the appointed time he went as he had been invited to do, and was most kindly and hospitably received .-When he took leave, the stranger took his hand, and put into it 6 pieces of gold, saying, "Students often have little expences for which they do not like to apas a token of gratitude towards your father."

Surely in his after life P. would never forget his early walk that morning and his prayer in the Church; nor would ever think of it without thankfully rejoicing that when the poor woman asked for his last shilling, he had believed that it was God who required it of him and had trusted that God was able to help him, though he himself could see no way out of his distress.-Gospel Messenger.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent nsertion. 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 invertion. The usual discount is withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

"But have they no idea whatever of a Supreme"

"They don't to me" answered Miss Councidence."

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

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.

THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry. Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can

confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this

city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support.

PRICES the same as in the United States.

Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Moutreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. ad

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam and those lying at making, as well as all other branches of his training as any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

Toronto, May 23, 1844.

385-tf

Toronto, May, 1844. FOR SALE.

HAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-CHIER, R.N.

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which —lament his fate, and doubt whether he will persist in his design. The intrepid and pious Guyon, anisary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

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

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGUNON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

LANDS TO LEASE.

ON FAVOURABLE TERMS. Township. Johnstown ... South Crosby 12 ... 7 ... 200 Lansdowne. E. half Fenelon Belmont..... . Brock. .W. half 11 Uxbridge Do.Innisfil Tecumseth S. half 1 . S. half 1 S. half 2 Orillia South 17 ... Nottawasaga . .S. half 26 Puslinch..... .Garrafraxa Amaranth W. half 28 Do.

... .. E. half 32 Talbot Townsend Dawn E. half 29 ... 4 . Brooke E. half 11 ...11 . Do.E. half 13 ... 4 ... 100
SombraN. half 14 ...10 ... 100 Do. E. half 13 ..

For further particulars, application may be made to HOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by

NOTICE IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-L bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER. 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 mortgagecs, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is

authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BULDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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

TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844.

1845. Mew Summer Goods. J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

N tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his customer for their continued patronage and support, would respect fully beg leave to invite their attention, as well as that of the rally, to his new Stock of SUMMER GOODS. which he has just received. They consist of the best

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES, Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c.

ALSO, A very Superior Assortment of Vestings, CONSISTING OF

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

J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with promptness, and in a style of workmanship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada,—and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, for CASH, or short approved credit.

Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845.

RICHARD SCORE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, EEPS constantly on band a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS. TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

eturning 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 Cler-

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind supporthe has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, '0. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

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

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for - 413-tf EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Wotary Public. CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO:

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND IN UPPER CANADA

To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,600 in the Huron Tract—90 miles South of Owen's Sound.

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description;—they may be had for Cash down one 100 Cash, and the remainder of the Description in the country one 100 Cash, and the remainder of the Description in the country one 100 Cash, and the remainder of the Description in the country of the Description in the Cash down in the country of the Description in the Cash down in t These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description. They may be had for Cash down-one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with Interest—or by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY EXEMPLE PLOWN. The Rents payable 1st February in each year—being equal to about the Interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under them the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed the right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Deed for the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land now selling at 10s. per Arce, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, 'if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he may find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

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

By the EMIGRANTS' DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, upon monies deposited.

Settler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he Leases, if he choose so to do.

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

The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the bands of the parties for whom they are destined. free of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada. Last year the Company sent home in this manner, £4 141, 12s. 7d. from 265 Settlers. The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commission

Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained free of company's Office, St. Helen's Place, London. The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, free of charge, upon application, (if by letter post-paid) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at Frederick Street, Toronto, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. THE ROYAL MALL PACKETS,

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,—At Noon.

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

Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. Warwick E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100 CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor,

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

The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.

Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

Royal Mail Steam-packet Office,
Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845. THREE TIMES A-WEEK!

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave

Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

N. B.—No freight received on board after the second bell

has rung for starting.
The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning.

Toronto, April 14, 1845.

404

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

TILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every morning. (Sundays excepted) and w at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting.

Toronto, April 10, 1845. RIDEAU CANAL. 1845.

THE STEAMERS AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, TILL ply during the season between KINGSTON LEAVE KINGSTON.

The Aid, Every Monday, at 7 A. M.

" Prince Albert, Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

" Beaver, " Friday, at 7 A. M. LEAVE BYTOWN. Aid, Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M.
Prince Albert, "Friday, at 9 A. M.
Beaver, "Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between By town and Montreal.

Kingston, 1st May, 1845. 407-26 Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT. NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1844. 364 DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG.

Cobourg, 1845. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. 7th August, 1841. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

(Late of Newmarket,)

KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c.

(Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. 388-tf MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. 282-1y MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. T. & M. BURGESS.

> (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

A. PHENT OR PRINT. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, AT Mr. ELLIOT'S,

Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG.

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

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the

Lord Bishop of Toronto. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

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

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. Mome District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warchouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie. Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have 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 visits New-York, or to write for them. No family about the a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop make if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Childre grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any

Rheumatism and Lameness ely cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored; or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixir and Nerve ASI PILES, &c.

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

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. 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 tall out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made, all should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the slimundary 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 ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the ge HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious.
Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Mealth. for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general six keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it. CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure THE INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed qual this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find uperior to all others. It does not require putting.

Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all trritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, the applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh void 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 Communication the name, and get Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certain, quite astonishing. It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York.

Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Common & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York.

By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for the facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with all stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NON should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine out our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale god retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists. New-York, and of our Aged Also, J. FOLEY & Co.,
Asphodel and Company

Asphodel and Otonabec.
P. M. GROVER & Co.,
Peterboro.

Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, Test Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, had yearly, in advance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

The Church