poetry.

MAY YOU DIE AMONG YOUR KINDRED. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

May you die among your kindred." Gargawoon. 'May you die among your kindred;" may you rest your on the loved familiar faces of your young and happy days: May the voices whose kind greeting to your infancy was dear Pour lovingly, while life declines, their music in your ear.

"May you die among your kindred:" may the friends you love List to your fainting accents, and receive your last request, Read your unuttered wishes, on your changeful features dwell, And mingle sighs of sorrow with your faltering faint farewell

In the quiet, cool recesses of the churchyard's hallowed shade: There may your loved ones wander at the silent close of day, Fair buds and tragrant blossoms on the verdant turf to lay. Tis a tender benediction; yet methinks it lacks the power Cast a true screnity o'er life's last solemn hour.
whom I love, I may not thus love's Christian part fulfil;

List, while I ask for you a boon more dear, more precious still. So may you die that, though afar from all your cherished thes. Though strangers hear your dying words and close your dailed Ye shall not know desertion, since your Saviour shall be near, To fill your fainting spirit with the "love that casts out fear."

So may you die, so willingly submit your soul to God,
That evermore your kindred, as they tread the path you trod,
May rich May picture your existence on a far-off heavenly shore, And speak of you as one not "lost," but only "gone before."

So may you die that, when your death to pious friends is known, Each shall devoutly, meekly wish such lot may be their own; Not heeding if you died in want, in exile, or in pain, But feeling that you died in faith, and thus "to die is gain!" St. John's Rectory, Southwark.

THE END OR OBJECT OF PREACHING. (By the Rev. W. Gresley, M.A.)

twenty minutes, or half an hour, in the delivery, it one who can write at all may surely write a sermou. his labour is thrown away. But, in truth, the real aim and object of a preacher, if duly estimated, is the most arduous which can be conceived. All who have thought seriously, or written on the subject, agree in admitting its difficulty. "The duty of a preacher," says one writer, "is to lity, which at other times so greatly assists the speaker. teach clearly, to convince successfully, and to persuade No very easy task is spoken of even in of God." "The great aim of a Christian preacher," says another, "is to bring the heart of the hearer into he may transfer something of their character to his Or. Campbell's description of the preacher's object. need to be possessed of oratory superior to human, words of soberuess and truth. who would effectually persuade him that stole to steal no more, the sensualist to forego his pleasures, the miser his hoards, the insolent and haughty to become humble and meek." "The sum and end of preaching," says Tillotson, "is to bring men to repentance, and a firm belief in the Gospel." As we shall have to recur frequently to our definition of the object of preaching, and constantly to keep it in view, perhaps it will be found convenient to condense and simplify all these descriptions, and to state it to be, what I suppose none will be disposed to deny, "to win souls to Christ." It may be said, indeed-and said with truth—that those whom we address have been already brought to Christ at baptism, have been received into the arms of his mercy, and engrafted into his holy Church. But, alas! I fear it is too certain to admit of dispute, that all have more or less fallen from the state of grace, and need repentance and renewal unto holiness. The best have to be reminded continually of their baptismal promises and privileges, lest they neglect or lose them; but by far the larger portion

-still requiring to be "won to Christ." the providence of God has prepared an aid far beyond without the appearance of personal reflection." any which the preacher can afford, in the ordinances and sacraments of the Church, and in our holy and

It is in dealing with the other class that the preach-

they might escape the everlasting wrath of God, and real value.

You are to them God's minister of mercy; and, on their acceptance or rejection of God's offer of mercy their acceptance or rejection of God's offer of mercy wisibly improved! besides the unseen working of that acceptance or rejection of it on any it may be their acceptance or rejection of it on any it may be their acceptance or rejection of it on any it may be their acceptance or rejection of it on the respectively able, and quite willing to give; and (I will say it to their acceptance or rejection of it on the respectively able, and quite willing to give; and (I will say it to their acceptance or rejection of it on the respectively able, and quite willing to give; and (I will say it to their acceptance or rejection of it on the respectively able, and quite willing to give; and (I will say it to their acceptance or rejection of it on the respectively able, and quite willing to give; and (I will say it to their acceptance or rejection of it on the respectively able, and quite willing to give; and (I will say it to their acceptance or rejection of it on the respectively able, and quite willing to give; and (I will say it to their acceptance or rejection of it on the respectively able, and quite willing to give; and (I will say it to their acceptance or rejection of it on the respectively able, and quite willing to give; and (I will say it to their acceptance or rejection of it on the respectively able, and the respectively able, a among them? Do they appear solemnly interested, God intends to accomplish His work, even by "the of conduct. sitting in carcless attitudes, and with countenances means of awakening some sinner, who is slumbering but little of their time with it. expressive of little interest in the subject brought be- on the brink of ruin; or confirming some one who is How few are there who are hungering and thirsting with an ardour and steadiness, very different from the soon interrupted by a public order for disarming the have to "win to Christ." You have to rouse the results. into the breast of the cold formalist; in short, your tages which you possess, it will be your own fault—
task is to subdue the various evil propensities of your since God has promised his blessing to the tathful and hearers' corrupt nature and the show and reel, that it is no indifferent matter on which you ad-

ebullition of feeling, but you have to make a lasting impression on the heart, and effect a corresponding you may be slow of speech, jail from my house, when some of my parishioners were impression on the heart, and effect a corresponding you may be slow of speech, jail from my house, when some of my parishioners were it is reading, listen with feelings that no effort can express; change of conduct. This point is essential. If you good sound sense,—the good sense of a good man, have not done this, you have done nothing. And, if which is, humanly speaking, the main requisite for an enemy to my country, sans, by expressing sentiments congenial with their he were endowed with more brillfant talents. may be granted that nothing can be more easy. With own. When the last cheer has died away, his task is the large choice of subject, and the infinite range of done. Even the senator speaks principally for preargument and illustration, which the Holy Scriptures sent effect. But with the Christian preacher a perand the whole moral and material world afford, any manent impression is every thing; if he fails in this,

Again, you will find, that though, in reality, the subject of your address is the most momentous business in which any human being can be employed, it is next to impossible to give it that character of rea-I our message, though it be from heaven, is an oft-told tale; the sound of the Gospel falls like lead on the these few words. Another describes its object as be- ear; the same persons have heard the same truths ing "to effect a mighty change in the moral condition discussed week after week; and the utmost you can of man, to bring back an apostate creature to allegi- accomplish is, by some variety of argument or illusance, to restore the sinner to the likeness and favour tration, to prepare the same heavenly food in a more palatable shape: and even then they will listen to you rather as to one playing on "a pleasant instrument," contact with the objects which Revelation presents to than as if you were speaking on a matter of important us, that, by the steady contemplation of these objects, business. On all other occasions of public speaking men come, with eager looks and anxious minds, to own: as northern animals have been fabled to gaze hear something in which they really have a personal LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES upon what is white, till they become themselves in- interest; but, strange to say, it requires your whole sensibly white in their turn." This writer seems to power of persuasion to give this business-like charac-Propose something easier than the rest; but if we ter to a sermon. One cause of this apathy is because analyze his description, we shall find that it amounts you speak of things, not persons. There is no per-"The primary intention of preaching is the reforma- easily-excited passions of your hearers, nor flatter their kind a reformation of life and manners, vanity, nor give in to their prejudices. There is no of all things that which is the most difficult by any place for cutting sarcasm, nor fierce invective, nor cool means whatever to effectuate: I may add, of all tasks and dignified irony; all these spirit-stirring topics, all ever attempted by persuasion, that which has most that is most agreeable to the natural man, must be frequently baffled its powers . . . That man would avoided, and you must confine yourself to the plain

> Another disadvantage is, that you have to provide a sermon, or perhaps more, every Sunday. You are obliged to husband your resources, and confine yourself closely to the subject; which though profitable for all parties in the long run, yet certainly curtails of their personal safety. the flights of your eloquence. Then you have to gation. No man is a prophet in his own country; no preacher an apostle in his own pulpit. A new preacher, with half his talent, would be more attended to, erably increased, not only in numbers but also in attill the novelty was worn off. So let me tell you here tachment to the church; notwithstanding the many for your comfort-for it is time to give you some comfort-that you need not be alarmed nor mortified, if an itinerant preacher or lecturer comes into your parish, and draws away half your congregation. Take no notice, do nothing to obstruct him, only let him our persecutions, for which it seems their minds were have his own way, and be diligent in your own duty; not yet sufficiently prepared. And I believe that if and in two or three Sundays most of your stray sheep it shall please the Lord to restore the constitutional will find their way back.

The last difficulty to which I shall allude, is the need to be addressed as men still at enmity with God circumstance of your having to address an assembly composed of so great a variety of persons. An ordi-It is manifest that in every congregation there are, nary church congregation is, of all audiences, the most generally speaking, two sorts of persons to be addressed, promiscrous. High and low, rich and poor, old and walking in the faith and fear of God; in one word, vinced, persuaded. The preacher has to adapt his good and bad Christians. The good require to be arguments, and language, to the comprehension and

beautiful Liturgy; by the humble use of which good inclined to say-"who is sufficient for these things?"

a mass of inert matter is there to move! How true that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speak- lent and formidable. is this, yet how strange! One would have thought, eth in you."—(Matt. x. 20.) "We are labourers tothat when an acknowledged minister of God stood gether with God."—(1 Cor. iii. 9.) Remember that of my power to transmit an exact account of the marbefore an assembly of men, they would have received He is with you who is able to smooth all difficulties, riages, funerals, and baptisms, since the first year of my thy minister. him with the same serious attention as Cornelius and to make the crooked paths straight, and out of the residence in Fairfield, but I think they have not greatwould have thought, that as he went on to speak on preacher may indeed furnish ample scope for the aptheir eternal interests, and to set before them life, and plication of first-rate talent; still first-rate talent is considerably more than a hundred; but lately, I be-

tention, that fear and gratitude would have filled every handle is the most sublime imaginable; so sublime my removal from the mission of Newburgh to Fairmy people; and am bound to thank the Lord daily tention, that fear and gratitude would have filled every handle is the most sublime imaginable; so sublime imagina awful scene!)—men who will be living thousands of its call, yet others have been able to rouse them, and them that I should expect only a bare subsistence for I am nevertheless, Rev. Sir, your affectionate brother,

sons and daughters of the world of the peril in which on your feeble endeavours? Surely, with the education they saw the terror of their appearance had thrown What adds still more to the arduous nature of your possessed of these requisites, great talents and elo- as an object of their hatred and detestation, and very task is, that it is necessary to create, not merely a pow- quence may be dispensed with. There is no need, as few of my neighbours (who were chiefly dissenters) ebullition of feeling, but you have to make a lasting preparation; and though you may be "slow of speech," and personally abused for carrying provision to the

> 'You should not look so much for brilliant success, though you be not permitted to reap the crop. Act and preach with this spirit, "and thy word shall not could, and I was treated with civility by the neighbours. return unto thee void, but shall accomplish that whereunto it was sent."-(Isaiah, lv. 2.)

IN AMERICA. (From the British Magazine.) [Concluded from our last.]

RHODE ISLAND Documents such as these are interesting, not merethe progress of the civil war in America, but as illustrative of the fearful amount of private and social wrong with which all revolutions must be accompanied. They belong as much to the civil as to the ecclesiastical history of the period, and we have therefore the less scruple in adding another letter of some length from the Rev. Mr. Sayre, in which it is gratifying to observe the sternness of power and authority softened by human feelings, and the fidelity of the flock to their pastor in his troubles, even at the risk

"The circumstances of the Fairfield mission when and since I wrote to them, the congregations have been so far from diminishing, that they have considoppositions to religion and loyalty which have happened since. And I have great reason to think that many who did not actually join us were prevented merely by their apprehensions of a participation in government to Connecticut, the church will greatly increase in that province.

"The people of the parish of Northfairfield erected galleries in their church shortly after they came under my care; and even with that addition it soon became incapable of accommodating the congregation.those who are living in sin, and those who are humbly young, one with another, all must be instructed, conwere discouraged by the many abuses which their Tryon landed at Fairfield with a body of his majesty's church shared in common with the other churches in troops, and took possession of the town and its envigood and bad Christians. The good require to be drawn nearer to Christ by encouragement, direction, at a cost of near 1,500l., towards which the Rev. J. H. faith may be sustained, their devotion elevated, and drowsy souls without terrifying and disturbing some the reads (even such as were essential to the reads). their good resolutions strengthened. And for them tender conscience, to bear home the conviction of sin ments, make but a part of the insults which were offered to them. Add to this that my people in general The general was so kind, however, as to order me a have presented to Middleton Church, a new and valuable and faithful men are led continually forward in their and either give up his office in despair, or content have been imprisoned on the most frivolous pretences, had determined to remain at home. But the ungohimself with reading the compositions of others. But and their imprisonment aggravated with many circumremember, my dear friend, that the preacher of the stances of cruelty. They have been heavily fined, for few minutes left me with a family, consisting of my Opening of Leamington Church.—On the 17th er's chief difficulty consists. Supposing (what I fear Gospel has placed himself in the situation of God's refusing to rise in arms against their sovereign and wife, and eight children, destitute of food, house, and

save their souls alive,—all would have been mute atthousands, and millions of millions of years hence—why should not you? Think of the results of God's living either in a state of endless woe, or endless bliss. How many note that I should expect only a bare substitute to the first that I should expect the fir

what is the expression of feeling which you observe Persuade yourself then with a holy confidence, that personal safety seemed to require a very different kind his sufferings in the cause of loyalty.

as if they felt the deep importance of the business in foolishness of your preaching." When making your "Nothing but an opinion that it would be expected hand? Alas! no. Instead of appearing humbly and preparation, believe that what you are at that moment of me could have induced me to trouble the Society vantage of being the venerable Society's missionary

"For some time after I went to live at Fairfield, I

not to conclude that they have made no impression. we wanted for nothing, our people, under cover of the There is a great deal of difference between people ad- night, and, as it were, by stealth, supplying us with miring a preacher, and being edified by his sermons." plenty of the comforts and necessaries of life. These measures proving insufficient to shake my attachment as for gradual improvement in your parish, Church to his majesty's person and government, I was at more frequented, more communicants, more attention, length banished (upon the false and malicious preless formality; all which cannot be effected by a few tence of my being an enemy to the good of my counsermons, however powerful, but require years of ear- try) to a place called New Britain, in Farmington, nest preaching." You must persevere with diligence, about sixty or seventy miles from Fairfield, where I and work cheerfully with faith, waiting for the return was entirely unknown, except to one poor man, the of your labours in God's good time. The seed which inhabitants differing from me both in religious and you have sown may be silently springing up, even political principles; however, the family in which I lived shewed me such marks of kindness as they

fined to the parish of Fairfield, which is about four entire destruction. miles in diameter, my people having given security in

with those of Fairfield county, which was a great sat- of England fifty years; but had I been sensible of my missionaries of the Society were subjected during the other two equally between the two other parishes,) ther to my inclination or conscience, to mutilate it, is due. especially in so material a part as that is, wherein our New Testaments and some psalms. All these were selected in such a manner as to convey such instruct- O ye my friends." tions and sentiments as were suited to our situation. We sung psalms with the same view. On the Sunday mornings I read the homilies in their course, and preach in the same place, and before the same congreas seemed adapted to our case in particular, or to the public calamities in general. By this method we enjoyed one of the two general designs of public reliserated on Thursday last by the Bishop of London, asto wit, public worship, it is easy to believe was inadeven a superior in the church for assuming.

"Resolved to adhere to those principles and public professions which, upon very mature deliberation and modate seven hundred and fifty persons, and one half of clear conviction, I had adopted and made, I yielded them are free. not a tittle to those who opposed them, and had determined to remain with my people to see the end, but was compelled to alter this resolution by that sudden vicissitude which I must now, with painful reflec-

tion relate to the Society. "On the seventh day of July last, Major-General

"The people of that mission have met with a heavy "The loss of all my books and papers puts it out stroke in the loss of their church, parsonage-house,

"My loss includes my little all; but what I most his household received the apostle Peter; "Now, mouths of babes and sucklings to ordain strength, and ly altered since that time. There has been, however, regret is my absence from my flock, to which my heart —Oxford Herald. therefore, are we all here present before thee, to hear He will give His blessing to faith, and prayer, and a considerable augmentation in the number of comall things that are commanded thee of God." One learnestness,—not to human ability. The office of a municants. I think on my first going to Fairfield however, that the Great Shepherd will keep them in

"I bless the Lord for that, through all my trials, I death, and judgment to come,—to teach them how not essential; prayer and faithfulness are of far more lieve, something less, owing to refugees hinted at have endeavoured to keep a conscience void of offence towards God and towards men; continually striving

"JOHN SAYRE.

-ay, it may be their acceptance of rejection of it of silent stream, which follow will convey some notion this very day, (for some may never hear it more,) demany in secret, whose disease and cure have been honour) my people did not forsake or neglect me in many in secret, whose disease and cure have been honour) my people did not forsake or neglect me in many in secret, whose disease and cure have been during the service a "standing reproach" to this charlish may be their acceptance of rejection of the stream, which follow will convey some notion of his long and laborious service; and the latter, to pew. Having stood a considerable time near the door,

"Newtown, May, 5, 1772. anxiously desirous of instruction, observe many of them doing, may, through the power of God, be the blessed with my personal concerns. I shall therefore take in this place, I suppose it will not be improper to give in the struction of them doing, may, through the power of God, be the blessed with my personal concerns. in this place, I suppose it will not be improper to give a brief account how I have spent my time, and imexpressive of little interest in the subject brought before them,—a subject which ought to be, in itself, and apart from all consideration of the character and ability of the preacher, of deepest interest. How few be the means of saving some immortal soul. With apart from all consideration of the character and appropriately for my part, Sir, I think the newslity of the preacher, of deepest interest. How few
are there who shew signs of humble teachableness!

In all the lost only two Sundays through sickness; allity of the preacher, of deepest interest. How few
are there who shew signs of humble teachableness!

In all the lost only two Sundays through sickness; alleading alternately. And in these lost years
be the means of saving some immortal soul. With
prove the public conduct, and strangely suspected of
such a feeling as this, you will pursue your course
though in all that time I have been afflicted with a
such a feeling as this, you will pursue your course
though in all that time I have been afflicted with a constant cholic, which has not allowed me one day's fishness is un-Christian; for the sermon I heard confirmed 'May you die among your kindred:" may your peaceful grave after heavenly food! And these are the souls you cold and feeble attempts of those who expect no such loyalists. Upon this occasion my house was beset by ease or freedom from pain. The distance between more than two hundred horsemen, whose design was the churches at Newtown and Reading is between to their fashionable congregations slumberer to attention, to awe the supercilious critic And why should you not, with humble confidence to demand my arms; but they were, for that time, eight and nine miles, and no very good road, yet have noticed, is a disease likely to spread in such an atmosphere and make him learn humility, to convince the giddy in God, hope and expect that success may attend even they saw the terror of their appearance had thrown in the purpose by the violent agitation as that of Pimlico, and therefore you may perhaps think and make him learn humility, to convince the giddy in God, hope and expect that success may attend even they saw the terror of their appearance had thrown in the purpose by the violent agitation they saw the terror of their appearance had thrown in a proper subject for remark. The lesson we heard read ing to custom, through the badness of the weather, they stand, to infuse a spirit of heavenly-mindedness tion which you have received, and the external advanmy wife into; and which, considering her being sick,
but have rode it in the severest rains and snow storms,
thank Thee that I am not as other men are. this good effect on my parishioners, that they had ashamed to stay from church on account of bad weadress them, but an affair of life and death—of happi- themselves the office of a Christian minister, should who commanded the militia of the town; for which them, so that they are remarkably forward to attend themselves the office of a Christian minister, should have piety, earnestness, and diligence? If you are have piety, earnestness, and diligence? If you are parish, I have formerly performed divine service in many towns where the common-prayer had never been support to have a deduction made from its erful, but a permanent effect; you must not barely in other situations, of much quickness or promptness would hold any kind of society with me, or even with heard, nor the Scriptures read in public; and where cause a transient qualm of conscience, a momentary of intellect; for you always have ample time to make my family; and my sons were frequently insulted, now are flourishing congregations of the Church of now are flourishing congregations of the Church of England, and in some places where there never had As soon as you are there, let another church-rate martyr

"In my travelling to preach the gospel, once was we look at this point only, how far easier is the task effective preacher. "If a minister feels that he is not like offer supplications in a manner so simple, in a tone of every other speaker. The advocate has gained his gifted with great power of imagination, let him aim at sign an association which obliged its subscribers rapid river. The retrospect on my fatigues, as lying so touching, in a strain so fitting the occasion, and in a point when he has obtained a verdict for his client. The advocate has gained his gired with great power of hinagination, let han a point when he has obtained a verdict for his client. The retrospect of his great power of hinagination, let han a point when he has obtained a verdict for his client. The retrospect of his great power of hinagination, let han a point when he has obtained a verdict for his client. The retrospect of his great power of hinagination, let han a point when he has obtained a verdict for his client. It matters little to him what may be the opinion of acting in the integrity of his heart, and putting his withdraw all offices of even justice, humanity, and self that my labour has not been quite in vain, for the the jury to-morrow. The speaker at the election, the trust in God, he need not despair of being a valuable charity, from every recusant. In consequence of this Church of England people are increased much more convivial party, or public meeting, has generally little and useful minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; advertisement, all persons were forbidden to hold any than twenty to one; and what is infinitely more pleasthan to produce a composition which shall occupy more to do than to ingratiate himself with his partidealing with me, on pain of bringing themselves under and the independents here are more knowing in mat-One thing I would beg you to bear in mind—that the same predicament. This order was posted in ters of religion than they who live at a great distance NICAL PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. popularity is no sure test of a preacher's excellence, nor every store, mill, mechanical shop, and public house, from our church. We live in harmony and peace done, you will have become a genuine Church-rate Ma the want of it, of his deficiency. Though your sermons in the county, and was repeatedly published in the should not be much talked of, nor applauded, you are newspapers; but through the goodness of the Lord dependents seem to be entirely free from every pique

"JOHN BEACH."

"New Town, October 31, 1781. "It is a long time since I have done my duty in writing to the venerable Society, not owing to my the person of the Rev. B. W. Noel, who has addressed a carelessness, but to the impossibility of conveyance from here, and now do it sparingly. A narrative of my troubles I dare not now give. My two congregations are growing; that of Reading being commonly about 300, and at New Town about 600. I baptize about 130 children in one year, and lately two adults. New Town and the Church of England part of Reading, are (I believe) the only parts of New could, and I was treated with civility by the neighbours.

"In this exile I remained about seven months, after which I was permitted to return home, to be conter which I was permitted to return home, to be conter which I was permitted to return home, to be conter which I was permitted to return home, to be conter which I was permitted to return home, to be conter which I was permitted to return home, to be content to procure the only part of our own upon the extracts from any comments of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the only part of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the only part of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the only part of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the only part of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the only part of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the only part of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the only part of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the only part of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the only part of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the outer of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the outer of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the outer of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the outer of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the outer of our own upon the extracts from it which have appearable to procure the outer of our own upon the extracts from the outer of our own upon the extracts from the outer of our own upon the extracts from the outer of our own upon the extracts from the outer of our own upon the extracts from the outer of our own upon the extracts from the outer of our own upon the extracts from the outer of our own u

large sums that I should not transgress that limitation, and in that situation I remained about eighteen months.

yet do constantly alternately perform and preach at mentally as in the subject matter of his present pamphlet. New Town and Reading. I have been sixty years a In considering heretofore the causes of what we have "After this, my bounds were made co-extensive public preacher, and, after conviction, in the Church isfaction to me, as it allowed me to visit the congregations of Market and Solve and S ly as recording the troubles and persecutions to which cofficiating two Sundays of four at Fairfield, dividing done in any other calling. I do most heartily thank as that on the corn laws, on which we remarked some until I came away. We did not use any part of the beg that they will accept of this, which is, I believe, sent, liturgy lately, for I could not make it agreeable, ei- my last bill, £325, which, according to former custom,

"At this age I cannot well hope for it, but I pray duties as subjects are recognised. We met at the God I may have an opportunity to explain myself usual hours every Sunday, read parts of the Old and with safety; but must conclude now with Job's ex-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, NORLAND, NOTTING-HILLgious meetings—I mean public instruction; the other, to wit public worship, it is easy to believe was inadto wit, public worship, it is easy to believe was inadmissible in our circumstances without taking such liberatures with the service as I confess I should blame even a superior in the church for assuming.

After the usual ceremone and appropriate discourse from St. Luke, xiv., v. 23. On the conclusion of the sermon, a collection took place in aid of the building-fund, and amounted to 751. 48. 8d. The style in which the Church is built is a mixture of the Norman and Gothic. The seats, which are constructed very low, will accom-

ILLOGAN.-The corner stone of a new Church at Illogan, Cornwall, has just been Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Cornwall, has just been laid, by the Right Rev. the

LIVERPOOL.—On the 11th instant the foundation stone of a new Church about to be erected at West Derby, was laid with the accustomed ceremonies, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and gentry of the neigh-

THE CHURCH OF LEVERINGTON, near Wisbeach, was caution, remembrance, and by setting before them all to external circumstances, but also in spiritual attainthe glorious topics of revealed truth, whereby their ments. "It is no easy matter to excite and awaken the leads (even such as were essential to the preser-

MIDDLETON.—The family and friends of the late Mr. Smith, Middleton Hali, late Steward for Lord Suffield, All these things are against the preacher; and, if have been greatly oppressed; merely on account of guard to protect my house and some others in its violation character of mindleton All these things are against the preacher; and, if the looks only to this side of the question, he may be nelined to say—"who is sufficient for these things?" their attachment to their church and king. Their nelined to say—"who is sufficient for these things?" their attachment to their church and king. Their clinity, when he had resolved to commit the rest of the departed this life, aged LXXII, in September, and Agnes, had determined to remain at home. But the ungo-had determined to remain at home. St. Leavended to them all and in a sufficient for the control of the sufficient for the control

instant, the re-opening of the new Church of Learnington, on the completion of the choir, took place with consider-

St. Asaph.—The bodily condition of the venerable Bishop of St. Asaph is so impaired as to render it unlikely that he will again be able to visit the episcopal residence, the physicians having prohibited his removal from London in his present state of health.

Times writes thus to that paper:—An accident last Sunday morning caused me to attend our established worship at the new church in Wilton-place. Aware of the genethe empty places were filled up, but one pew (No. 65) remained nearly half empty. At the suggestion of the pew-opener, a lady near me moved towards it, and stood piteously for some time at the door, but in vain, till the parish of St. Paul, North Naparima.

The Rev. Ephraim John Hawkins, to the Rectory of the parish of St. Luke, South Naparima.

"As it is now forty years since I have had the ad-

o been no track, and my horse RECEIPT TO MAKE A CHURCH RATE MARTYR.-A Widcombe Parish, reminded me of a witty speech delibe poured in accordingly.

THE MAYNOOTH BILL. - The actual number of petitions presented against the endowment of Maynooth was 10,243, and the signatures to them amounted to the unrecedented number of 1,288,165.

REV. B. W. NOEL ON "THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS." letter to the Lord Bishop of Cashel, entitled "The Catho-lic Claims," the object of which is to recommend an of-fering to the Romanists for the injuries which have been from time to time inflicted on them by the English Government, and a sop to lull their present discontent, and that offering is -the confiscation of the whole property of the Irish Church and its separation from the State; the extinction of the Church as an establishment

As we have not yet been able to procure this publica-

"We have occasionally been called upon to differ from "I am now in the eighty-second year of my age, Mr. Noel, though never, we believe, so seriously or funda sent, which we consider radically unsound, and cal-culated, by the use which will be, and indeed has already beenmade of it, to excite a fresh tide of prejudice against he ranks. But we believe we run no risk of stepping be yond our proper sphere, while we utterly repudiate, in their behalf, the course which Mr. Noel recommends to be taken in respect of what he calls "THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS," and while we disown the chief part of the facts and reasonings on which his recommendation rests.— With some redeeming points, we consider it full of error; and as error is its end, by a tortuous course of error does he attain to that end."

> "It is rather the work of a political dissenter than that of a sober-minded clergyman of the Church of England." BARBADOES.

On 24th April last, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes left the Island of Barbadoes in the Royal Mail Steam-packet Dee, on an official visit to the Island of Trinidad in his diocese, accompanied by H. H. Parry,

of Trinidad in his diocese, accompanied by H. H. Parry, Esq., as Private Secretary.

On the 25th April, his Lordship arrived at the Island of Grenada, also in his diocese, and took the epportunity of the packet's detention there to proceed on the 26th to Charlotte Town for the purpose of inspecting the Parish Church of St. John, recently rebuilt, though not yet ready for consecration, together with the parsonage house, which has been undergoing considerable alterations and repairs. His Lordship having sailed from Grenada, arrived on Sunday, the 27th, at the Island of Trinidad, and landed at the Town of Port of Spain in time to attend the Evening Service, and preached at the Metropolitan Church of the Holy Trinity. During his Lordship's stay in Trinidad, he held Confirmations at the following places, at which the numbers mentioned were confirmed, namely: May 9th, at St. Stephen's Savanna Grande, in the tem-

From the Parish of the Holy Trinity 54

On the 10th of May his Lordship inspected the Chapel On the 10th of May his Lordship inspected the Chaples School of St. Barnabas, at Belmont, in the parish of St. Luke, and, after visiting other parts of the parish, conferred with the minister and several of the principal parishioners on the subject of a suitable site for the parish church; and on the same day conferred with the Vestry of St. Paul's parish on the state of the parish church and the exigencies of the parish generally. On the 15th, his Lordship inspected the new parsonage in course of erecbitterness of sin," it must be the preacher's object to effect a change, not in the very nature and condition of the soul; and herein consists his main difficulty.

O what a host of prejudices and passions is arrayed in the service of sin, is brought to the edd, arrise! to bid the bilm. What a band of veteran troops, hardened in the service of sin, is brought to hear upon his now then fits before been transposed to the name of God. You stand as they now which has commission and their own shoulders are they now which has commission and referred that they speak in the name of God. You stand as they now which has commission and referred that passion is not they preceded to the standard of the service of sin, is brought to hear upon his now the first passion of the preceded to the standard of the preceded to the standard of the service of sin, is brought to hear upon his now the first passion of the preceded to the standard of the service of sin, is brought to hear upon his now the first passion of the preceded to the standard of the service of sin, is brought to hear upon his now the first passion of the precedent of the precedent of the precedent of the service of sin, is brought to hear upon his now the first passion of the precedent of the precedent of the service of sin, is brought to hear upon his now the first passion of the precedent of the service of sin, is brought to hear upon his now that stubborn materials are they now which has commission and credentials. "It is not you there are no service of the precedent of the study of the participle of the predection, which was conducted the tends of the church to the which they have easured and section of the soul; and herein consistent passion of the participle of the protection offered by the Preceded to the church to the which they have easured and refurnished the where the word which was not still the church of the protection offered by the Prevence of the church of the church of the church of the precedent of the church of the passion of the church of the c and a nave, with aisles, the transepts remain for the present in their original state; and the intersections, over which will be raised the tower and spire, is temporarily roofed in. The works will be proceeded with, without Colonel Sir Henry Macleod, K.G.K.S.W., presiding, and much delay, and when completed, the parish-church of Leamington will owe to the liberality of its Vicar the distinction of being the noblest temple erected to the honour and service of God in this country since the Reformation.

—Oxford Herald. spain, and addressed to them a Charge on their position and duties as affected by the recent Ecclesiastical Ordinance. On this occasion the license of the Rev. Edward Hyndman Beckles was confirmed, with a limitation to the ce of Island Curate of the recently constituted parish of St. Michael. After the visitation his Lordship insti-tuted the following elergymen to the rectories to which they had been respectively presented by his Excellency Colonel Sir Henry Macleod, K.G.K.S.W., namely:— PEWS AND SELFISHNESS .- A Correspondent of the

forty-one persons were confirmed, and had an opportunity of communicating personally with all the clergy of this Island respecting their different cures, being obliged to postpone his visitation of the several parishes till the

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry—May you die among your Kindred.
The end and object of preaching.
Labours of the early missionaries The Trifler.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in correspondence ciety,-that a collection should be made annually in aid of the Fund for the support of Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergyman,-begs to recommend that the Collection, in behalf of this important object,

There is no deficiency, in the vact regress fault of We have, it is true, able, elaborate, and unexceptionable treatises upon portions of the history of the Church,-from all of which, detached and fragmentary as they are, the laborious student may frame a conwe are still without a work which includes, in a connected form, and on sound and Catholic principles, an account of the progress of Christianity from the Apostles' days to the present time. The Ecclesiastical History of Mosheim is liable to many objections, -from its stiff and complicated arrangement, as well

because they are mixed up with the actions of un-worthy or wicked men and dilating with a childish "The different sections of orthodox Protestantism, worthy or wicked men, and dilating with a childish particularity upon the sayings and doings of those who, not always with a very accurate discrimination, biographical rather than strictly historical; a collection of sketches rather than a continuous narrative. And while in Mosheim we discern a positive antagonism to principles which we hold essential to the constitution of the Church, we have in Milner so faint and doubtful an affirmation of them that the theological student, who has not other means by which to frame his judgment upon such points, will be bewildered rather than edified,—made to doubt rather than be helped or qualified to decide. The History of the late Dr. Burton,—the series of Lectures especially and springs from grief on the one hand, over the disupon which it is founded,—is admirable as far as it goes; and should the succeeding centuries of the history of the Church be treated with the same care and

from the school in which its author has been trained, is necessarily one which the student of the Anglican Church must antecedently view with distrust and susbut they will receive that hue and colouring from the neous education may prompt, will be sure to arrive at sound of this name suggest the idolatry of the Fireauthor's peculiar impressions, which cannot fail to the same conclusion as Professor Schaf; and if we had worshippers, or the radiant brow of the Heather produce upon the mind of the inexperienced or un- many such inquirers, the Continental Churches might wary reader an influence very opposite to that which soon assume a more promising aspect, and the Reforwould be created by the naked facts themselves. On mation instituted by M. Ronge acquire a more health- on this basis? Or does the excitable imagination of this ground we deem it an unsafe book for the Church- ful direction. man; while, looking to its intrinsic qualities, apart from fallacious or biassed opinions, we should hardly think it would arrive at the distinction of being adopted reached us through the medium of a Dissenting paper

as a standard work by any religious party. writing, be presented with the testimony of an oppo- week, which amount to a recommendation that the nent in support of the opinion we have just expressed. title "Sabbath" should be adopted in preference to Mr. D'Aubigne, it appears, has lately addressed a let- "Sunday," its ordinary appellation; and in support ter to Dr. Chalmers, in which sentiments are expressed of this proposal, which is very earnestly suggested, that have created great surprise, and given much of- favours us with the following historical curiosity,fence, to the editor of the Baptist Register at Mon- an admirable illustration, in its way, of the uses to treal. Although in the opinions so strongly objected which spurious and legendary "tradition" is devoted to by this journal, we discern some scattered rays of by those who make it a point of conscience to disrehigh and imperishable truth, we are justified in con- gard and revile that which is credible and authentic: cluding, from the contrariety which his writings exhibit, that the mind of this author is in a wavering and it was changed by the Papists, when they found among unsettled state, and consequently that he is any thing gain them to papacy, they told them, we worship the Sun; at Southampton in England. As it is not expected

In this Letter of Mr. D'Aubigne we find the following passage :-

Every church, every congregation, is formed according to the law of certain attractions; and, as in civil life, one man chooses the army, another commerce, another the ministry, another the bar, so, in religious life, one man chooses the Episcopal, a second the Presbyterian, a third the properties of the properties o the Baptist Church. I recognise what is true in this lowers religion and degrades the ministry.

lowing lugubrious strain -

untaries with the inducements by which men are influenced to choose different callings or professions, might with universal habit, in this particular, was deemed

even more vivid upon the reference to Baptism con- to the preservation of religious purity and ecclesiasmark, are those of the Buptist Register :-

"I ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE BAPTISM BY We have confined ourselves to a statement of the WHICH GOD MADE ME SO FAR A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH, EVEN BEFORE I HAD THE POWER OF CHOOSING!! Is this D'AUBIGNE? Has the historian of the Reformation for place just as we have represented it. The following gotten the principles on which the Reformation was place just as we have represented it. The following interpreted?

On the same day his Lordship left Trinidad in the established? Is the 'historical church' to be regarded quotation from Bingham's Ecclesiastical Antiquities 9. What circumstances would lead us to think that the and nations? And how is the objection to be replied to hallowed spots were maintained in the Province general contents. Royal Mail Steam-packet City of Glasgow for the Island of Grand was originally designed for the posterity of Grenada, where he arrived on the 22nd, and held a considered the test of godliness? Is Swiss Presbyterianism to be preferred to apostolicity? Must Merle 10. What differences of opinion prevail in regard to 3. How do you demonstrate the absurdity of ascribing 12. What differences of opinion prevail in regard to 3. How do you demonstrate the absurdity of ascribing 12. The containing that certain rude and barbarous nations do not participate in this general consent?

10. What differences of opinion prevail in regard to 3. How do you demonstrate the absurdity of ascribing 12. The containing that certain rude and barbarous nations do not participate in this general consent?

11. What differences of opinion prevail in regard to 3. How do you demonstrate the absurdity of ascribing 12. The containing that certain rude and barbarous nations do not participate to be considered the test of godliness? Is Swiss Presbyterian that certain rude and barbarous nations do not participate to be considered the test of godliness?

12. The containing that certain rude and barbarous nations do not participate to be considered the test of godliness?

13. How do you demonstrate the absurdity of ascribing 12. The containing that certain rude and barbarous nations do not participate to be considered the test of godliness?

13. How do you demonstrate the absurdity of ascribing 12. The containing that certain rude and barbarous nations do not participate to be considered the test of godliness?

14. The containing that certain rude and barbarous nations do not participate to be considered the test of godliness?

15. The containing that certain rude and barbarous nations do not participate to be considered the test of godliness?

postpone his visitation of the several parishes till the parish church of St. John and some other places of worship should be ready for consecration.

plorable.' The reasoning which is employed strikes at the root of religious freedom, and embodies principles which, if admitted, would paralyze the energies of Re-

ship should be ready for consecration.

His Lordship, having sailed from Grenada, arrived in the Island of Barbadoes in the Royal Mail Steam-packet Reindeer, on the 23d instant.

"D'Aubrone is a great man—an eloquent historian—a devoted servant of the Saviour; but he has yet to 'learn the way of the Lord more perfectly,' if his letter to Dr. Chalmers is to be regarded as a truthful exposition of his sentiments."

It is not wonderful perhaps that the Baptist Register should be grieved at the indication of these latent principles of truth in the mind of Mr. D'Aubigne,that he should, in other words, lament what is really hopeful about him. If, indeed, Mr. D'Aubigne was a better informed man than he is; if he had less of the Continental rationalistic theology about him; if occasion. So does also Valentinian junior, and Theodo the Swiss-Gallic system of republicanism in which he has been reared, and which has always more or less with a standing regulation of the Diocesan Church So- of a hurtful influence upon spiritual conceptions and ecclesiastical relations, were seen by him in its correct light; if he should extend his researches to the costly treasures of our great English divines, and study the history of the primitive Church with a more simple be made in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this and guileless faith; if he should abandon the crudi-Diocese, on Sunday the Nineteenth day of Octo- ties of his own indigested opinions, and defer more of his private judgment to the interpretations adopted by the Church universal in the purest ages; we doubt not the Church universal in the purest ages; we doubt not the Church of ecclesiastical polity and teaching which the Church of England maintains, unmoved by the note of alarm that he had fallen into the heresies of Puseyism or Popery.

We have further encouragement to hope that the eyes of the Continental Reformers are opening to the tinuous narrative of great value and excellence; but great importance of Catholic Unity, from a recent pubication of Professor Schaf, upon "the Principle of Protestantism as related to the present state of the Church." We need not say that we highly approve of the following remarks from this observant and eloquent writer :-

"CATHOLIC UNITY.-We need also a change, in our as from its faultiness of style and matter. There is, too a temper of scenticism about it which to the rives. What is first wanted in this direction is the conviction too, a temper of scepticism about it, which to the pious inquirer after truth is very painful; and often, where points of history are briefly asserted without the pains of careful investigation or impartial deduction they of careful investigation or impartial deduction, they are dismissed with a sneer at the darkness of the times well as an earnest and sacred grier on this account. We have we any right to console ourselves, with the fancy of a vague spiritual unity in the case. It belongs to the in-Milner, with a more correct feeling and a more reverential temper, errs on the side of credulity and romance conjutting many important facts and avoids.

are esteemed Christian saints. In short, his work is lit is coming to be felt, that the present posture of things biographical rather than strictly historical; a collection, as permanent and ultimate, and along

He speaks with candour, too, of the Church move-

ment of the day :-"PUSEYISM. - But with all allowances, when we take rests upon decidedly religious and true Church ground, Hence we find it characterized by deep moral earnest-

published in Eastern Canada, contains sundry remarks It is strange that we should, at the moment we are regarding the proper name of the first day of the "By whom was the name changed? Tradition tells us

dedly unsafe guide for the student of the Anglican motives the Papists gave this misnomer to God's Holy Sabbath." From what damp and deserted cloister this inte-

resting relic of "tradition" has been laboriously extri- has been provided, which the Rev. Mr. Nicolls will "I come to the second principle of Voluntaryism—that to which I am opposed. It refers to the formation of the church, and even to the principle of her formation.—According to the Voluntary system, (as we understand it,) this principle is solely the will of each individual.—Every church, every congregation is followed:

Cated, we certainly are at a loss to imagine. We strongly suspect, however, that it may be reckoned, without much injustice to its author, whosoever that personage may be, amongst the thousand and one amusing tales which have gathered round that the control of the church are the church are the church are the control of the church are the churc -that cated, we certainly are at a loss to imagine. We proceed to occupy after remaining in Quebec suffiamusing tales which have gathered round that en- mar School established in Lennoxville. The six stuchanted era, so fertile in marvellous sayings and doings, called the "dark ages."

It is well known that the Jews employed numerals to distinguish the days of their week. The first of at Lennoxville. The College is open to students presystem; but I believe that one is not a member of the the week, second, and so on to the seventh, which church in general, nor of a church in particular, by his they likewise called the Sabbath, or Day of Rest, was own will alone, but also, and above all, by the will of God. I attach great importance to the baptism by which God made me so far a member of the church, even before I had the power of choosing. I fear that, in pure Votuntaryism, the human will plays too great a part, and the divine will a part not great enough. In one word, I like in all things, to place the election of God above the election of man. If, besides the quality of Christian, (which I have only by the grace of God,) I have another, it is that of being a historical Christian. All my inclinations are on the side of history. * * * * I know that there are some countries where they do not adhere to the historical church; it there happens that every church is continual. God made me so far a member of the church, even before practice, though with divisions of decades, prevailed ly forming and dissolving again. Sometimes they crowd custom and convenience which probably induced the round this minister, sometimes round that; and they run converts to the Christian faith, upon the first promulfrom denomination to denomination, as in the world they run from theatre to theatre. This is a great evil, which in like manner, very soon suggest a compliance with Upon this the Baptist Register remarks in the fol- the civil divisions of time, -embracing even their respective designations,-which were established gene-"This is truly deplorable. We know not whether to rally throughout the Roman empire, when Gentiles ascribe it to ignorance or to misrepresentation:-if we began to form by far the largest proportion of the folascribe it to ignorance or to insrepresentation:—If we ascribe it to ignorance, it is altogether inexcusable—|
D'Aussone ought not to be ignorant; if to the latter, an bath" to "Sunday" (or Dies Solis) would take place, imputation is implied which we are unwilling to fasten on the character of the man whom the whole Protestant on this supposition, at a very early period; not that world delights to honor. Still it cannot be denied that in the paragraph we have just transcribed, Voluntaryism but that the employment of numerals was superseded, is first caricatured, and then held up to contempt and not long after the publication of the Gospel, by the reprobation.

"The attempt made to identify the motives of the Volbe treated as childish if it were not open to a graver by the early Christians harmless and inoffensive, even when they were struggling at a disadvantage against The expressions of disappointment and concern are Paganism, and were to the last degree scrupulous as tained in this letter. The capitals, we ought to re-

then, it cannot surely be prejudicial now.

of the Lord's-Day, and that Κυριακήν ζήν is to lead a life conformable to the Lord's-Day, in memory of our Sagrounds? viour's resurrection. Yet sometimes the Ancients, when they write to the Gentiles, scruple not to call it Sunday, to distinguish it by the name best known to them. As of the cities of the plain took place? Explain the cause Justin Martyr, writing his Apology to the Heathen, says, We all meet together on Sunday, on which God having changed darkness and matter, created the world, and on this day Jesus Christ our Saviour arose from the dead. In like manner Tertullian, answering the objection made by the heathens, that the Christians worshipped the sun, says indeed they made Sunday a day of joy, but for other reasons than to worship the sun, which was no part of their religion. At other times, when he writes only to Christians, he commonly uses the name of the Lord's-Day, and especially when he would distinguish it from the Jewish Sabbath. And the like may be observed in the laws of the first Christian emperors. Constantine uses the name Sunday, when he forbids all law-suits on this day. Valentinian uses the same name upon the same sius senior, and Theodosius junior, in settling the obser vation of this day. But they use the name indifferently, styling it sometimes the Lord's-Day, which was more proper among Christians, as is particularly noted in one of the laws of the younger Valentinian, which runs thus, Solis Die, quem Dominicum rite dixere majores, &c. On Sunday, which our forefathers have rightly and customarily called the Lord's-Day." "The Lord's Day" is an appellation which has a

conceive, better than any other, to convey an impression of the sanctity of the day; it is significant of its guisnes it from the other days of the and it distin nen are permitted to discharge their secular duties, and exercise their several avocations. But to assail with such edifying vehemence the mere use of the at the installation of the high-priest into his office? term "Sunday," seems to us a most unprofitable expenditure of spiritual zeal, and reminds us forcibly of particular service for every new moon; and how was the necessity of such a regulation made apparent in succeedof Hampton Court, against the wearing of the surplice, of Hampton Court, against the wearing of the surplice, because it was "a kind of garment used by the priests of Isis."

The reply of King James on the occasion will suit equally this felicitous allusion to the Egypton will be all the Egypton will be allustrated with the Egyp tian idol, and the solemn difficulty before us: "I did lated to promote?

8. Explain the reasons for the prohibition of the use of the flash seething a kid in his mother's Heathen, because commonly called 'a rag of Popery.' Seeing now we border not upon Heathens, neither are any of them conversant with or commorant amongst is, thereby to be confirmed in Paganism; I see no eason but for comeliness sake it may be continued.'

sweet and pleasant sound for our ear. It serves, we

The "Sabbath," we do not deny, is likewise an appropriate and reverent designation. It has the disadvantage, however, of being identified with the mistaken rigours and austerities of the Sabbatarian enthusiasts in the 16th century. We do not undertake, at present, to defend King James's "Book of Sports:" we are satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was are satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was are satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was are satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was are satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was are satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was are satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was a satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was a satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was a satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was a satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was a satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was a satisfied where the characteristics of the Saviour in the saviour was a satisfied, on the contrary, that this production was a satisfied where the characteristics of the saviour was a satisfied. an excrescence of an age comparatively rude and un- the advent of the Messiah? polished. But there is no doubt that the views and practices of the sullen fanatics who, at the time we allude to, made it a badge of their party to employ the title "Sabbath," and no other, -in contradiction to the unvarying custom of antecedent ages, when that name was applied exclusively to "Saturday" in documentary and learned language, -there is no doubt, we say, that the sentiments and habits of these gloomy eligionists were harsh and repulsive in the extreme They transformed a Christian festival into a Judaical fast: and if there should be any danger of contracting the ascetic notions which they had imbibed, it will be iudicious to eschew the exclusive application of the word "Sabbath," which formed a characteristic of their sectarian system. The "Seventh-day Baptists," we believe; are still in existence, by whom the Jewish research, and with the same recognition of sound Catholic principles, we should have an invaluable addition to our theological literature.

We are led into these remarks from observing occasionally laudatory notices of a history of the times of the Reformation, by Mr. D'Aubigue; a work which, from the school in which its author has been trained, is necessarily one which the student of the Anglican.

Intelligent and unprejodiced inquirers, who are

Who, in the present day, connects the word "Sun-Christian minds, we should like to know, does the Apollo, "curbing the fierce flame-breathing steeds of the New York Observer conjure up a dreary vision of An article in the New York Observer, which has "Sunday" happens to strike upon his delicate ear? augurs, oracles, and statues, whenever the simple word

It affords us much pleasure to announce the arrival at Quebec of the Rev. Jasper Nicolls, A M., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; who has been appointed, as our readers are already aware, to the office of Principal of the Bishop's College at Lennoxville, in the Diocese of Quebec. We are requested to state, by way of correcting an erroneous impression which originated with some of our contemporaries in Canada East, and was repeated in The Church of the 4th July, that Mr. Nicolls is the nephew (not the son) of Sir Jasper Nicolls, Commander of the Forces in India; being the son of General Nicolls, who for some years the Institution at Lennoxville will be completed beνος ή προφητεύων κατά κεφαλής έχων, καταισannexed had it not been for the expressed wish of many of them to the contrary. fore the summer of 1846, temporary accommodation ciently long to concert the necessary arrangements for the opening of the Institution. Mr. Miles, the second Professor, conducts likewise, for the present, the Gramdents under the protection of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and perhaps three or four others, will shortly be assembled (D.V.) paring for other professions besides the sacred calling of the Ministry, and it is probable that several of this έπεισε τηρέιν, λέγοντα την συνήθειαν των προ description will resort to it.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. DIOCESAN THEOLGICAL INSTITUTION. EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1845. (Concluded from our last.)

Tuesday, August 12, from 10, a.m., to 11, P.M. OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

1. By what Heathen records has the Mosaic account of ελαβε την αρχήν. the Creation been corroborated? 2. In what sense, in the Hebrew Scriptures, is the expression "of God," or "in the image of God," frequently

What was probably the situation of the Garden of Eden, as gathered from Scripture testimony?
4. In what sense are we to understand the term

"naked," as applied to our first parents, and how are we to interpret the fact of their "making themselves aprons?" 5. To what cause besides that of mere envy are we to ascribe the enmity of Cain to Abel, and how is such supported by the context? words of Lamech in Gen. iv. 23, 24.

What circumstances favour the supposition that the 8. How is Noah's curse in reference to Ham to be

"Hence we learn, that Κυριακή was the common name the chronology of Scripture from the Deluge to Abraham? Which opinion appears the most probable, and upon what 11. How are we to understand, from the narrative itself as well as from foreign testimonies, that the destruction of the cities of the plain took place? Explain the cause

profane history bears analogy to and was probably derived 12. What is the most approved opinion in regard to the time in which Job lived, and upon what is that opinion

13. How is the apparent anachronism to be explained in regard to Hezron and Hamul, the grandsons of Judah, as mentioned in Genesis xlvi. 12?

14. What is the proper interpretation of the passage, They borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of silver," &c.?

15. In what are we to consider that the sin of Moses, which excluded him from the promised land, consisted and what does his manner of referring to it seem to

16. How are we to reconcile the Lord's anger against Balaam for going to Balak, with his permission to do so? And what inference are we to draw from the account of the miracle of the ass speaking?

THE HEBREW RITUAL.

1. What particulars of religious worship can we trace in the Patriarchal times; and what three great objects were designed to be attained by the Mosaic Ritual?

2. What erroneous principles adopted by the philosophers was the Hebrew Ritual designed to counteract, and

at the time of leaving Egypt, be supposed to affect them

the subject of religious ceremonies? And what might

reasonably to a religious ceremonies? And what might

reasonably to a religious ceremonies? 4. State the practical and religious benefits attendant

What was there important in the establishment of a

What were the three great feasts of the Jews, and

blood, cuttings in the flesh, seething a kid in his mother's milk, the use of honey in their offerings, and imprinting marks upon the body?

9. What gave occasion to the prohibition to the Hebrews to sow their vineyards with different seeds, to plow with an ass and an ox together, and to use garments of mingled linen and woollen?

10. What reasons may be assigned for the absence of a direct inculcation of the doctrine of future rewards and punishments in the Hebrew Ritual? And how can it be shewn that this was implied and understood in its obser-

Tuesday, August 12, from 3 to $5\frac{1}{2}$, p.m. GREEK FATHERS.

1. Translate the following from BASIL:-Πρός δὲ τὸ ἐν ψαλμωδίαις ἔγκλημα, ῷ μαλιστα τους άπλουστέρους φοβουσιν δι διαβάλλουτες ήμας, εκεινο είπειν έχω. ὅτι τὰ νῦν κεκρατηκοτα έθη πάσαις τᾶις του Θεου ἐκκλησίαις, συνωδά έστι και συμφωνα έκ νυκτός γάρ ορθρίζει παρ ήμιν ο λαός έπι τον δικον της προσευχής, καὶ ἐν πὸνψ, και ἐν θλίψει, και έν συνοχη δακρύων έξομολογούμενοι τω Θεώ τελευτάιον αναστάντες των προσευχών, έις την ψαλμωδιαν καθίστανται και νύν μεν διχή διανεμηθέντες, αντιψάλλουσιν αλλήλοις, όμου μεν την μελέτην των λογίων εντεύθεν κρατύνουτες, όμου δὲ καὶ την προσοχήν καὶ τὸ αμετεώριστον των καρδιων έαυτοις διακονουμενοι έπειτα πάλιν επιτρέψαντες ένὶ κατάρχειν we are disposed to think that the appellation "Lord's του μέλους, οι λοιποί ὑπηχουσι' καὶ δε ὅυτως ξυ τη ποικίδια της ψαλμωδίας, την νήκτα period did it reach it οἰενεγκόντες μεταξό προστοχομένοι, ημέρας result? And what ήδη ὑπολαμποὺσης, πάντες κοινή, ως εξ ένὸς gion and morals? στόματος καὶ μιᾶς καρδίας, τον τῆς ἐξομολο- Ε ξαυτων ξκαστος τὰ ρήματα τῆς μετανοίας ποιούμενοι. - Epist. 63.

(1.) Who was Basil, and at what period did he live? ferred again to that city? (2.) What heathen writer refers in similar terms to the custom of divine worship here men-

(3.) What is proved by the manner of worship here described? (4.) To what in modern times does the complaint expressed by Basil at the commencement of

this extract bear resemblance? 2. Translate, and state the inference from these words: κάν την αιτίαν ερωτωσι του ακηρύκτου τούτου καὶ ἀσπόνδου πολεμου, ψαλμούς λέγουσι καὶ τροπον μελφδίας, της παρ ημίν κεκρατηκυίας συνηθείας παρηλλαγμένου, και τοιαυτά τινα,

εφ' οίς έχρην αυτούς έγκαλύπτεσθαι. - Ibid. 3. Translate the following, and state what Gregory is ότι δε όυκ ην και ταυτα έπι του θαυμαστου Τρηγορίου, τίνας εχετε μαρτυρίας είπειν; with thanks the receipt of the following sums, in aid of the Church now in the course of erection at Vienna: είνδεν των εκείνου μεχρι νῦν διεσωσασθε.— kindness of Samuel Read, Esq.
Γρηγόριος ου κατεκαλύπτετο επὶ των προσευ- £12 15s. collected in Toronto by the Rev. T. B. Read, Γρηγόριος ου κατεκαλύπτετο έπὶ τῶν προσευ-Γρηγόριος ου κατεκαλυπτετο επτ του χών πως γάρ; ὅς γε του ἀποστόλου γυὴσιος Grasett.

N.B.—The names of the subscribers should have been N.B.—The names of the expressed wish of many that the building designed for the permanent use of μαθητής, του είποντος · πας ανήρ προσευχόμε-

4. Translate the following from IRENEUS:τος τη Ρώμη επι Ανικήτου, και περι άλλων being the amount allotted by the Parochial Committee τινών μικρά εχόντες προς άλλήλους, ευθύς Travelling ελρήνευσαν, περι τούτου τοῦ κεφαλαίου μη ending 31st December, 1844. φιλεριστήσαντες έαυτούς · ούτε γαρ ὁ Ανίκητος τον Πολύκαρπον πείσαι εδύνατο μη τηρέιν, ατε μετά Ιωάννου του μαθητου Κυρίου ήμων, καὶ λοιπων αποστόλων οίς συνδιετριψεν αεί τετηος πων αποστολων οις συνδιετριψεν αεί τετη-οf the Diocese, accompanied by his Chaplain the Rev. Μr. King, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the Solicitor Geneαύτου πρεσβυτέρων ὀφειλειν κατέχειν καὶ τούτων δυτως έχουτων, έκοινώνησαν έαυτοίς.

rive their ministry and ritual, and how is this indicated in the above extract? (3.) To what pretensions of the Church of Rome is the statement furnished in this passage

by Irenœus opposed?
(4.) Who was Bishop of Rome when Irenœus wrote this Epistle?

Το δε εν κυριακή μη κλίνειν γονυ, σύμβολόν έστι της αναστάσεως, δι' ής τῷ τοῦ χριστοῦ χάριτι, τωντε άμαρτημάτων, και του έπ' αυτών τεθανατωμένου θανάτου ήλευθερώθημεν έκ των αποστολικών δε χρόνων ή τοιαύτη συνήθεια

(1.) By what other writers is this custom mentioned?
(2.) For what reasons was the name of Lord's Day

given to the first day of the week?
(3.) What does the custom here alluded to indicate in respect to the public worship of the pri-

Wednesday, August 13, from 10, a.m., to $1\frac{1}{2}$, p.m. THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.

1. Why is it reasonable to believe that standards or What appears to be the best interpretation of the ds of Lamech in Gen. iv. 23, 24.

formularies of faith would be adopted in the Apostles' times? What proofs have we in Scripture that such were used? And what is the best answer to the objec-Ark's resting place was in Bactria or India, and not in tion that they derogate from the dignity and authority of gro

2. In what consists the force of the argument for the

infinity and omnipotence to more Gods than one?

4. What circumstance proves that the doctrine of the Trinity must have been held as a Divine Revelation by

the early Christians? 5. State the proper inferences from Philip ii. 6—11; as also from Matt. xv. 25, compared with Rev. xix. 10.
6. On what portions of Scripture is founded the doctrine of Christ's descent into hell? And adduce passages from the New Testament in which the word translated

hell is used in different senses.
7. What errors prevailed in the Apostles' times respect-

ng Christ's resurrection? How is this referred to by St. And what is the general testimony in support of that fact? 8. What objection is founded upon the alleged length

of time during which our Saviour was laid in the grave? And how may the apparent discrepancy be explained and elucidated from other passages of Scripture?

9. What is the great and essential difference between the Anglo-Catholic and the Romish doctrine of tradition? And in what respect is the doctrine important as held by

the Church of England?

10. At what period was the Athanasian Creed probably composed? What does the Church of England assume as to the authorship of this Creed? And on what grounds is the retention of it in the Church to be justified? 11. How do you justify the admonitory clauses of this Creed by similar expressions used by our Saviour? And how are we to deal with the question of modifications and

qualifications respecting it? 12. Why was the term "Pelagians" probably introduced into the Ninth Article? And what may the term "original righteousness" be considered to mean?

13. Prove from Scripture that the judgment upon Adam's sin was not to be a temporal death only.

14. What probably gave rise to the expression in the Ninth Article, that "this infection of nature doth remain," Rc. and in what sense is the term "regenerate" here

15. Is faith, as introduced into the Eleventh Article, to be accounted a cause of justification? And what distinction do we there observe in the use of the terms merit and

16. State the nature of works before and after justification? And shew briefly from Scripture the absurdity of entertaining the doctrine of works of supererogation?

17. Explain the cause of our Saviour's apparently disclaiming the title of "good Master;" and state the correct sense of 1 John iii. 9,—in connection with the two propositions of the Fifteenth Article?

18. Explain the nature of the "sin against the Holy Ghost;" and state how far it is applicable to the present

Ghost; and state how far it is applicable to the present condition of Christians.

19. Who was it that first broached the idea of God's being honoured by diversities of belief and worship?—And what distinction is expressed in the Eighteenth Article between the saving by and in a law?

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

1. When and where was the Council of Nice held, and by how many prelates was it attended? What decrees were made at this Council, and what artifice did certain of the Arian party resort to in subscribing to its decisions? 2. What probably gave rise to the antipathy of the Emperor Julian to the Christians? What was his motive in attempting to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem? And what appears to be the proper interpretation to be placed upon the circumstances by which that undertaking was

3. In contemplating the government of the Church during the first three centuries, what facts are we pre-sented with? And what result is involved in the principle always adhered to in the ordination of Bishops? 4. What led to the adoption of grades and distinctions amongst the Bishops of the Church? What were the different designations of the higher orders of prelates, and what rule appears to have been adopted in conferring

What steps were taken for the conversion of Ireland in the fifth century? State briefly the history of its chief Apostle, and how long the Church of that country continued independent of Rome?
6. What was the origin of the Donatist schism? And

state the rise, progress and opinions of the Nestorians? 7. What may be said in regard to the interference of Gregory the Great with the Church in England? How was the mission of Augustine conducted? And what proofs have we of the independence of the British Churches 8. Give a brief account of the controversy concerning

the use of images, in the eighth and following centuries?

9. When have we the first indications of the assumption of the papal supremacy? What circumstances during the middle ages favoured that pretension? And at what provided it reach its market with the middle ages favoured that pretension? And at what provided it reach its market with the more assumption of the papal supremacy? What circumstances during the middle ages favoured that pretension? And at what provided it reach its market with the more assumptions of the assumption of the papal supremacy? What circumstances during the more assumptions of the papal supremacy? What circumstances during the more assumptions of the papal supremacy? What circumstances during the more assumptions of the papal supremacy? What circumstances during the more assumptions of the papal supremacy? What circumstances during the middle ages favoured that pretension? And at what period did it reach its most extravagant height?

γήσεως ψαλμον αναφέρουσι τῷ κυρὶψ ίδια ages? What, in relation to the Papacy, was the condition of the English Church during this period?

12. When and for what cause was the papal see removed to the poorest of the sufferers. This will be a welcome donafrom Rome, and under what circumstances was it trans-13. What was the cause and nature of the "great estern schism" in the fourteenth century? And what

14. What steps were taken in the fourteenth and sured. eenth centuries towards a reformation of the Church? And what share may Wicliffe reasonably be considered

to have had in bringing about that result?

15. When and under what circumstances was the Council of Constance held, and what bearing had its deliberations upon the question of the papal supremacy?

THE REV. J. WILSON begs to acknowledge, with very sincere thanks, the receipt of ten pounds currency, from his Excellency the Governor General, towards finishing the Church now in course of erection in the village of

THE REV. T. B. READ begs leave to acknowledge £5 10s. collected last spring in London, C. W., by the

The Chairman of the Newcastle and Colborne District 4. Translate the following from Irenæus:—

Καὶ τοῦ μακαρίου Πολυκάρπου ἐπιδημήσαν
Βranch of the Church Society has received from the Rev.

R. J. C. Taylor, Rector of Peterboro', £10 currency, that town, in aid of the payment of the Salary of the

> NEW BRUNSWICK. (From the Loyalist.)

On Monday, the 28th ultimo, His Lordship the Bishop which continued to fall throughout the day—for the purpose of consecrating the Church and Burial Ground of the little village of Stanley in this County.

On the morning of Tuesday the 29th the Churchwark

dens, Vestry, and Parishioners waited on His Lordship with the accompanying address, to which His Lordship promptly replied in a truly kind and impressive manner; mediately after which a procession was formed, consisting of the Churchwardens, the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the Lord Bishop, the Clergy, the visitors, the Vestry, and Parishioners, and the school children. In this order the Lordship, praying that he would consecrate the building to the worship and service of Almighty God; His Lordship signified his assent in a few quaint words, and entered the Church, followed by the Clergy and the Content of the Church of the

gregation, chanting the 24th Psalm.
His Lordship having taken his seat at the Com table, the Commissioner of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company (Col. Hayne) presented to His Lordship the title deeds of the land gratuitously into and made course. given and made over to the Church by the said Comny, consisting of a small parcel of land surrounding e Church, one acre for a Burial Ground, and one acre osing the Parsonage House, and one hundred and

fifty acres of wilderness land. His Lorship then read the Consecration Service, which was followed by the service of the day. His Lordship preached a most delightful and appropriate sermon, and on its conclusion His Lordship resumed his seat at the Communion table, when the elegant and complete service of Communion value given to the Stanley seat at the Communion table, when the elegant and complete service of Communion plate, given to the Stanley Church by George H. Hooper, Esq., of London, England, ally consecrated it. His Lordship, who received and formalin, subsequently administered the Holy Sacrament; this solemn service height concluded, the procession resoluted in the procession for the subsequently administered the Holy Sacrament; this solemn service height concluded, the procession feature of the procession for the subsequently administered the Holy Sacrament; this solemn service height concluded, the procession feature of the procession for the subsequently administered the Holy Sacrament; the subsequently administered the procession feature of the subsequently administered the Holy Sacrament; the subsequently administered the Holy Sacrament is the subsequently administered the Holy Sacrament is the subsequently administered the Holy Sacrament is the subsequen

His Lordship mildly, but with great truth and justice her voyage from England to this port, and in the numerous existence of a God from the general consent of all ages animadverted on the unseemly manner in which these trips she has made between Pictou and Quebec.

ly, and expressed an earnest hope that he should shortly have the gratification of witnessing a marked improve-ment with regard to these grounds, throughout His Dio-

His Lordship returned to Town in the evening, expressing himself much pleased with the flourishing village of Stanley and the surrounding settlement.

It was a source of much regret to the Inhabitants of Stanley, and its vicinity, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Lady Colebrooke, and family, as well as the Ven. Archdeacon Coster, and others were prevented from attending this imposing ceremony, owing to the great inclemency of the weather.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDE.

RICTON. My Lord,-We the Churchwardens, Vestry and innabitants of Stanley and its neighbourhood, beg respect-ully to congratulate your Lordship on your safe arrival the heartfelt joy with which we hail your sacred mission to the wide spread fields of labor appointed for your able

Your Lordship finds us as 'sheep without a shepherd,' but animated by a conviction of your Lordship's sincered desire to support and promote every good work, we confidently hope and earnestly pray, that bearing witness to our state of spiritual destitution, your Lordship will take the earliest occasion to relieve us from it, by the appointment of a Pastor whose pious zeal and devoted example will guide and keep us in the paths of righteousness and

We deeply feel your Lordship's kind consideration in so promptly visiting this wilderness Settlement for the purpose of consecrating its little (hurch to the worship of Almighty God; and anxiously trusting that under Divine Providence it may prove a lasting blessing to all within its reach. within its reach, we beg to remain,

My Lord, Your Lordship's
Sincere and very grateful Servants,
THE VESTRY AND CHURCHWARDENS. In consequence of what fell from us two or three weeks since about the Bishop having a seat in the Legislative Council, a correspondent of the Reporter launches out in a long tirely she had Council, a correspondent of the Reporter launches out in a long tirade about the disadvantages likely to arise upon the Bishop's identifying himself with party politics, &c. We have no doubt but it would materially limit the sphere of His Lordship's usefulness to become identified with party politics, but nothing of the kind is probable. His Lordship, we trust, has too much good sense thus to identify himself, and our wish to see His Lordship take his seat in the Legislative Council is that he may watch over the interests of the Protestant Church—that he may add to the order and dignity of that body, and that some of its members may be ashamed in his presence, to act from unworthy motives. We should not thus have noticed a nonymous correspondence, but that we know the writer, nonymous correspondence, but that we know the writer, and also know that he has not advanced the real reasons why he does not wish to see His Lordship there. When

he does so we are prepared to meet him .- Ibid. His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton is expected hourly to arrive in her Majesty's steamer Columbia, on his return from an Episcopal visit to Charlotte County.

Colonial.

(Quebec Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.) Wednesday, August 20th.

The heat is now oppressive. Much hay yet remains to be cut in the neighbourhood of this city, which will, in all probsbility be got in. Labourers' wages still continue high; masons are getting from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per diem, and old men and boys, who in other times would not be looked at, are now eagerly sought af

ter and readily employed. Lime is at an advanced price; a load which last season, at this period of the year, brought from
4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., now commands from 10s. to 12s. 6d.

At the meeting of the City Council, last evening, it was determined to widen St. John Street to the extent of 10 feet, at

termined to widen St. John Street to the extent of 10 teet, any cost. From estimations roughly taken, it is, however, calculated that the cost of this improvement will not exceed £5,700; the advantages therefrom to accrue are great.

The report of the projected encampment on Laprairie Common is credited in military circles in Quebec.

There are but few arrivals to-day; none for Montreal. Number of arrivals from sea this day is but five. Total number during the season, 1037.

Thursday, 21st August.

Thursday, 21st August. Certainly the hottest day of the season. The thermometer

at 94 in the shade. A thunder storm at hand. Everything as quiet and dull as you can fancy it might be in hot weather and the dull commercial season

The first building (a model one) to receive the tenante on, result? And what their influence upon the state of religion and morals?

11. How may we account for the depravation of the company the wildle provided with stoves and made comfortable in every The Committee have purchased 1000 cast-off great coats,

at the late Government Sale of Military Stores, for distribution tion, the articles being good.

The Albion and Jamaica left this morning in tow of the The information I gave you respecting the certainty of Mr.

advantageous results were mingled with the calamities attendant upon these dissensions?

Taschereau's return for Dorchester, is hourly confirmed. There is no doubt whatever of his success. Of this you may rest as-

We are sure that the public will be glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia has sent One Thousand Pounds for the relief of the Quebec sufferers. The grant is to be laid before the Legislature at the next session for approval. -Montreal Herald. We are enabled to publish an epitome of the news by the Hibernia on Wednesday on the fifteenth day after its departure from Liverpool. The most important intelligence by this arrival is that relating to the advance in the price of flour, in consequence of wet weather prevailing in England, and the prospect of a bad harvest. This information has already caused a good deal of speculation in the flour market here as well as in the United States. One Forwarding House in Kingston dispatched about 3,000 bbls. yesterday. The New York Express of Monday evening says.

York Express of Monday evening says—
"Orders are in market for Flour, and sales to a considerable extent were made at Saturday's a king price. Holders, however, have put up the price to 4 50 for Genesce, and they are

not disposed to sell very largely at that.
"This is 12½ cents higher than last week's rates. There was an active demand for freights for Liverpool, this morning, and the rate of five shillings, which had been current, was of fered for flour, and refused. Ship owners put up the rate of five and six pence."

Should the markets at home continue to have an upward tendency, this Country will derive immense advantages from the operation of the Canada Corn Bill, as we are assured from all sections of the Upper Province that the Wheat crop which is now secured, is far more abundant than at any former season. - Kingston News.

Missionary in those Districts for the year THE CLERGY RESERVES AND THE UNIVERSITY .- We will maintain that it is only fair and just that the Church of England should, if her members desire it, have the management of her own share of the clergy Reserves, and a College, be it King's College or not, for the separate education of her youth. other Protestant denominations are satisfied that the Crown Mr. King, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the Solicitor General, and others, left town—regardless of the heavy rain should continue to manage their share of the Clergy Reserves, well and good; no member of the Church of England would wish to interfere with their arrangements; they want only to manage there own so that their own revenues may be applied to the best advantage. In private life Mr. Smith does not dictate to Mr. Jones, how he shall manage his estates, and in this public matter of the Clergy Reserves, we cannot regard the interference of the other denominations with the share of the Church of England, but as intrusive and impertment. In the College business, we conceive that if a portion of the public property or the public monies is set apart for the purposes of education, and that if the members of the Church of England have conscientious objections to placing their children in an body moved on to the Church, where one of the Church-wardens (Col. Hayne) read a formal Petition to His Institution, either where no religion is taught or where there is property, and those public monies for the separate education of their children. If the state is to provide for education it must provide for the education of all; but it has no right to infringe upon liberty of conscience by co-npelling parents to place their children under teachers whose religious sentiments may to them be an abomination: for although it may be very plausibly said, that professors and lecturers in secular learning have nothing at all to do with religion, yet every one knows how easy it is to inculcate peculiar religious dogmas in an indirect manner while lecturing upon other matters. Fancy the opportunities which would be afforded to a sly deist while giv-ing his pupils a lecture on anatomy or geology. This is the ing his pupils a lecture on anatomy or geology. This is the objection which the Romish Bishops on one side, and the great Protestant leader, Sir R. Inglis, on the other, have to Sir Robert Peel's Irish Colleges. Both the Roman Catholic and the Protestant denounce them as a "godless scheme of education," and if erected there seems every probability that by two great relious denomin tions at any rate they will be utterly neglected—the Roman Catholics and the members of the Church of Eng-

this solemn service being concluded, the procession re-the Burial Ground, which is enclosed by a neat substanthe Bariat Ground, which is enclosed by a neat substantial fence; His Lordship then consecrated the Ground, and finished the imposing ceremonies of the day by an address to the Parishioners on the subject of the sacred substantial of the substantial of the sacred substantial of the sacred substantial of the subst duty of preserving with neatness, decency and order the grounds consecrated and set apart for the burial of the dead.

His Lordship wildle to the subject of the sacred and were onered. Such a combination of taste and spiendown as the Unicorn's cabin displays is rare in the grandest mansions, to say nothing of the apartments of a steamship, while the excellence of the machinery has been most fairly tested in

RAILROAD BETWEEN HALIFAX AND QUEBEC.—It will be tors have been so unjustly deprived.—Cor. St. John's Courier.

ing military conveyances, that it would be chiefly valuable the name of Scott, together with several others.

to the Province and the Empire.

If the British Government sets the proper value on these possessions of the Crown and the preservation of its power and trade in the northern parts of this Continent, it is time that it should be fully prepared to maintain them, in peace and in war.

A cheaper commercial communication by the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes, in the season of navigation, the command of these Lakes, and a speedier military communication when the name of several actives. It is the name of the sector, together with several actives, and people in charge of the horses were obliged to fly, and things had proceeded to such extremities that troops were sent for: the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the order at once, and about 150 soldiers were dispatched in cabs and caleches. Part of the troops returned about 12 o'clock, one company being left in aid of the civil power.—Montreal Courier.

St. Andrews.—This is the name of a projected new village and people in charge of the horses were obliged to fly, and things had proceeded to such extremities that troops were sent for: the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the city Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the city Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the City Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed

departure to-morrow at noon for Delaware, Chatham, Windsor, Sandwich and Amherstburgh. From whence he will return to Montreal via. Lake Eric, calling at the principal ports on the Lake Eric, calling at the principal ports on the Lake Eric, calling at the principal ports on the Lake Eric, calling at the principal ports on the Lake Eric, calling at the principal ports on the principal ports of the principal ports on the principal ports on the principal ports of the principal port

of famine of the parochial system of Britain, and the worse evilodic famine of the poor; while the absence of an opulent and idle class, greedy of pleasure at any cost, saves us from the carse of the rural districts of England—the Game Laws.—

these, American writers have commented on freely, and these, American writers have commented on freely, and these them have it that tengthed has not 50 ships belonging to her worth a farthing. The French Minister on Warine, however, showed up M. Casar Bacot, and his errone-curse of the rural districts of England—the Cambridge of the worth a farthing. The French Minister of Warine, however, showed up M. Casar Bacot, and his errone-curse of the rural districts of England—the Cambridge of the poor; who will have it that tengthed has not 50 ships belonging to her worth a farthing. The French Minister of Warine, however, showed up M. Casar Bacot, and his errone-curse of the rural districts of England—the Cambridge of the poor; who will have it that tengthed has not 50 ships belonging to her worth a farthing. The French Minister of Warine, however, showed up M. Casar Bacot, and his errone-curse of the rural districts of England—the Cambridge of the rural districts of England and the Cambridge of the rural districts of England and the Cambridge of the rural districts of the ru

of the canker of the pretended free and equal republic, -negro and in the next place, even if they were, it could have no effect of a monarchy and aristocracy—in favor of the latter, never so
much as since the evils of its absence in this province have been
forced on our observation;—we may surely be excused if we
the triangle of the street of the stree

The number of applications for timber licences this summer, being more than double that of last year, there is every pros-pect of an immense quantity of lumber being cut next winter. We sincerely hope the results will meet the expectation of those interested; but we cannot avoid again expressing our fears, that the prices will give way most seriously, under the

four—double or quits is a hazardous game.

If the prices at Quebec are to be maintained, it will only be

We learn that in the Township of Harwich, a short time

We learn that in the Township of Fleetoe were harvesting in in consequence of things going on prosperously in the Mother Country. And yet, when one looks over the advertising columns of the London papers, and observes the astounding number of notices respecting railroads, it is impossible to help having some content of the content of

We understand that Mr. Colvile, of the English Bar, brother Time E. Colvile, Esq., M.P.P. for the County of Beauharnois, is

There is not a word of truth in the rumor which has crept

A Spec of War.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser at Callao, dated May 20, states that trouble is likely to arise from a collision between the English and the Peruvians. It seems that a popular Peruvian General, some time. time since, offended the English by entering the house of the British Consul at Arica, while the English flag was flying over it, and took a prisoner who had taken refuse. it, and took a prisoner who had taken refuge under the flag; and that he had also prevented an English steamer from wathat he had also prevented an English steamer from watering at that port. The English demanded of President Casetillia the dismissal of the offending General from the army, and a large sum of money as damages—which the Peruvian Government refuse; and the English have threatened to blockade every port in Peru. It is said the English have a fleet there, of a 74, a frigate, a sloop of war, and a steamer; and were arming their depending on him for support.—Montreal Gazette. of a 74, a frigate, a sloop of war, and a steamer; and were arming their boats for blockade duty. On the part of the Peruvians and their boats for blockade duty. On the part of the Peruvians 2000 men have been marched from Lima to garrison the forts of Callao and Bellevist; and at the date of the letter, Congress and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of general Main Prius, in and for the several Districts of the letter, Congress and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Districts of the letter of the lette

had been two days in secret session. FIRE.—The extensive tanneries at New Glasgow, belonging follows:—
to John Hale, Esq., were totally consumed by fire on Monday evening last. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that in less than six minutes from the first discovery, the fire had burst through the roof, and defied every effort to extinguish it. In an hour, the entire range of buildings, 350 feet in length, was level with the ground. The fire is supposed to have originated in some accident to one of the boiler flues. The amount of the property determined the property determined the property determined the property determined the supposed three thousand pounds, of the property destroyed was nearly three thousand pounds, which was fully insured in the Ætna and Protection Insurance

Nova Scotia Claims.—The Committee of Baronets for the Nova Scotia Claims.—The Committee cing for the season at the Clarendon Hotel, London, on Saturday, the 2d day of Man. of May last, when, amongst other matters of business transacted, it was resolved that proceedings shall forthwith be adopted before the Queen in Council, for the purpose of trying the validity of the grant made to the Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotland and Nov Nova Scotia by King James I. and King Charles I.

It may not be known to many of our readers, that a considerable portion of the order of Baronets were created by King Charles the First under the name of Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia, for the express purpose of advancing the planta tion of the ancient Province of Nova Scotia. Among the privileges bestowed by their charters, were grants of then unoccupied land in various parts of the Province, some of which were taken possession of and critical possession of an and critical possession of an analysis and critical possession of an analysis and critical possession of an analysis taken possession of and settled by the grantees. The order comprises many of the representatives of the most ancient families in Scotland, including several Peers of the realm and

While the Unicorn was absent, a party of gentlemen from Members of the House of Commons; and the revival of the St. Johns, Newfoundland, visited this city, to procure a steamer we understand, to run between their city and ours. Yesterday she proceeded to St. Johns, and if not purchased there, she will leave theuce for England.—Acadian Recorder.

Observed in an extract in this day's Gazette from a New Brunswick paper, that it is asserted that the proposed military road
from Halifax to Quebec through New Brunswick, has been
shown and that a Company in CONVICT OUTBREAK AT ADEN .- A letter, dated Aden, England has proposed to undertake a railroad throughout the entire distance.

We do not know how far the information of the New Brunswick paper is correct. But that a better overland military communication between the Eastern Provinces and Canada is computed by the Household of the proposition of the Production of th required for their mutual security and interest, does not admit of a doubt.

If its commencement is to depend on "arrangements to be settled with the security and interest, does not admit of a doubt.

Settled with the Eastern Provinces and Canada is when they all plunged into the sea with their roots on, and struck out boldly for the opposite Arab shore. The guard, having recovered their arms, commenced firing on them, by which two were shot dead, and five severely wounded; thirteen which two were shot dead, and five severely wounded; thirteen were drowned, and eight effected their escape, and got clear off, deer some delay. The distance from Quebec to Halifax and St. John, the principal ports of the Eastern Provinces open throughout the year, is much greater than the distance of the American sea ports from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes; about double the distance, if Halifax is the port, and one-fourth at St. John.

The Bee were drowned, and eight effected their escape, and got clear off, after swimming upwards of a mile and a half. One has since twee taken, and brought in by the Arabs. Seven are still missing, whom the Arabs have promised to apprehend and bring in. This I do not think they will do, as the convicts (Hindoos) will prefer embracing the Mahommedan religion to good and fetters.

through the United States. There would only remain the surplus of produce and the consumption of merchandize in the bers, and all armed with bludgeons, upon the different refreshbers, and all armed with bludgeons, upon the different refreshlower part of the St. Lawrence, to support the proposed railroad
when the navigation of the St Lawrence is closed.

That the proposed railroad would be beneficial to the localities
through which it would pass is beyond a doubt, by inducing
settlements and increasing the value of land; but it is as affording military conveyances, that it would be chiefly valuable and people in charge of the horses were obliged to fly, and things

navigation is closed, are indispensable.

This, after all, would be but a small remedy for the blunders

London. There was an auction sale of the Lots last Tuesday, Committed by the British negociators of the treaty of 1783 and the recent Ashburton treaty, which gave to the United States the southern waters of the upper St. Lawrence, the head waters of the St. John, and the direct line between the sea ports of the Eastern Provinces and Quebec,—Quebec Gazette.

Lord Catheart, commander in chief of the frees, with his states the season of th staff, arrived here on his tour of inspection on Friday evening different denominations have been, or are to be made, and we last. He was accompanied by Col. Campbell, commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada, and Lieut. Col. Fraser, deputy quarter master general, Kingston.

At two o'clock on Saturday, he proceeded to the infantry drill ground in front of the barracks, where he was received with a salute of fifteen guns from the Royal Artillery under Captain Fraser, and the 81st Regiment, which were formed in line to receive him, presented arms. The troops passed in review before his Lordship, and were afterwards inspected by him; view before his Lordship, and were afterwards inspected by him; and, we understand the Presbyterians are to proceed forthwith to build a place of worship. There is also a large and commodious hotel to be erected, and every thing is in train to make quite a thriving place of St. Andrews. It is probable that the main thoroughfare to and from London will pass through the new village, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, and bevillage, as there are no tolls on the Governor's Road, a and, we understand, he was pleased to express his approbation of their state of efficiency.

He left here on Sunday morning for Sarnia, and returned on Monday evening. He again left on Tuesday morning for Goderich, from whence he returned last evening, and will take his department.

the Lake.—London Times.

CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—
With respect to the relative amount of crime of all kinds in Britain and Ireland and in the United States, there are no good data to go upon, and we make no comparison. We believe that petty crimes against property are, excepting a few towns, much more rare in the latter, as they are in this province, from the greater abundance of the necessaries of life, the sparseness of the population, which makes detection easy, and the facility of gratifying a roving disposition in an innocent sparseness of the population, which makes detection easy, and the facility of gratifying a roving disposition in an innocent mode. Honesty and precision in small articles of property are, we believe, very universal. From one order of crimes also, the States, like ourselves, are free; namely, those outrages in Ireand called "Agrarian," arising out of struggles for the pos-ession of land, and which are literally struggles for life. The same cause, the abundance of land, exempts us from the degra-dation of the parochial system of Britain, and the worse evil "Mad Charley," who will have it that England has not 50 ships

many of them have attributed to modes of government, what are the results of accidents of position; either on the one side that peculiarly favorable accident of room for population to spread without minurance, and samue user they are caused by the very great zeal in behalf of the service. cessaries of life; or, on the other, of evils which have grown up with society, and of which the cure is as difficult as will be that of the grunners, nave a very bad effect. In the first place, the with society, and of which the cure is as difficult as will be that We, for our part, who have some prejudices in favor | but a bad one to make known our deficiencies to the

sometimes warn our readers that the boasted government of the United States, held up by its admirers as the acme of perfection and the pattern for our imitation, is no government at all; that, infant in years, it already shows the impotence of old age; that wherever the people were not sufficiently good, to begin with, to be left to take care of themselves, it is powerless and contemned; that, destitute of the first requisites of a government in an imperfectly civilised country, arms and a police, murders are of daily occurrence, the standard of morals and the respect for human life declining, and, to crown its infanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassisinfanny, its own gaols broken open and accused persons assassis unpunished.—Mont. Gaz.

The numbers of the standard of morals are personally in another part of this paper, that England possesses in her mercantile steamers a force that can be turned into active service for the purpose of naval warfare in a few valour and skill of British seamen has before now compensated the last twas total was not found, in the last which all the nations of the world could muster. True, many of these steamers are not fitted for long voyages, but for the defence of harbours, mouths of rivers, and for cruising about the narrow seas of the Channel they are most formidable, and being so employed, taking but few seamen to man than the nations of the world could muster. True, many that the next Meeting of the above named Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Recing so employed, taking but few seamen to man the could muster. ing so employed, taking but few seamen to man them, they will 18th of September next. always give room for an ample supply of seamen for the men-of-war, destined for more distant operations. — Montreal Courier.

heavy pressure of such an ample supply.

There is a story told of an honest Scotchman, who being asked what he meant by praying for a competency, replied, "a little more,"—a very moderate wish after all; for most people wish for, and try to get, though perhaps they would be ashamed to pray for, a great deal more; ay, and often ruin themselves by their efforts to get it; for it holds true in trade, as well as in respect to excise duties that two and two does not always make respect to excise duties, that two and two does not always make four—double or quits is a hazardous game.

rous towards none, warm to the was a married man, about 30 years of age, and has left a widow and 4 small children.

bull goring him with his horns in the abdomen.-London STROKE OF THE SUN. - A young girl in Beachville was appointed to the lucrative and important office of Advocate General of Bengal.—Montreal Gazette.

There is not a word of truth in the rumor which has crept the effects of the casualty, which usually terminates in mental There is not a word of truth in the rumor which has crept into some of the papers, to the effect that Walter H. Dickson, Esq., M.P.P. for this town, will vacate his seat for the purpose of affording Mr. Cayley a chance of obtaining a seat in the Legislating Mr. Cayley a chance of obtaining a seat in the stock Herald.

On the 25th ult., a deplorable accident happened at the steam mills of St. Francis near Drummondville, C.E. An unfortunate carpenter, employed on the mill, while in the act self caught by the straps, and carried round with such velocity that his clothing was immediately torn off him, his left arm torn off at the elbow, and in other respects dreadfully lacerated.

the Province of Canada, formerly Upper Canada, will be as

The Honorable The CHIEF JUSTICE.

	Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, our sept.
	Midland,	Kingston,	Friday, 19th Sept.
1	Johnstown,	Brockville,	Monday, 29th Sept.
	The	Honorable Mr. J	USTICE JONES.
	Eastern,	Cornwall,	Monday, 6th Oct.
	Ottawa,	L'Original,	Monday, 13th Oct.
	Dalhousie,	Bytown,	Friday, 17th Oct.
	Bathurst,	Perth,	Thursday, 23rd Oct,
	The	Honorable Mr. Jus	STICE MCLEAN.
	Pr. Edward,	Picton,	Wednesday, 1st Oct.
	Victoria,	Belleville,	Monday, 6th Oct.
	Newcastle,	Cobourg,	Monday, 13th Oct.
	Colborne,	Peterborough	Monday, 20th Oct.
	The H	Ionorable Mr. Just	TICE HAGERMAN.
	Western Dist.,	Sandwich,	Monday, 8th Sept.
	London,	London	Tuesday, 16th Sept.
	Gore,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 23rd Sept.
	Simcoe,	Barrie,	Thursday, 16th Oct.
	The H	Ionorable Mr. Just	PICE MACAULAY.
	Uama	Toronto	Thursday, 2nd Oct.

other Peace Officers, are requested to take notice.

By the Court.

CHARLES C.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA, TRINITY TERM, 9TH VICTORIA.—In the present Term of Trinity, the following gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law:— On Monday, 20th July-Charles Lester Coleman, Esq.; Alexander Thom, Esq.; Elkanah Billings, Esq. On Saturday, 2rd August-Robert John Everitt, Esq.; James Manning Hill, Esq

And on Tuesday, 5th August, in the present Term of Trinity, the following gentlemen were admitted into the Society as Members thereof, and entered on the books as Students of the Laws, their examination having been classed in the following

IN JUNIOR CLASS-Mr. John Romeyn Beck; Mr. James Hallinan; Mr. James Ross. - Canada Gazette.

MEXICO. The Bee gives the following translation of the circular ad-

dressed by Senor Arrangoiz, lately Mexican Consul at New Orleans, to his compatriots in the United States, announcing to them the closing of the Consulate and the reason for the MEXICAN CONSULATE,

New Orleans, August 8th, 1845. at St. John.

If the four roads are opened from the River and Lakes to the nearest sea ports in the United States, Halifax and St. John would hardly be able to stand the competition. Indeed the chief parts of the country exporting and importing produce and merchandize, would be effectually cut off by a cheaper conveyance. Every thing above Montreal, and even a greater part of the Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers would go and come the Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers would only remain the United States. There would only remain the United States, as we are writing this Mahommedan religion to gaol and fetters.

RIOT IN MONTREAL.—We are sorry to have to record the sad fact that our races have not been allowed to terminate without the Mexican citizens residing in the United States, that His Excellency the President of the Republic, I inform the Mexican citizens residing in the United States, that His Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day close my office, and will sail to-morrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican effect the close of the races a general onslaught was made by the United States. There would only remain the

F. DE ARRANGOIZ, Consul. -N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

(From the N.Y. Courier & Inquirer.)

The following document, translated for the Union, was sub mitted to the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th of July by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and embodies all that the Executive Department of the Mexican Government can do towards proclaiming hostilities. So far as that department is concerned it is a declaration of war: but it cannot, of course, have the effect of such a declaration until it is adopted by the Congress.

The following is from the Report :-In virtue of what is here said, and of the circumstances and documents communicated to the chamber relative to this important affair, and under the conviction that the fact to which the first article of the following resolution refers will be confirmed, his Excellency the President, at a council of the ministers, and with their full assent, has been pleased to order me to

the American Union, or that troops from the Union have invaded it, it shall declare the nation at war with the United States of North America.

Article 2. The object of this war shall be to secure the integrity of the Mexican territory, according to its ancient limits, acknowledged by the United States in treaties from the year 1828 to 1836, and to insure the independence of the nation. God and Liberty !- Mexico, July 21, 1845.

Luis G. Cuevas. On the 26th a proposition was also submitted to the Chamber by the Minister of Finance, for a law authorizing a loan of 15,000,000 dollars.

A letter from Pensacola, in the Union, says that the Capt. of the French brig that brought the news, is of opinion that Congress will not sanction the declaration.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, AUGUST 26. CORRECTED FOR THE BRITISH COLONIST, BY MR. HARRISON MARKET CLERK.

f	State of anything forms and the property		TO THE	BC 19			
t	Currency about 24s. 6d. to the	por	ind S	Steri	ling.		
,	£	R.	- d.		£	8.	d
e	Flour, p barrel, 196 tb 0	18	9	@	1	1	3
-	Wheat, p bushel, 60 tb 0		4	@	0	4	3
r	Rye, p bushel, 56 tb 0			@	0	3	4
1	Barley, p bushel, 48 tb 0	2	2	@	0	2	6
-	Oats, & bushel, 34 lb 0 Oatmeal, & barrel, 196 lb 0	1	103	@	0	2	0
e	Oatmeal, p barrel, 196 tb 0	17	6	@	1	0	0
n	Peas, & bushel, 60 tb 0	2	0	@	0	2	6
f	Timothy, p bushel 60 lb 0		0	@	0	5	0
d	Potatoes, p bushel 0	2	8	(a)	0	4	0
S	Hay, p ton 2		6	@	2	15	3
f	Straw, p ton 1	0	0	@	1	5	(
S	Beef, farmer's, p 100 lb 0	15	0	@	1	0	0
f	Beef. p lb 0	0	3	@	0	0	4
-	Pork, farmer's, p 100 tb 1	0	0	@	1	2	6
d	Bacon, p 1b 0	0	41	0	0	0	6
1	Mutton, by the quarter, p lb 0	0	3	@	0	0	6
	Veal, by the quarter, p to 0	0	2	@	0	0	4
8	Butter, in roll, p 1b 0	0	7	@	0	0	9
t	Butter, in tub, p 1b 0	0	6	@	0	0	7
9	Taikles, cach	2	6	@	0	8	3
е	Geese, each 0	1	3	@	0	1	6
t	Fowls, & couple 0	2	0	@	0	2	4
0	Ducks, p couple 0	1	6	@	0	2	2
-	Chickens, p pair 0	0	8	@	0	1	3
J.	Eggs, p dozen 0		6	@	0	0	6
9	Green Pease, in pod, p peck 0	1	8	@	0	2	6

WM. MCMURRAY, Secretary W. C. S. Dundas, Aug. 18, 1845.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. FRANCIS EVANS, RECTOR OF WOOD-HOUSE, TALBOT DISTRICT, has, during the last year, wed into his family a limited number of young gentlemen, whom (with the aid of an Assistant) he instructs in all the elements of a LIBERAL EDUCATION, and prepares for the higher forms of Upper Canada College. Mr. Evans is making arrangements whereby he will be enabled to increase the number of his Pupils to TEN, and he will therefore, on re-opening on the 22nd of September, have three vacancies, which he is

No Pupils will be admitted who are more than twelve years having some qualms about the winding up of all these immense and the invested. By an article of the London Times, it appears that there are misgivings on this subject elsewhere, as well as here. Bytown Gazette.

Address (if by letter pre-paid) to the Rev. F. Evans, St. John's Rectory, Woodhouse, Sincoe. August 28, 1845.

TO LET,

On Reasonable Terms,

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-RUI DINGS. sive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-writer, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land.

Small Fair Linen Napkins, or Corporals, to cover the Paten and Chalice, each Possession given this Fall.

Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq. ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845.

WANTED,

BY a respectable Establishment, a Young Man, of about 18 or 20 years of age, as Salesman or otherwise, as may be required. Sufficient references as to integrity and regular Village Church Altar Cloths, of Crimson 7 × 12ft." Apply, if by letter "post-paid," at the Office of the Intelli-August 28, 1845.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT, 122, King Street, Toronto,

SOLE AGENTS of the celebrated PIANO FORTES of Stoddart & Co., New York, and Chickering, of Boston; also, a great variety of other Piano Fortes, of good makers, always on hand, as well as a large and choice assortment of every kind of Brass and Stringed Instruments. A very large and choice collection of the choic to act as their Agent, who has now a selection of choice pieces on hand, and will continue to receive the newest publications monthly. Any order in the line left with him, or sent direct to us, will meet with immediate attention.

Old Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new ones. August 22, 1845. 423-8

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS. ronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion CHARLES C. SMALL,

Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.

Situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champio

Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

420-1f

Establishment for Young Ladies,

ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO. THE MISSES WINN beg to intimate to their friends, that School will re-commence, after the Midsummer Vacation, on Monday the First of September. Aug. 14, 1845.

Boarding and Day School,

BAY STREET. THE MISSES SKIRVING, will re-open their Establishment, after the Summer Vacation, on the 1st September. TERMS for Board and Washing, £27.

The best references can be given. Toronto, Aug. 18, 1845. The Young Ladies' Seminary

NDER the superintendence of the Misses Crombie, bife of Burnels will be re-opened, after the Midsummer recess, on Pamela ... Monday, the 1st of September next. Cobourg, 22nd Aug. 1845. 423-2

EDUCATION. MRS. COCKBURN'S SEMINARY will RE-OPEN, for the Evelina .. reception of her Pupils, on the 1st of September next. Bunyan's Select Works...... Duke Street, Toronto, August 12.

The Wellington District Grammar School St. Clair WILL re open on Monday, the 1st of September. The subjects taught are the usual Branches of an English Education, together with the course of Classical and Mathematical instruction required for the obtaining Exhibitions at the Toronto College,—two successful candidates having been already sent there from this School.

Bunyan's Hours of attendance, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from President's Daughters

to 4, P.M.

TERMS per quarter, £0 15 0

Ditto ditto including Classics, &c. ... 1 5 0

Mysteries of Ud

Woman an Eni

The Linwoods French, Drawing, &c., if required, on equally reasonable Life of Cha ARTHUR C. VERNER, A. B. Baxter's Saints' Rest

Cahmet of Art ... Arabian Nights...

Arabian Nights... Lady of the Lake August 21, 1845.

EDUCATION.

YORK STREET, TORONTO. address the chamber in the following terms, as approved by the council.

Article 1. From the moment when the supreme government shall know that the department of Texas has annexed itself to the American Union or that the recors from the Line have in the American Union or that the core from the Line have in the American Union or that the core from the Line have in the American Union or that the core from the Line have in the American Union or that the core from the Line have in the Line have in

BOARD AND TUITION-£50 per annum. The Harp-By BARON DE FLEUR. The Piano-By BARON DE FLEUR and a Lady very recently

from Europe.

Drawing—By the same Lady, in Flower, Landscape, Enamel, Chalk, and Poonah styles.

Arithmetic, Writing, the Globes, &c.—Mr. W. Scott Burn.

The bigher branches of study, with the arrangements of the whole, are under the immediate direction of Mrs. Coates.

Pickwick Treasury of Wit...

Popular Song Book

Popular Song Book

N.B.-A short vacation will commence on the 19th instant, and on Tuesday, 2nd September, studies will be resumed and continued without intermission until the Summer vacation, Toronto, August 2, 1845.

EDUCATION.

MRS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references. In Toronto, - The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon..Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell,
In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis,
Esq., A. McLean, E-q., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.
A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as-

(1/8HCHO extra)		-tf
Board and Education in the above branches,— (Dancing extra)	0	(
First Rudiments	0	- 6
French	10	
Dancing	10	1
Piano, Guitar, and Harp-each	10	
Drawing and Painting-each	10	Ecs C
Needle-work, &c. &c£1	10	C
For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental		
TERMS PER QUARTER—(in advance.)		

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: "UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd vember, and 15th of February. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust MRS. KYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

Bay Street, (between King Street and ?

Adelaide Street) March, 1845. A Tutor is required, OMPETENT to instruct three or four Boys, the eldest

twelve years old, in the course of study followed in King's College, Toronto. Apply to the Rev. John Rothwell, Amherst Island—(if by letter, pre-paid.)

GOVERNESS, by a Family in the Country, to take charge of three pupils, of the age of twelve years and rds. The Lady must be a Member of the Church of cation. Apply, if by letter, (post paid) to Box 338, Post TO CHURCHWARDENS AND OTHERS.

ARTICLES OF CHURCH DECORATION, SURPLICES, GOWNS, &c.

JUST received per Cannata, from Liverpool, and direct from the celebrated Manufactory of G. J. FRENCH, Esq., Bolton-le-Moors, the following Articles, to which the Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Reverend the Clergy and others:—

Napkins.

Enriched do. do. do. " 0 11 $\frac{9}{10}$ do. do. " 1 3 Fair Linen Communion Cloths. Village Church Fair Linen Cloths, 7 × 10 ft. each 2 do. 8 × 14 " do. Vine pattern 8 × 10 " " do. do. 8 × 12 " " 4 1 do. do. 8 × 14 " " 4 17 do. Enriched, same sizes, do. Crimson & Gold 7 × 12"" do. do. 7 × 14 " " 424-3 Rumsey Stuff Cushion Covers, for Altar Service Books ... do. do. Velvet

Surplices. Square Collar Lawn Surplices, 55 and 56 inches " Do. Linen do. do. " "
Do. Lawn do. 54 and 56 " " do. do. do. "
do. do. 55 and 56 " 4 13 0 in cloth, with gilt edges. Gowns, &c. Preacher's do. of do.
Tippets, or Stoles, for Graduates, of richest Black Silk, 4 inches wide each 0 16 3 Velvet Altar Cloth.

An Altar Cloth of rich Crimson Silk Velvet, with Gold Embroidered Cross and Sacred Monogram, JOHN WALTON,

Montreal, 13th August, 1845. 195, Notre Dame Street.

PAYNE'S LITERARY DEPOT. No. 4, Wellington Buildings, KING STREET, TORONTO.

CHEAP BOOKS. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received 4,000 volumes of PRATT'S CHEAP BOOKS, consisting in part of the following :--Voice from the Main-Deck History of England British Novelist, four works complete 423-3 Lives of Celebrated Pirates Home Population (an Essay) Life of Buonaparte Sicilian Romance . Letter Writer Victoria Scrap Book..... 422-4 Children of the Abbey Complete Farrier Cook's Voyages Round the World Young Woman's Companion Buffon's Natural History Fatherless Family Mysteries of Udolpho..... Woman an Enigma PRINCIPAL Cabinet of Art Burns' Poetical Works Mason's Crumbs Old English Baron Don Sebastian Ready Reckoner Castle of Inchvalley Two Years before the Mast ... The Pilot The Red Rover .. Baron Trenck ...

> Last of the Mohicans... White Lead, several qualities, Venetian Red, and Spanish Brown, G. F. PAYNE has also always a large selection of BLANK Green and Black Paints, ground in oil, Books, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Bill Books, Cash Books, Letter Books, Memorandum Books and Also, the following School Books, for sale Wholesale and Retail:

Pinnock's History of England, Kirkham's Grammar, Lennie's do. Mavor's Spelling Book, Carpenter's do.
Cobb's do. Webster's do. Murray's English Reader, Murray's English Grammar Together with a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books

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BLANK BOOKS Ruled and Bound to pattern; Periodicals Music, and Old Books Bound to any pattern. G. F. PAYNE has also just published the second edition f the "DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN." This book is universally considered the best Medical work published-Price 2s. 6d. Country Merchants, Schools, &c. supplied on the most

GEORGE F. PAYNE. N.B C. BOYER, Agent for Cobourg. Toronto, August 19, 1845.

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS, KING STREET, TORONTO, receiving their SPRING SUPPLI A and STATIONERY, from England. Their stock of

Account Books, Writing Papers, AND ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, is very extensive, and in great variety, and will be found to be

at the lowest prices. They have also a large assortment of PRINTED BOOKS, Comprising Works in every department of Literature; SCHOOL BOOKS,

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Catalogues of their Books can be had on application.

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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 they possess for executing orders in Great Britain. having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the business, and who personally attends to the execution of their orders. tion of their orders

Books procured from New-York every week by the Express ngland, and be able to teach the Piano on the most approved and delivered for Cash in Toronto at the New-York prices, with the other ordinary branches of an English with the addition only of Duty and Exchange. — English and American Catalogues of Books can be seen at H. & W. R's

The London Catalogue of New Publications received from d every fortnight. All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior manner, and at moderate prices. Toronto, June 26, 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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.

New Music. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of English Music, consisting of Songs, Duers, Glees, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Marches, &c. &c., among which will be found many of the latest and most popular compositions. The above will be sold at Currency for Sterling publishing price.

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A KEY TO GERMAN CONVERSATION, CONSISTING of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, &c., calculated to facilitate the acquisition of that Language, By J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

Tutor in Hebrew in the University of King's College, Toronto, H. & W. ROWSELL,

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BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

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LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY

A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130. KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf Nine Hundred Pounds wanted,

IN TWO LOANS, One of £300; the other of £600: O'N the most unquestionable security, by Mortgage or Real Estate, and on terms highly advantageous. Apply (if by letter post paid) to A B. TOWNLEY,

130, King Street, Toronto, 423-2 Aug. 20, 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. Toronto, August 13, 1845. 10, City Buildings. 423-15

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 Yases, 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 hest Plain Flint Glass.

Looking Glasses, and Looking glass Plate.

Solar, Astral and Branch Lamp Covers and Chimneys, in very variety of size.

The Subscribers will be regularly receiving considerable dditions to their present Stock of Goods, during the remainder

Orders received by Mail, accompanied by a remittance or a satisfactory reference, will receive prompt and careful attention JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings. 423.15 Toronto, August 13, 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' Covers, Fish Globes Painters' Materials.

Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Purple Brown, Rose, English and Dutch Pinks Prussian 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, &c. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, August 13, 1845. 10, City Buildings. 243-15 SADDLERY. THE Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of Mr. Henry Davies, respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and public generally, that he will

continue the business in the same premiers, and that he has a general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared o manufacture to order every description of articles 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

WILLIAM PEARSON. Cobourg, August 5, 1845.

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 PREPARED

Toronto, July, 1845.

TRENT CHURCH.

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

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY.

Treasurer to the Building Committee.

February 20, 1845.

Farm for Sale. POR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton;

40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, ud in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. THOMAS CROSSAN.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 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.

opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for BIRTHS. On Wednesday, the 20th instant, at Bonshaw, Yonge-street, near Toronto, the lady of the Hon. J. Æmilius Irving, of a son. At Woodsteck, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, Mrs. Nellis,

N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an

wife of Elijah Nellis, Esq., D. C., of a daughter.

At Brockville, on the 15 h inst., the lady of James Windeat, Esq., Master of the District Grammar School in that town, of

At Bytown, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Geo. Burrows, of a sop. At Cote à Baron, Montreal, on the 16th instant, Mrs. Wm. H. Lee, of a daughter. MARRIED.

In St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the 27th instant, by the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Officiating Minister, Mr. Richard Dawson Goodwin, eldest son of James Goodwin, Esq., of Enniskillen, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Steward King, Dublin; both of Port Hope. On the 19th instant, at the Rectory Chapel, Quebec, by the Rev. Wm. Anderson, Rector of Sorel, William Henry Allen

JUST RECEIVED from England, a few copies of The Order of The Daily Service of The United Church of England and Places where they sing." by Thomas Tallis, newly edited by John Bishop. Price Nine Shillings, bound in cloth, with gilt edges.

At Cobourg, on the 26th instant, Felicia Rehecca, infant daughter of Mr. John Holman, aged 3 months and 25 days.

At St. Catharines, on Saturday, the 16th instant, of bilious fever, after a few days illness, Macia Caroline, wife of Major Richardson, Superintendent of Police on the Welland Canal.

At Stamford Park, on the 16th instant, Annabella Grant, youngest daughter of James R. Boyd, E-q., aged 3 years.

At Merrickville, on the 31st ultimo, aged 30 years, Anne Miller, the beloved wife of John L. Read, Esq. Miller, the beloved wife of John L. Read, Esq.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 28: James Windeat, Esq.; Rev. T. B. Read; John Mulock, Esq., (No 1) add, subs, and rem.; Rev. Edward Selkirk; Rev. M. Burnham, A.B., rem.; Rev. J. T. Wilson, add, sub, and rem.; Frederick Wright, Esq., rem.; Lord Bishop of Mont-real; Rev. Richard Garrett; Rev. John Flood, rem.; Rev. Francis Evans; W. D. Wade, Esq.; J. Davis, Esq.; Rev. G. W. Warr; J. L. Hughes, Esq.

THE BIRD'S NEST. (From the Church of England Magazine.

Counsellor Aretin was the possessor of a fine estate tiful eggs which it contained. were both much pleased with it. The garden adjoin- said he to him. ing the house, the corn-fields still green, and the "'That I will,' replied George; and ran off as fast meadows enamelled with flowers, delighted them; and as if he had stolen it. they particularly admired the park full of oaks, birches, alders, &c., through which were cut fine gravel the division had been made, the tutor found that

One day their father led them into this park, and piece, and that what fell to his own share he had given shewed them a bird's nest. There were five little to his father. ones in it; and the parent birds were bringing them "The prince returned daily to the forest, to visit food, without any appearance of their being frightened: the nest; and, as he did no injury to the birds, they this was a great delight to the children.

at the foot of an old oak, from which there was a fine young ones opening their little beaks, and twittering view over the valley: "I am going," said their father, when the parent birds brought them food; and it was "to relate to you something about a bird's nest, which a still prettier sight when they began to try their wings I hope will interest you. It happened, too, in this in flying to the neighbouring branches. The young very country."

proceeded thus:-

under this very oak, sat a poor boy watching his sheep. He desired him one day to read aloud to him; and He held in his hand a little book, in which he read the child obeyed very willingly, although he was with great attention, only occasionally raising his eye obliged to spell a great many of his words. between the forest and the stream. All at once there to school?' neighbouring hunting-lodge.

his straw hat, which, however, he soon replaced. 'Is I have already read this little book, that Michel lent there any thing that I can do for you?'

are any birds' nests hereabouts? "Well, that is a curious question for a woodman! "Some days afterwards, when the prince again met

"'Then you must know of some,' said the prince fault, it shall be your own."

"'Very likely; but I cannot show it to you.'

"'I do not ask you to show it for nothing: I will

pay you well.'
"'That may be; but I shall not show the nest.'

his head, said, 'I cannot alter what I have said. I in the same situation.' must not tell where my bird's nest is.' "'This is not as it should be,' said the tutor: 'you

please the hereditary prince.' "'Is that the hereditary prince?' cried the child, taking off his hat. 'I am happy to make his achis breast a brilliant star. The child bowed pro-

"The young prince appeared very much disappointed: 'I never saw such an obstinate fellow in my life,' said he; 'but we will find a method of subduing like to learn?'

may judge if they are reasonable.'

tain, pointed out this nest to me, and made me promise expenses upon myself. What do you think of it.'not to tell any one of it.'

Michel shall know nothing of it.'

Michel knows it or not. And what good would it do that all the world should be ignorant of it, if I knew "Alas!' replied George, 'my father is so poor

". Perhaps you are not aware of the value of this without it." piece of gold. If you were to change it into copper "'You are a good son,' said the prince; 'and the money, you might fill your hat with it.'

gold piece. "My father would be very glad if I could about your father; if instead of your present employcarry him such a load of money. But no, no: go ment you take to reading and writing, I will take care away from me.' Then he added in a more gentle of your father. Will that satisfy you?' tone, 'the prince must not be displeased with me. "George was now beside himself with joy. After See: I put my hand into Michel's thus and promised covering the prince's hands with kisses he hastened not to betray his secret. A man has but his word. home with all speed, to inform his father of the good Adieu!' Saying these words, he was leaving them, fortune that had befallen him. They shortly returned when the prince's servant, having heard the whole of together, although utterly at a loss how to express the conversation, rushed forward, his face inflamed their gratitude." with rage, seized the shepherd by the arm, and said When Mons. Arctin came to this part of his recital, to him 'pitiful wretch? is it thus that you rebel he was so affected that the tears rolled down his against your sovereign? Dare you set up a stupid cheeks, and he ceased. shepherd against him? Show us this nest directly, "Well," exclaimed both the children, Adolphus or I will break your bones.' The child became pale and William, "the story is not finished. What beand trembling, and exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, came of George?" O, forgive me! pray forgive me!

a terrified glance at the servant, said, 'O, I cannot, was satisfied with me. He has been dead ten years; I cannot.

harm shall happen to you. You have acted rightly: him beyond the grave. The little prince, whom I for you have an honest heart. Only ask your friend to the first time saw in the forest, is our present reigning and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to allow you to come and shew us this nest: you may sovereign; and the minister of our principal church, then divide the money with him.'

have an answer this very evening.' shepherd there is that which is fitted to make a remarkable man—a noble, determined character; and is the same Michel who led his goats to graze on the found in a cottage, which in a palace one would seek ing." for in vain.'

the child was; and he was informed that it was a boy | built by the same kind of bird?" of the name of George, the son of a poor but honest "Yes, yes," said his brother; "but what had the labourer, who lived at a little distance off.

tutor advanced to the window, and exclaimed: 'There shepherd, privy counsellor and the proprietor of this is George waiting for us: he has brought his flock to estate. this side, and is on the look-out for us. Now we "The honor belongs not to me," said their father, shall know his answer.' And he went out with his "but to God." How should I have been able, poor young pupil. George ran joyfully to meet them. | child as I was, to have attained it? | God has been

to the beams of the sun. George pointed to this bush, were filled with tears.

hatching her eggs.'

situated in a charming part of the country. Occa- "'Now,' said the tutor, 'come for the reward which two sons, Adolphus and William, followed the steps sionally he quitted his residence in town for this re- we promised you. Gold would be of no use to you: of their father, and became deservedly esteemed by treat, where he delighted in breathing the fresh air of I will therefore pay you in silver; and taking a bag every one. Adolphus was, like his father, a counselthe fields, while he reposed from the fatigues of busi- of money from his pocket, he counted (to the child's lor; William, an officer; and both of them-distinness. On the return of spring, he, for the first time, great astonishment) upon a stone bench a quantity of guished for their loyalty, their talents, and their uptook his two little boys to this country house, who little pieces of coin. 'Divide it equally with Michel,'

George had not wronged his companion of a single

soon ceased to be afraid of him. He was pleased to After they had seated themselves on a stone bench see them hatch their eggs, and after that, to see the prince and his tutor frequently met the shepherd in The two children lent all their attention; and he their walks, as he led his sheep to graze on various sides of the forest; and the former was much pleased "About forty years ago, on a fine morning and to find him so often attentively studying his book.

to observe his sheep, which browsed here and there "'Very well,' said the tutor; 'where did you go

appeared before him a young gentleman of pleasing "'O,' said George, 'I have never been to school; countenance, and dressed in a richly-embroidered for it was far away, and I should have lost too much coat. It was the hereditary prince, whom the shep- time in going there. I am obliged to stay at home in herd did not know, but thought it might be the son the winter, to net; and my father cannot afford to of the ranger, who sometimes came on business to the pay a schoolmaster for me; but I learn of my friend Michel, who himself reads very well; and he taught "Good morning, Mr. Forester,' said he, taking off me first to spell, and then to put the syllables together. me, three times; but it is so spoilt and torn, that one "'Only inform me,' said the prince, 'whether there can hardly make out the letters, which makes it very difficult to read in.'

Do you not hear the birds sing? Of course there are George, he presented him with a beautiful new book, plenty of nests in this wood: each bird has a different handsomely bound in leather; 'I lend it to you,' said he, 'but, as soon as you can read one page without a

"The poor shepherd most gladly accepted this of-"'I know of one beauty, the prettiest I ever saw fer; and on the following day he sought the prince and in my life. It is made of bits of plaited straw, covered said to him, "I will read to you any page you please with moss; and there are five clear sky-blue eggs in it. to choose from the first six leaves of this book, with-"'Come and show it me, then: I am very anxious out a fault.' The trial being successful, the prince made a present of the book to George, to his infinite

the lodge, to visit his son, and to satisfy himself as to the improvement he had made. During dinner the "That may be; but I shall not show the nest."

"The prince's tutor now came up: he was a venelatter mentioned the bird's nest and the young shep
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"The prince's tutor now came up: he was a venelatter mentioned the rable clergyman, whom the shepherd had not before herd; and the tutor joined in the conversation, adding, its facilities for personal improvement and serviceableremarked. 'Do not be so disobliging, my friend,' the love of truth in that child is so remarkable, that ness to others, is gone beyond recall—when the trifler said he, 'this young gentleman has never yet seen a lam sure that he would make an excellent servant.— looks back to the long pilgrimage, with all the doors holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York nest, although he has often read about it. Do not I wish he had an opportunity of learning, that he might of usefulness, past which he skipped in his frisky fordeprive him of the pleasure of seeing one: he has no turn the talents with which he has been endowed to getfulness—what anguish will it move to think that "The shepherd rose from his seat; and, shaking would be a thousand pities that the son should remain tion to himself, without any real benefit to his brethren,

"On quitting table, the prince took the tutor aside, Earnest. ought to feel yourselves honoured in being able to dered the shepherd to be sent for; and poor George and conversed with him for some time. He then orwas not a little astonished to find himself in a superb saloon, in the presence of his sovereign who wore on quaintance; but still I shall not show my bird's nest foundly, on being informed by the tutor who it was.

"Well, my boy,' said the prince so kindly to him, 'I am told you have a taste for books. Would you

"'O,' replied George, 'if it depended on me, I "At any rate,' said the tutor, 'you will tell us should be now at school; but my father is too poor.'

why you refuse to oblige us; and then we will leave "'Listen to me,' said the prince, 'and let us see you to yourself. Only explain your reasons, that we what we can make of you. My son's tutor has a "'Well, then,' said the child, 'you must know into his house to teach them the learned languages. that Michel, who keeps the goats yonder on the moun- I will place you under his care, and will take all the The prince expected that the child would have kissed "'But,' continued the tutor, 'here is a gold piece: his hands at least, to express his joy and gratitude; it shall be yours, if you will only do what we ask you. but, after the first smile of surprise, his countenance assumed an expression of sadness. 'How now,' said "'Ah!' replied the shepherd, 'in behaving thus I the prince, 'it appears to me that you are more inshould be a rogue; and that I will not be, whether clined to cry than to laugh. Tell me what afflicts

myself to be a good-for-nothing fellow, and if God and, although I gain but little by keeping sheep in summer, and by netting in winter, yet he cannot do

love you bear your father is more precious than the "'Indeed,' said the child, looking again at the finest pearl of my diadem. But do not be uneasy

"My dear children," said their father, "this George, "Well, then shew us the nest,' said the servant. the shepherd, is myself. The prince took me into "The child clasped his hands together, and casting his service as soon as I had finished my studies, and but the remembrance of him will never die: my gra-""My child, said the tutor, 'fear nothing: no titude, as well as that of the whole country, will follow who has such an affection for you, and who takes so description, always on hand "'Very well,' exclaimed the shepherd; 'you shall much pains with your education, is the good tutor.-My father, who always lived with me, and whose days "The tutor then led the young prince to the passed happily in my house, is gone before us to hea-

hunting-lodge, where they had come to spend some ven. He loved you very dearly, and was unceasingly During their walk he commented on the employed in instructing and amusing you. May he child's love of truth. 'It deserves,' said he, 'our rest in peace! With God's assistance, I have been highest praise: it is an invaluable jewel. In this able to purchase this same estate, where I, as a child, thus it often happens, that those virtues are to be mountains, and who gave me my first lessons in read-

"Well," said little William, "the bird's nest was of "On his arrival at the house, the tutor asked who great benefit to you. Birds for ever! Is this nest

nest to do with it? It is because our father was "When the young prince's lessons were over, his honest and active, that he is become from a simple

'All goes right,' said he: 'I am glad that I spoke my guide; and he made use of the bird's nest as a to Michel; for now I may shew you the nest, my means of introducing me to the notice of the hereditary prince; and in the end he has richly repaid my "So saying, he ran on; the prince and his tutor labor and integrity. Employ those talents which he following him. 'Do you see,' said he, 'that yellow has given you to advantage, my dear children; work bird singing so merrily on that branch of alder? It with assiduity; be just and honest; and, above all, is to him that the nest belongs. Now come quite put your trust in God and pray for his assistance; with assiduity; be just and honest; and, above all, with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with put your trust in God and pray for his assistance; promptness, and in a style of workmanship not to be surand in so doing you will find your reward. O, may passed by any similar Establishment in Canada, and at "In an open spot of the forest, a thorn-bush raised God grant it," added he, rising from his seat, and its beautifully chiselled leaves and its sweet flowers blessing his two sons with much emotion, whose eyes for Casu, or short approved credit.

saying to the young prince, "see, the hen-bird is We must now add what is omitted in the preceding recital. The counsellor Aretin continued to serve "She almost immediately flew out; and the prince his prince faithfully; and, as he always told him the had the pleasure of examining the nest, and the beau-truth, the influence which he possessed with him proved a source of prosperity to the whole country. His rightness of conduct, became the support of their

THE TRIFLER.

father and the crown of his old age.

We this instant imagined a man retaining all his tasteful in his haunts which he selects. Look at him, zigzagging over the clover field, skimming the limpid whisking round the steeple, or dancing in the Behold him in his spirits, shrieking out his ecstacy as he has bolted a dragon fly, or darting through the arrow-slits of the old turret, or performed some other feat of hirundine agility. And notice how he pays his morning visits, alighting elegantly on some use-top, and twittering politely by turns to the swallow on either side of him, and after five minutes conversation, off and away to call for his friend at the And now he is gone upon his travels, gone to spend the winter at Rome or Naples, to visit Egypt or the Holy Land, or perform some more recherche pilgrimage to Spain or the coast of Barbary. And when he comes home next April, sure enough he has been abroad; charming climate; highly delighted with cicades in Italy, and the bees on Hymettus; locusts in Africa rather searce this season; but, upon the prising a very complete assortment of whole, much pleased with his trip, and returned in high health and spirits. Now, dear friends, this is a very proper life for a swallow, but is it a life for you? To flit about from house to house; to pay futile visits, where, if the talk were written down it would amount to little more than the chattering of a swallow, to bestow all your thoughts on graceful attitudes, and to bestow all your thoughts on graceful attitudes, and nimble movements and polished attire; to roam from land to land with so little information in your head, or

| W. Luskington, lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold at English Prices, (exclusive of the charges.) so little taste for the sublime or the beautiful in your soul, that, could a swallow publish his travels, and did you publish yours, we should probably find the one a counterpart of the other; the winged traveller enlarging on the discomforts of his nest, and the wingless one on the miseries of his hotel or chateau; you describing the places of amusement, or enlarging on the vastness of the country and the abundance of the game; and your rival eloquent on the self-same things. remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. O! it is a thought, not ridiculous, but appalling .-

* * * * Though the trifler does not chronicle his own vain words and wasted hours, they chronicle "One morning the young prince's father arrived at themselves. They are noted in the memory of God. some account. His father is a poor laborer; and it would be a thousand pities that the son should remain in the same situation.'

gettutness—what august with the father is a poor laborer; and it would be a thousand pities that the son should remain in the same situation.'

gettutness—what august with the father is a poor laborer; and it he has gamboled through such a world without salvation to himself, without any real benefit to his brethren, a busy trifler, a vivacious idler, a clever fool.—Life in

Advertisements.

Six fines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{2}d. 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 insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. and Id. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the town of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of which is one of the most nerfectly shalt was the contract of which is one of which is profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

"Listen to me,' said the prince, 'and let us see what we can make of you. My son's tutor has a friend, a country clergyman, who receives children what we can make of you. My son's tutor has a friend, a country clergyman, who receives children parties advertising.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands on whose information every reliance on whose information every reliance on whose information every reliance and 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.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK.

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Poper and on Parchment.

BOOKS and STATIONERY. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the in-

habitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has opened a well-selected assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL,

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

Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Day and Memorandum Books, Writing and Drawing Papers of all kinds, together with a good assort-Music, and Fancy Stationery.

He trusts by attention to business, and moderation in his charges, to receive a share of public support. CHARLES BOYER. C. B. has made arrangements to establish a

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Cobourg, 1st June, 1845.



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

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, any pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every Cohourg, 15th May, 1845.

1845. New Summer Goods.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

IN tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his customers WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS,

BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES. Strined Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c.

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 therefore 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

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845.

RICHARD SCORE. NO. 1, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TO

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and

RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; ost approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

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

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortconsciousness, transformed into a swallow, a creature abundantly busy, up in the early morning, forever on the wing, as graceful and sprightly in his flight, as tasteful in his haunts which he selects. Look at him. jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronag which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Toronto, May 23, 1844.

> JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. 60.233, 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 continu-

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

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

PAPER-HANGINGS.

HE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of ENGLISHPAPER-HANGINGS, ex the

Toronto, 27th May, 1845.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. on, 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 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

N.B .- Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the

Toronto, May, 1844.

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

"The Brians" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and April, 1844.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-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 mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid Bulling Lors 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 extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architecture and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

Johnstown ... South Crosby

Lansdowne.

Victoria Hungerford

LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

12 ... 7 ... 200

....N. half 14 ...10 ... 100

...E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100

200 Street. Baldoon Street.

.....S. W. 1/4 5 ... 7

Newcastle ... Clarke Cartwright..... Do. .. E. half Brock Uxbridge S. half 25 .. Do.S. half 1 ...12 ...S. half Orillia South Do. North 17 & 18 ... 6 ... W. half 19 . Nottawasaga Nelson (New Survey) ... W. half 13 . .. E. half Amaranth W. half 28 .W. balf 29 ... 6 ..E. half 32 ... 6 .. .E. half 29 .S. half 25 Harwich ..

Warwick

412-13 letter, post-paid.)

THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by

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 700,000 in the Huron Tract—90 miles South of Owen's Sound.

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description—they may be had for Cash down—one fifth Cash and the properties of the Property of the P These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description, bey may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchuse Money in five Annual Instalments, with Interest—of y way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st February a 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 hem the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is goaranteed he 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 Ded or the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land and elling at 10s. per Acre, he accures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, 'I he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he hay find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessec.

The SETTLERS SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent, per annum on Monies leposited,—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 PMIGRANTS: DEPOSIT RANK, the Company allow Interest at the rate of 4 ner cent, per annum, upon monies deposited.

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

The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada ast 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 Commissioners in the

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

The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained. Free decharge, 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.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

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

Agent to the Foundry.

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. BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, 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.

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

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST. OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

Cobourg, 1845. MR. MEREDITH SURGEON DENTIST, FROM ENGLAND, 239, King Street, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

TORONTO. ME. BEAUMONT. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

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

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON. AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.)

COBOURG, CANADA. Cohourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto. Oct. 7, 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Wotary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO:

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. A. MCMORPHI. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, 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.]

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER. CLOCH AND WATCH MAKER,

ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. 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. 336

339-tf THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England,

BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen May be had at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. March 1845.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON, AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.

EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,

ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON,

(Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

Toronto, August 1st, 1844.

PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCIEUGH,

Every Wednesday and Saturday, - At Noon. UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto. PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH,

THE ROYAL MAIL

WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

DOWNWARDS.

From Toronto to Kingston.

Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon.

SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND,

Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK,

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

Darlington, and Bond Head.

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

THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant. The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thorsday, The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,
ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

282-1y

Parcels and Luggage at the second ben has rung for starting.

**The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, Singley Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her

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

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every morning. (Sundays excepted) and turning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touch ing at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting.

Hamilton and Bochester Steamboat Office. Toronto, April 10, 1845. RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. THE STEAMERS

WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:-LEAVE KINGSTON. e Aid, Every Monday, at 7 A. M.
Prince Albert, "Wednesday, at 7 A. M.
Beaver, "Friday, at 7 A. M. " Beaver,.... LEAVE BYTOWN. rt, Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M. Prince Albert, " 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. THE PRICINX 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 torein remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

John McMurrich,
James Beaty,
John Eastwood.

John Doel,
Charles Thompson,
Benjamin Thorne, James Beaty, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843.

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

THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES TO BE LEVIED

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

n Trade, and an early application is recommended. Cobourg, May 9th, 1845. A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT

BOOKS AND TRACTS HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY OF The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto

AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER,

The Church Is published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURS TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, The Smillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation

Catalogues are in course of preparation.

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, Londop.