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### Poetry.

THE FISHERMAN'S CHURCH. (From the Halifax Times.)

A Church is about to be built on the shore, near York Redoubt, by Lady FALKLAND and certain Ladies of Halifax.] "FEED MY SHEEP."-St. John xxi. 17.

Their spirits heaven-ward set, Obedient to his word, The Jewish Fishers left their net— Apostles of the Lord;

Thenceforward men to catch, From ruin to allure; And o'er the infant Church to watch, It's safety to ensure.

Soon through the Roman World, Where their high message came, The idols from the shrines were hurled Before their Master's name: Where'er they wandered wide, Throughout the sinful Earth, Those virtues sprang on every side,

Predicted at his birth. Man's heart with kindness streamed-On Woman, erst his slave, His eye with pure affection beamed; Co-heir beyond the grave.

More stringent, social ties,

Love's tissues firmer wove;

So strange as to extort the cries-"See how these Christians love!" Where Bacchanals obscene With clamour rent the air, The midnight torch no more is seen— No sound heard, save of prayer: The Arena's shouts are hushed,

Mute is the Lion's roar; Where gladiatorial blood long gushed It runs in streams no more. Where Druids in the wood Their wicker pagods raised— Gigantic pyres of flesh and blood Where human victims blazed— Arose the Christian Fanes, Whence, peaceful, sweet and clear,

The voice of praise in hallowed strains Fell on the listener's ear. Ages since then have flown, To Roman, Jew, and Pict unknown, Like blessings can command: The gracious Faith has sped, And Nova Scotia's daughters

Return an hundred fold the bread Once cast on Syrian waters. High on the wave-worn steep A Temple soon shall rise, At once a landmark from the deep,

A beacon to the skies; There for worn mariners Shall sound the Sabbath bell; And heralds through the circling years
The Saviour's grace shall tell.

And thither may repair,
When storm-clouds lower and rack, Wives, children, and in ardent prayer Implore the absent back: Haply, ere they descend Far off a speck they spy-It grows upon their gaze! they wend Them homeward joyfully.

God speed your work! good dames; Along these rugged shores The Fishermen will bless your names When resting from their oars. Ye partly pay that debt, Restore those bounties free, Dispensed by them who left their net— Fishers of Galilee!

March 24th, 1845.

IN AMERICA. (From the British Magazine.)

[Continued from "The Church," of March 28.]

NEW ENGLAND. Dr. Cutler was content to devote his energies, dution for science and learning. On this point, it may letrospect of the Eighteenth Century." He says, In Connecticut, at this time, literature and science were, on the whole, gaining ground. The appointege, was an auspicious event to that institution. He was a man of profound and general learning in the vatious branches of knowledge cultivated in his day, Particularly in oriential literatute, and presided over the seminary he was called to superintend with dignity, usefulness, and general approbation." In a note we are furnished with the following additional partic-

The Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler received his educa-"In 1710, he was ordained and installed minister of a church in Stratford, according to the constitution of the churches in Connecticut. In 1719, he was chosen President of Yale College, and entered on the uties of the office the same year. In 1722, he requished the congregational communion, and soon afterwards went to England and received orders in episcopal church. He received the degree of doctor in divinity from both the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He became rector of Christ Church Boston in the year 1723, where he died in 1765. is represented to have been a man of strong natural powers, and of extensive learning. He was well ac-Mainted with classic literature, and was one of the oriental scholars ever educated in America."-The Rev. Dr. Stiles says, "he had more knowledge of the Arabic than any man in New England before him, excens the control of the first cept President Chauncey and his disciple the first

Dr. Cutler was also well skilled in logic, metaphysles, moral philosophy, theology, and ecclesiastical his-

There is not a little difficulty in conveying to the reader a correct general view of the missions of the church in New England during the middle period of the last century. The history is one of details; and here is danger, on the one hand, of becoming tedious too copious a citation of minute facts, or of being usidered vague and general if they are passed by with only an occasional reference. Nothing, of course, of a striking or romantic character is to be expected. The interest of the narrative is that which belongs to its subject-matter, and these brief notices, while they serve to shew the good that was effected by the Soeiety with its very limited means, may tend also to expose the short sighted policy of the nation in allowag its colonies to grow up without any adequate provision for the education and religious nurture of the people. At the period to which we are referring, and own to the commencement of the American war, there were, on the average, thirty clergymen mainained by the Society in the New England States.— Each was placed in the centre of an extensive district, with instructions to supply, as far as possible, the spiritual wants of the people within his reach. Not erely, therefore, was he called on to minister to the people of his own town and its neighbourhood, but to preach the word and administer the sacraments to many distant settlements. Such duties, arduous under y circumstances, must have been more than ordina-

arrived in September, 1732.

ber increases every time I administer the communion," to inspiration. miles from Newtown, and I had hopes that some good | and virtue." went to visit them; but they looked very surlily upon appointed to visit this country." me, and showed a great uneasiness when I mentioned But he was doomed to disappointment, and com-Reading.'

From time to time he reported favourably of his mission; in 1736, his communicants were 105, and, lost nothing by the spirit of enthusiasm which of late parts, but ten families from among them have professed themselves of the Church of England, and have joined

A letter written in the following year refers to the April 20th, 1743.

better opinion of our church than they formerly had, "that a worn out man was imposed upon them." conformed, and several churches are now building, ting a long life, to the discharge of the humble and where they have no minister. Indeed, there is scarcely all his powers to the service of the church was the more exemplary, as he enjoyed a considerable reputaonly knows when and how they can be provided for. Sufficient to cite the opinion of Dr. Miller in his order to whom young men might apply for ordination, of their congregations. without the expense and danger of a voyage to England, many of our towns might be supplied which now ment of the Rev. Dr. Cutler as President of Yale Colvenerable Society (I am sensible) may be esteemed impertinent; but I am moved to it by hearing so frequently numbers of serious people of our church amenting their unhappiness, that they can rarely enoy that worship which they hunger and thirst after, there being so small a number of clergymen in this country, when Presbyterians, Independents, and all tion at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1701. Society, to which it is owing that so many hundreds God for the pious care and charity of the venerable it not been for that, we have reason to think there acquire juster notions of religion, and become more He certainly persuaded himself that it was right.\* would not have been at this day so much as one congregation in this colony worshipping God according to the Church of England."

according to the Common Prayer; and the same the mother country on account of the stamp duty.' punishment they are like to suffer for every offence in Though preserved, however, for the time from the tice of the same Independents to meet for worship in his brethren were ever long free from the intrusion of their own way when they have no minister.

The case of these people is very hard. If on the an account of the first appearance in New England of punished; if they meet to worship God according to one distinguished name at least of the present day. the Church of England in the best manner they can, the mulct is still greater; and if they go the Independent meeting in the town where they live, they must endure the mortification of hearing the doctrines and is a very great loss to the church in Lichfield county, worship of the church vilified, and the important truths where, the short time it pleased God to continue him,

and antinomian dreams." I have, after proper instruction, baptized, and some of so I hope, after some years, it will not need so much

to grow and flourish to many generations." The next letter furnishes painful evidence of the the ordinary means of grace.

" 9th April, 1750.

feeling of the obligation which the Church of England | pendents, are become a sort of extravagant enthusiasts, | themselves, so they stedfastly adhere to the doctrine | their influence and importance; they will turn aside to account of the first principles of natural and revealed | crumbling into more parties." The Rev. John Beach was educated at the Dis- religion, as I have found by conversing with him .senting College of New Haven under the Rev. Dr. His praying and preaching (as they call it) is performed Johnson, and afterwards placed as a dissenting teacher at Newtown, mainly with a view of anticipating, and he may be heard at above a mile's distance. He adso thwarting a scheme then on foot for establishing a ministers the Lord's Supper (as he says) to persons church mission there. After a time, however, being who profess to be unbaptized, and to small children; "an ingenious and studious person," he was convinced of the obligation to conform to the church, and was sent to England with strong recommendations as candidate for holy orders. He was accordingly ordained, howling among his communicants, that one would be and appointed to the mission of Newtown, where he tempted to suspect that the devil was come visibly among them. I have taken some pains with this preAmerica, and I for a more distant country, I think it gotten; that amidst the devastations of time, the lives and public actions of most men of all condi-In his first report, six months afterwards, he says, sumptuous man and his hearers, but to little purpose, needful to leave with you some account of myself and country, and then deny it, if "I have now forty-four communicants, and their num- for they have renounced reason as carnal, and pretend my companions through life. At eight years old, in calamity and reverse, that is a fresh spot of greenness you can, that those three things which we have re-

might be wrought upon them, but many of the English The mission of Reading, in which Mr. Beach was here that are bitter enemies to the church, antidoted now labouring, was twenty miles in length and twelve them against the church, or any instructions they might in breadth; while in default of any nearer missionary, have received from me, by insinuating them with a he was not unfrequently invited to visit families at jealousy, if they received me as their minister, I would sixty miles distance. These calls, however, he was in time get their land from them, and they must be prevented from answering as he would fain have done, scribed by the statutes of the University. This gave obliged to pay me a salary. This put them in a great by bodily indisposition. "I have been afflicted," he rage, for these Indians are a very jealous people, and says, "with a colic for thirty years past, so as not to be particularly suspicious of being cheated out of their free from pain one day, which of late increases upon land by the English, (the English having got most of me, hastens old age, and makes travelling burdensome." it from them already). These English dissenters Surely missionaries so situated—left alone amidst a bodies and souls of men. likewise railed at all the churchmen in general, telling | widely scattered flock—and with strength which they them they were rogues, &c., and advised them, if I feel to be daily diminishing, while their burden grows came among them to instruct them, to whip me. In daily greater, are of all men most entitled to our effeca word, they raised such a ferment among these rude tual sympathy. After lamenting his own insufficiency, barbarians, that their sachem or chief said that if I Mr. Beach recurs with satisfaction to the prospect of barbarians, that their sachem or chief said that if I some help being sent. "Nothing," he says, "caused came among them, he would shoot a bullet through some help being sent. "Nothing," he says, "caused the heart's affections of its generous sons. The bold the heart's affections of its generous sons. The bold the heart's affections of its generous sons. The bold the heart's affections of its generous sons. The bold the heart's affections of its generous sons. came among them, he would shoot a bullet infough my heart; these things several of the Indians have my heart; these things several of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of Owner and the several of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of Owner and the several of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of Owner and the several of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of Owner and the several of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of Owner and the several of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of Owner and the several of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of Owner and the several of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of Owner and the several of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of Owner and the several of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoicing among our church people as a report, show of the Indians have so much rejoici

done me a mischief. . . . . The people here have a as he planted and watered, God vouchsafed to give an in the world. why they adhere to the Church of England, so they own particular form. "My people are not at all shaken, but rather con- when it shall please God to order it."

firmed in their principles by the spirit of enthusiasm The next year, on the death of the Rev. James to follow our example.

mon, which was a vindication of the fundamental

regular in their worship.'

In October of the same year he informs the Society which, after a long struggle, issued in the temporary practices of his whole life; that he has acted contrary that his people were building a church in the hope of overthrow of the church in America, and the final to all his declarations, protestations and writings; robhaving a minister settled amongst them .- "But the separation of the colonies from the mother country:having the authority in their hands, have lately prose- "that he cannot discover in any of the church people name, as long as it shall be remembered. cuted and fined them for their meeting to worship God the least inclination to sedition and rebellion against

this kind, although it is the common approved prac- turbulence of political faction, neither he nor any of

"October 6, 1766.

"The death of my nearest neighbour, Mr. Davies. and am now preparing two whole families for baptism faith; and to have the least solicitude about any thing England. wish for. Many of the Independents in these parts, |--such extremities of heat and cold, yet they appear, upon the whole, to have been discharged with patient cheerful devotion. And it is therefore with a many of their neighbours from Inde-

owes to them, that we proceed to notice some of the which as yet want a name. For their minister, they and worship of the Church of England, while our vain janglings; they will settle again upon their lees, (From the Sermons of the Rev. Wm. Chillingworth, M.A.) labourers who were first sent into this portion of the have an ignorant mechanic not able to give a tolerable Independent neighbours are in no small confusion, and and like other sects of dissenters, come to nothing.

TTO BE CONTINUED.]

ENGLAND.

London, April 27th, 1785.

was then Fellow of Lincoln.

serious thinking. I went to the weekly sacrament, and persuaded two or three young scholars to accompany me; and likewise to observe the method of study preme the harmless nickname of methodist. In half a

my days at Oxford; but my brother, who always had tility, the thickly-strewed mementos of ancient great- many, which is lamentable to consider, are so little the ascendant over me, persuaded me to accompany ness and renown, which characterize the "Emerald regarded by themselves or others, that they continue him and Mr. Oglethrope, to Georgia. I dreaded ex- Isle" must win to its smiling land, and there enchain little better than pagans in a commonwealth of Christ

joiced that they have an opportunity of worshipping gregations, both at Newtown and Reading, do con-God in that way, and have begun to build two small tinually grow in the number of hearers and communichurches, the one at Newtown and the other at cants, there being, in good weather, between 200 and dians. I was, in the mean time, secretary to Mr. addressed to those who marshall themselves beneath

same subject, and shows, moreover, the disadvantage day and some other holy days; although I labour in a separation from the Church. All our enemies it so. His hand, indeed, we trace in its green fields in a separation from the Church. All our enemies it so.

And many of the dissenters, observing now stearast the missionary at Newport, Rhode Island, Mr. Beach which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and our people are in their faith and prayers, while though more against us'? How few depend upon God only for of their own denomination are easily carried away with sweet and trelliced cottages, the abodes against us"? How few depend upon God only for valuable than his own, and in what he calls the "gar- preach in the churches, we preached, (but never in scenery with sweet and trelliced cottages, the abodes against us"? every wind of doctrine, and are now sunk into the utmost confusion and disorder, have conceived a much order, he says, that the people might not complain or rather carried multitudes to church, who had rever unrivalled magnificence and untold wealth,—and upon the only Giver of there, so as neither to get nor unrivalled magnificence and untold wealth,—and upon the only Giver of there, so as neither to get nor unrivalled magnificence and untold wealth,—and upon the only Giver of there, so as neither to get nor unrivalled magnificence and untold wealth,—and upon the only Giver of there, so as neither to get nor unrivalled magnificence and untold wealth,—and upon the only Giver of there, so as neither to get nor unrivalled magnificence and untold wealth,—and upon the only Giver of the only Giver been there before. Our society in most places, made covered the ocean with its ships, conveying to every keep any of them, by any means, which they know or and a considerable number in this colony have lately and a considerable number in this colony have lately and a considerable number in this colony have lately and a considerable number in this colony have lately and a considerable number in this colony have lately and a considerable number in this colony have lately and several churches are now building, and several

> preface by Dr. Johnson, recommending it as well cal- "I am your servant as long as you remain members of culated to correct the latitudinarian spirit of the times. | the Church of England, but no longer. Should you His congregation had been continually increasing, against a separation." As often as it appeared, we till he was enabled, in 1762, to report that it consi- beat down the Schismatical Spirit. If any one did derably exceeded the whole number of dissenters; and leave the Church, at the same time he left our society. that-whereas, on his first arrival, there were not more | For fifty years we kept the sheep in our fold, and than twenty communicants, there were now 300 com- having fulfilled the number of our days, only waited to municants out of a population of 1000 church people. depart in peace. After our baving continued friends "Were it not," he says, "for the venerable Society's for above seventy years, and fellow-labourers for above charity, I know not what would become of many fifty, can any thing but death part us? I can scarcely thousands in these parts, who have so great a love and yet believe, that in his eighty-second year, my brother, esteem of our church, and so great an aversion to the my old, intimate, friend and companion, should have sects are here perfect in their kind. But although we Independent methods, that if they were deprived of assumed the Episcopal character, ordained Elders, have not the utmost that we could wish for, yet I bless that which they admire, they never would join with consecrated a Bishop, and sent him to ordain the Laythe other. Nay, the venerable Society's charity to us preachers in America. I was then in Bristol at his has proved no small advantage to the Independents, elbow; yet he never gave me the least hint of his inof souls are provided for in this government, and had for they who live near to the Church of England tention. How was he surprised into so rash an action?

> Lord Mansfield told me last year that ordination About this time allusions begin to occur in the was separation, This, my brother does not, nor will Society's correspondence to those political troubles not see; or that he hath renounced the principles and bed his friends of their boasting; realized the Nag's Independents, to suppress this design in its infancy, Mr. Beach writes with pleasure, October 2, 1765, Head ordination; and left an indelible blot upon his

> > Thus our partnership here is dissolved; but not till death doth us part; or rather, unite us in love who have to see this evil day; but I shall very soon religious fanatics. The letter which follows, contains be taken from it, in steadfast faith, that the Lord will always, even to the end of the world."

your faithful and obedient servant and brother, CHARLES WESLEY.

ENGLISHMEN.

our studies, and in doing what good we could to the tatives of the diversified portions of our father-land, putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer tatives of the diversified portions of our father-land, putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer to cherish this feeling in the inmost treasure-house of a good conscience unto God." (1 Pet. iii. 21.) I took my degrees, and only thought of spending all of your hearts. The soft beauty, the rich fer- When we are come to years capable of instruction; my hearr; these things several of the Indians have told me since. However, I, not knowing the danger, which has lately obtained here, of a bishop being the Bishop of London.

shop of Oxford, on Sunday and the next, Priest, by heather, the romantic lakes and craggy rocks, which has lately obtained here, of a bishop being appointed to visit them, but they leaked very small to many a scene of ancient struggle, must be count, which might have amended it, and did not count, which might have amended it, and did not count, which might have amended it, and did not count, which might have amended it, and did not count, which might have amended it, and did not count, which might have amended it. point to many a scene of ancient struggle, must be count, which might have amended it, and did not. Our only design was to do all the good we could, deep amongst the cherished remembrances of Scot- But many, I confess, are taught to act over this play the name of God, so that I plainly saw that they were pelled for many ensuing years to labour single-handed, as ministers of the Church of England to which we are land's sons. Neither ocean nor forest between can of religion, and learning to say, "Our Father, which resolved not to hear me, and I feared that if I had and with no one to whom he could look up for guipersisted in my discourse of religion, they would have dance and support. Yet he laboured on in faith, and brother still acknowledged her the best national Church the affections from the hills and valleys where the feet Almighty"; but where are the men that live so, as if of childhood strayed; where even yet perchance the they did believe in earnest that God is their Almighty high esteem of the church, and are now greatly re-

I never lost my dread of a separation, or ceased to amongst the least of the attractions which that falaborious duties of a missionary. This devotion of laborious duties of a missionary. This devotion of laborious duties of a missionary. This devotion of laborious duties of a missionary at laborious duties of a missionary. This devotion of laborious duties of the faith, was afterwards published with a guard our society against it. I frequently told them in her moral magnificence and religious strength, ers? Lastly, who almost is there that desires hears The missionaries also testified their approval of it in ever forsake her, you renounce me." Some of our laywriting, and recommended it to the attentive perusal preachers very early discovered an inclination to separate, which induced my brother to publish "Reasons vided for the aged, the destitute and the sick,—in certain; he that employs not requisite industry to obs the receptacle for the infirm and the decayed who tain what he pretends to desire, does not desire indeed, grow up in ignorance and vice.

triumph, than the fairest of beautiful scenery, or the power thereof." most gorgeous exhibitions of human wealth, taste and And this were ill enough, were it in private; but

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

We are baptized in our infancy, that is, as I con-THE PRIVILEGES AND THE DUTIES OF ceive, dedicated and devoted to God's service, by our parents and the Church, as young Samuel was by his mother Hannah; and there we take a solemn vow, and glory of the world, with all the covetous desires The assemblage within these walls to-day assures us of it; to forsake also all the carnal desires of the fleshe of our birth; the land of our fathers' graves, and what they have vowed, when they are become men, REV. AND DEAR SIR:—As you are setting out for perchance of our kindred's hopes,—can never be for- almost as little as they did being children! Consider 1715, I was sent by my father, Rector of Epworth, to in the soul's affections which the despoiler cannot nounced in our baptism, the profits, honours, and What follows will show practically how the jealousies "I have baptized this half-year fifty-eight, of whom Westminster school, and placed under the care of my touch; that its verdure will bloom when all around is pleasures of the world, are the very gods which divide of professing Christians impede the extension of the five are adult. Some few of them were Indian chilelder brother Samuel, a strict Churchman, who brought barren; that its brightness will sparkle and endure, the world amongst them; are served more devoutly, church among the heathen:—"When first arrived dren. My congregations are in a peaceable and growme up in his own principles. In 1727, I was elected while cloud and gloom are upon the prospect elsehere, I intended to visit the Indians who live three ing condition, and, I think, do increase in knowledge student of Christ Church [Oxford.]—My brother John where. We feel ourselves, in the maintenance of than the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in whose name this affection, linked to the past and bound to the we are baptized: deny, if you can, the daily and confuture; one with honoured generations who have long stant employment of all men to be either a violent next, I betook myself to study. Diligence led me into unborn; -one, in sympathy and faith, with those who or of the power, riches, and contemptible profits of it, long have left us, and with thousands, as we believe, or of the momentary or unsatisfying pleasures of the yet to come; one with the departed of our fathers in flesh, or else of the more diabolical humours of pride, love of country, in attachment to the throne, in devo- malice, revenge, and such like; and yet with this tion to the altar; and one, too, with coming genera- empty form we please and satisfy ourselves, as well as tions, to cherish, as we hope, every national, every if we were lively born again by the Spirit of God, not to our assistance. We then proceeded regularly in religious institution to which ourselves are bound. knowing or not regarding what St. Peter hath taught And much cause have you, brethren, -the represen- us, that the baptism which must save us is, "not the

300 hearers, and 90 and 100 communicants in each Oglethrope, and also, secretary of Indian Affairs. the red-cross banner of St. George?—If there be one and we be indeed his children, will do for us all the church." The few negroes that were in the service The hardships of lying upon the ground, &c., soon spot of earth more favoured than another,—a corner good he can; and if he be almighty, can do for us all of church families, had been all baptized. Mr. Beach concludes his letter in these touching words—"If I in half a year to return to England. My brother reat the period of Whitfield's visit, he says, "Both my know my own heart, I desire, above all things, to procongregations are in a flourishing condition, having mote the eternal good of souls, but all I can now do, serve God and the Church of England. The lost sy or awakening envy, that that spot is England. The lost sy or awakening envy, that that spot is England. is to minister to these two congregations, of which I sheep of the fold were our principal care; not exclu- Not that such a conviction should beget any senti- Lord's Prayer, the plain truth is, we lie unto God for prevails exceedingly among the Independents in these provided what in word we prevail to the fold were our principal care, not exceed the Independents in these provided what in word we provided what in word what in word we provided what in word we provided what in word what in word we provided what in word what in word what in word we provided what in word wh Christians. And as they can give a very good reason were willing to add the power of godliness to their purely in the bosom, the glow of thankfulness to Him siring indeed what in word we pray for, tell him to his to whose blessing it is owing all. If England, "merry face as many false tales as we make petitions. For adorn their profession by a good life. I continue to

Our elder brother, Samuel, was alarmed at our goperform Divine service, and preach twice every Suning on, and strongly expressed his fears of its ending ty, it is the blessing of the Almighty which hath made that God's name should be hallowed, that is, holily under which the church was labouring for want of a bishop to "ordain elders in every city". It is dated that his kingdom should be advanced and enlarged; and verdant meads, its flowers and shrubbery, its blossade will should be advanced and enlarged; and verdant meads, its flowers and shrubbery, its blossade will should be advanced and enlarged; that his kingdom should be advanced and enlarged; the same which the church was labouring for want of a labouring for want bishop to "ordain elders in every city." It is dated that his blessed will should be universally obeyed?

April 20th 1743.

This confirmed us more in our calling; which we consider that his blessed will should be universally obeyed?

Who shows by his foresting sin that his blessed will should be universally obeyed? ble life, which event will, I hope, be very welcome when it shall please God to order it?"

Who shews, by his forsaking sin, that he desires, so stantly avowed, both in public and in private, by word billion. and preaching and writing; exhorting all our hearers bility. And nought else but long years of peace and much as he should do, the forgiveness of it? Nav. prosperity, which the Almighty only has given, could who doth not revenge upon all occasions the affronts. that rages among the Independents round about us.—

The next year, on the death of the next year, on the next year, yea And many of the dissenters, observing how stedfast the missionary at Newport, Rhode Island, Mr. Beach which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and skill; could the matter curse himself, as often as he says, "Forgive which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and skill; could the matter curse himself, as often as he says, "Forgive which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and skill; could the matter curse himself, as often as he says, "Forgive which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and skill; could the matter curse himself, as often as he says, "Forgive which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and skill; could the matter curse himself, as often as he says, "Forgive which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and skill; could the matter curse himself, as often as he says, "Forgive which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and skill; could the matter curse himself, as often as he says, "Forgive which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and skill; could the matter curse himself, as often as he says, "Forgive which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and skill; could the matter curse himself, as often as he says, "Forgive which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill; could be attended to the church prayers and skill be attended to the church prayers are attended to the church prayers and skill be attended to the church prayers are attended to the church prayers and ski fear to be offensive unto God! How few desire in But the beauties of nature and the skill of art are earnest to avoid temptation! Nay, who almost is Her institutions of charity, and associations of piety tily, and above all things, so much as the thing dehave none but the national charity to befriend them, but only pretends to do so: he that desires not what in the homes provided for the orphan and the he prays for, prays with tongue only, and not with his foundling, -in the sound scriptural education fur- heart; indeed does not pray to God, but play and nished to millions of children who would otherwise dally with him. And yet this is all which men generally do, and therefore herein also accomplish this pro-This is more to awaken the purest glow of national phecy, "having a form of godliness, but denying the

Yet another institution is there, brethren, in we abuse God Almighty also with our public and which is entwined the fortunes, the hopes, the peace solemn formalities; we make the Church a stage and prosperity of your father-land,-to which no whereon to act our parts, and play our pageantry Englishman can revert without a higher exultation there we make a profession every day of "confessing and a deeper thankfulness; and that is, his NATIONAL our sins with humble, lowly, and obedient hearts," and Church. To that does Fingland owe her best and yet, when we have talked after this manner twenty, richest blessings; that is the cement of her stength, thirty, forty years together, our hearts for the most the bond of her peace, the secret of her pros- part continue as proud, as impenitent, as disobedient, perity. Religion diffused through every department as they were in the beginning. We make great proof the State, from the crowning of the Sovereign to testations, "when we assemble and meet together to the prayer at the peasant's grave, -religion made render thanks to God Almighty for the benefits reaccessible to every grade, and brought to every home, ceived at his hands;" and if this were to be performed -religion recognized by Queen and noble, by Par- with words, with hosannas and hallelujahs and gloria liament and people,-religion a part and parcel of the patris, and psalms and hymns, and such like outward State, entwined with every fibre of our glorious con- matters, peradventure we should do it very sufficiently; stitution,-ennobling and sanctifying the public liber- but in the mean time, with our lives and actions we ty, and guarding the majesty of the laws,-religion, provoke the Almighty, and that to his face, with all our friendship. I have taken him for better, for worse, the National Religion, blessing our parent country variety of grievous and bitter provocations; we do with richest blessings, and transmitting its priceless daily and hourly such things as we know, and he hath inseparable. I have lived on earth a little too long, treasures, in no stinted abundance, to her most distant assured us, to be as odious unto him, and contrary to dependencies; -this is the peculiar glory, brethren, his nature, as anything in the world is to the nature of of your native land. And, thanks to God, the spoil- any man in the world; and all this upon poor, triffing, maintain his own cause, and carry on his work, and er's rash and reckless hand avails not yet to overturn trivial, no temptations. If a man whom you have Lord's day they continue at home, they must be the head of a new sect, which still exists, and boasts fulfil his promise to this Church, "Lo, I am with you your country's altars, and hush the voice of those dealt well with should deal so with you,—one whom ambassadors commissioned to stand and minister you have redeemed from the Turkish slavery, and in-Permit me to subscribe myself, Rev. and Dear Sir, before them. And thanks to God, we add too, the stated in some indifferent good inheritance, should lawless march of insubordination avails not either to make you fine speeches, entertain you with panegyries, wrest the sceptre from the Monarch's hand and tram- and have your praises always in his mouth; but P. S .- What will become of these poor sheep in ple her diadem in the dust. Not yet in our father- all this while do nothing that pleases you, but of Christianity obscured and enervated by enthusiastic being very pious and independent truths of Christianity obscured and enervated by enthusiastic being very pious and indignations are the high interests of Church and State upon all occasions put all affronts and indignations prudent, zealous and laborious in the ministry; he was have they been betrayed into a separation from the become the speculation of the restless, -tossed hither upon you; would you say this were a thankful man? He makes the following satisfactory report of the greatly beloved, and is now much lamented. Here is Church of England, which their preachers and they and thither as caprice and selfishness may move; but Nay, would you not make heaven and earth ring of his one Mr. Sandeman, come from Scotland, who (as I no more intended than the Methodist? Had they fixed, and, as we pray and hope, fixed immovably upon unthankfulness, and detest him almost as much for his mission of Reading in 1749:—"I have about 400 fear) designs to propagate infidelity, liberalism, or no had patience a little longer, they would have seen a a rock of strength which angels guard, and which the constant hearers, all of whom, excepting a very few, religion, under the mask of free grace; for, as I have real primitive Bishopt in America, duly consecrated by Almighty in his mercy will preserve to us, unless, by our unthankfulness to our God and Creator, to our adorn their profession by a sober, righteous, and godly heard him preaching in the Independent's meetinglife. Almost two-thirds of the inhabitants of this house in this town, I find that the sum and purport of the English Bishops, and are acknowledged by them selves forfeit and fling them away. And firmly and aloud Hosanna, Hosanna; but the louder voice of our the English Bishops, and are acknowledged by them parish are Independents, who have two ministers of his new doctrine is, 'that Christ has done all and as the same as themselves. There is, therefore, not faithfully do we believe, that so long as our beloved lives and actions is, "crucify him, crucify him," We their own persuasion. I baptize about sixty or seventy every thing for our salvation which God requires of us, the least difference between the members of Bishop father land maintains the pure Christian creed which court God Almighty, and compliment with him, and children commonly in one year, and some few adults, and the mere belief or assent to this report is saving seabury's Church, and the members of the Church of was first taught there by Apostolic Missionaries, and profess to esteem his service "perfect freedom;" but for many ages after was preserved in the simplicity if anything be to be done, much more if anything be who were bred Independents. My parishioners are which we have to do to obtain salvation, is the damnpoor, and have but few negro slaves, but all they have ing sin of unbelief, in which all the Christian world, that truly Apostolic man, who is esteemed by all who but, by God's gracious providence, cleared from those the knee before him, and put a reed in his haud, and excepting his sect, are involved.' Where these mon- knew him as much as by you and me. He told me clouds and cleansed from those defilements; so long a crown upon his head, and cry, "Hail, King of the them are communicants. . . . As our church here, strous tenets are once received, there will remain no that he looked upon the Methodists in America, as as she retains, as first taught and still preserved, her Jews!" but then with our customary sins, we give like the house of David, waxes stronger and stronger, temptation to wicked men to turn infidels, in order to sound members of the Church, and was ready to orget free from the uneasy restraints which the strict dain any of their preachers, whom he should find duly to her monarchical institutions, and her pure and spear in his side, nail him to the cross, and crucify to assistance from the good and venerable Society as at laws of Christianity lay upon men's lusts; but they qualified. His ordinations would be indeed genuine, Apostolic Church, there will be a guarantee for the ourselves the Lord of glory. This is not the office of present; and yet the seed they now sow will continue may maintain the character of stanch believers, keep valid and Episcopal. But what are you poor Methoconscience quiet, and flatter themselves with the hope dists now? Only a new sect of Presbyterians, and strength. But should it ever come to pass that her tions; "sed quæ voluerit meminisse, quæ mandaverit of eternal happiness, while they indulge their appetites after my poor brother's death, which is now so very wayward children should trample upon the monarch's exequi," to remember what he desires, and execute danger of leaving men without spiritual guidance, and and passions as fully as any libertine or infidel can be their end? They will lose all crown, or overturn their country's altars, then will her what he commands. So said a dying Roman to his \_\_\_ glory have departed: her children may still sing the friend, and so say I to you. To be thankful to God, both ministers and people, appear to be strongly cap- \* He perhaps did, but his "persuasion" did not make it songs of their Zion, but it will be a melancholy strain is not to say, God be praised, or, God be thanked, ily circumstances, must have been more than ordinaly severe in a newly occupied country, subject to

Severe in a strange land; their harps distant waters,—their he commands. To be thankfully and of an old man of eighty-two?

Severe in a strange land; their harps distant waters,—their he commands whole. Christian world, to be overthrown by the "persuasion" of an old man of eighty-two?

Severe in a trange land; the transfer of three small congregations pro
tivated with this new-fashioned Antinomianism. But more of the consistency of a whole lifetime, and of the more than ordina
whole Christian world, to be overthrown by the "persuasion" of an old man of eighty-two?

Severe in a trange land; the transfer of the consistency of a whole lifetime, and of the more than ordina
whole Christian world, to be overthrown by the "persuasion" of an old with this new-fashioned Antinomianism. But more of the consistency of a whole lifetime, and of the more than ordinal transfer of the consistency of a whole lifetime, and of the more than ordinal transfer of the consistency of a whole lifetime, and of the more than ordinal transfer or the consistency of the consisten

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## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1845.

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(CIRCULAR.)

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto.

Toronto, April 15th, 1845. REVEREND BRETHREN, -In conformity with a Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the "CHURCH SOCIETY," held at Toronto, on the 23d of October last,-that four Collections should be made annually throughout the Diocese in aid of the funds of this Society, at such times as the Lord Bishop shall appoint, and that the proceeds of two of such Annual Collections should be devoted to the maintenance of Travelling or Resident Missionaries in this Diocese,in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations in this Diocese, on TRINITY SUNDAY, that is, on the 18th of May next,-the same to be applied exclusively to the promoting of the cause of Miscions in this Diocese, under the direction of the Church Society.

In order to obviate the inconveniences which are found to arise from the postponement, in certain instances, of the Collections beyond the period at which they were required to be made, and to secure the unity of action which a strict adherence to one particular day for this object would help to promote, I beg particularly to recommend that, in all practicable cases, the Collection be made on the day announced; or if circumstances should unavoidably cause its postponement, that it should not, if possible, be delayed more than two Sundays beyond the time originally fixed

As the proposed Collection on Trinity Sunday is designed to further a most important and noble Christian object, it is my fervent prayer, as it is my hope, them that are of the bousehold of faith.'

I remain, Reverend Brethren, Your's faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the busi- party agitation may not scatter to the winds. ness of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

appear in their robes.

Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty- port, and transfer them to the building up of an avower of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate, with- lamented schism. out delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination on the Wednesday preceding the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock A. M., furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si-Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

tion of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to hold Confirma- Beaven. tions, during the ensuing summer, throughout the District of Gore and the several Districts above it, -being sure that some such help in the hands of th with the exception of the few places visited for that young, if diligently used, will, with the Divine blessing purpose during the preceding year. His Lordship serve much to promote the culture of early piety, and requests that such of the Clergy in the Districts about that moral purity and correctness of thought and con to be visited,-whether resident or travelling Mis- duct which is the distinction of Christians. Youth sionaries,—as have established new missions, or sta- we need scarcely repeat, is the season of life in which tions, at which it would be desirable that Confirma- above all others, sound principles should be implanted tions should be held, would signify the same to him and a right direction given to the feelings and condu at their earliest convenience, that he may so arrange It is, emphatically, the spring-time; when the soil is his journies as to include them in his list of appoint-

We must confess it is with no little surprise we perceive, that some intelligent individuals, and intelligent its gathered cares and anxieties must at best impede conductors of the public press, are seriously pressing the growth and influence of the principles of Christian the new fancy that the project of a University is to be truth. cast aside as needless, and that, as a substitute for such a great fountain or reservoir of learning, we are to have a proportionate augmentation of the number and strength of our Grammar Schools.

We cannot possibly be thought to have any objection to the enlargement of these subsidiary institutions of learning,-that they should be put, in short, upon the very best footing upon which the endowment allotted for their maintenance may be considered capable of placing them. And we should be well enough disposed to concur in the opinion which is thus advanced, if there were facts to support the pretension, -if such pretension be, indeed, seriously made, -that the country is not in a state of sufficient ripeness to warrant and meaning of a University.

sent condition of our University can best testify .--There the number of students is such as bears, we apprehend, as fair a proportion to the population of the country,—taking particularly into account the newness of its establishment,—as do the Universities of our duty as members of Christ's visible kingdom has of Great Britain and Ireland themselves.

And who will venture to say that the standing and proficiency of the students at our University, is not thoughful Churchmen will remember, that not many such as to justify their being placed at the highest seats of learning? Who will say that, in classics or mathematics, or any other department of science, they tribute very liberally to the building of the French Parish have not reached a proficiency, and are making a pro-gress, which not only proves that they are ripe and fit for the tuition afforded by a University, but that they would be most unjustly deprived of a high and legiti-mate privilege, if they should, without some pressing in aid of a Roman Cathedral shortly to be erected in Provincial necessity, be debarred from its advantages

Toronto, or in a more general way, for the support of dissenting Sunday-schools and Meeting-houses, it becomes upon the spot? Years ago, young gentlemen edu- the solemn duty of the Church affectionately to warn her upon the spot? Years ago, young gentlemen educated at the Grammar Schools of the Province, not only assumed a respectable standing upon their entrance into the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge to which they repaired, but, in some iustances, left those unrivalled seats of learning in possession almost of the highest honours they could bestow. It is fair they govern themselves by such a loose principle, it is to infer, that if our Grammar or District Schools were found capable of affording to a few the instruction which qualified them for admission into Oxford or Cambridge, they were just as capable of imparting it lence, to be nothing more than a certain vague indefinite to many; and it is as certain, that if but few availed feeling or wish to do good, which is substituted for real to many; and it is as certain, that if but lew availed themselves of the advantage of repairing to an English University, it was not because the rest were unfit for man's state of body, or the last impressions which have matriculation there, but because the expense could been received from the most recently read book, or from not, except in a very limited number of instances, be a thousand incidental causes. become immensely improved since.

pretend to thankfulness; which, believe me, is not a account the many respectable emigrants who are yearly word, nor to be performed with words: but if we do coming to this Province from all parts of the United not so, as generally we do not, our talk of thankful- Kingdom, amongst whom are not a few whose sons ness is nothing else but mere talk, and we accomplish have been educated in distinguished Grammar Schools St. Paul's prophecy herein also, having a form of of the Mother Country, and who have, in some instanthankfulness, but not the reality nor the power of it. ces, been reconciled to the privations of this voluntary and perhaps necessary exile, from knowing that those sons would enjoy here the means of finishing the education which had been so auspiciously prosecuted

> We trust, therefore, that this question will be viewed with a better spirit of fairness, and a more exact reference to facts. Grammar Schools are unquestionably valuable and indispensable; but with a University conducted as our present one now is, and allowed to proceed in an unfettered course of usefulness, we should soon find our Grammar Schools themselves raised in character and efficiency to an extent which we could never hope to see realized, were there no such higher Institution of learning in existence. We should like, indeed, that any sound and sensible scholar, - any person properly acquainted with the science and working of the educational system, -should answer the question, whether Eton, or Harrow, or Winchester, or any other of the honoured names amongst the Grammar Schools of the Mother Country, would be any thing like what they are, were there no such institutions in existence as the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge!

The suggestions thrown out by our correspondent I have to express my desire that a Collection be made T. C. are worthy of careful and diligent consideration. There is no duty in relation to which more practical error has been committed, than in that of Christian charity,—from the disposition, in the mistaken and dangerous liberality of the times, to confound the gedangerous liberality of the times, the first liberality of the times, the first liberality of the times, the first liberality nuine claims of benevolence with the temptation to disseminate and strengthen religious error.

It is right, and dutiful, and Christian to relieve physical distress where it is presented, without reference to creed or country; but it is not right,-on the contrary it is a violation of sound principle and of true Christian charity,-to contribute to the fostering of heresy and the strengthening of schism, and so to the marring of religious truth and the subversion of Christian concord. That would be unweaving at night what had been put together by toil and pains during the day; nay more, it would be giving proof that in praying against error, division, and schism, our petitions went forth from feigned lips, and that the heart did not second what the tongue expressed

We do not consider it necessary to be putting forth that the Lord will put it into the hearts of all his hypothetical or imaginary cases, wherein by possibility faithful people, to remember, on that occasion, the claims of the spiritually destitute, and "while they might not inconsistently be yielded to those of an incated."

Besides this, the people subscribe annually upwards of thirty pounds to the support of the clergyman.—Communicated.

"The conduct of American Legislative bodies is a marvel thirty pounds to the support of the clergyman.—Communicated." have time, to do good unto all men; specially unto heretical or schismatical communion; it is enough to be able to affirm that no such cases are likely to present thomselves to us here. On the contrary, all the disposable means which, in the utmost fulness of our benevolent zeal, we can appropriate, are needed for benevolent zeal, we can appropriate, are needed for the building up of the walls of our own Zion,—for The General Annual Meeting of the Incorporated

The General Annual Meeting of the Incorporated

The General Annual Meeting of the Incorporated The CHURCH Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be establishing the best welfare of the children of the and respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, for the

While our own temples of prayer are so few in number, and so many more are to be erected or enlarged; The Clergy who may attend are requested to while our own desolate places call for the multiplication of travelling Missionaries or resident spiritual guides; it would be worse than folly or frenzy,-it The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine | would be a grievous sin,-to wrest away from these permission, hold his next General Ordination in the their lawful purposes our means of succour and supninth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether superstition, or to the perpetuation of an admitted and

We have been obligingly favoured with a copy of two little works advertised in our columns, viz. "Private Devotions for School Boys," and "Private Devotions and Rules of Conduct for Young Ladies"; the former by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, Professor of Divinity We are requested to state that it is the inten- in King's College, Toronto, and the latter by Mrs.

These works we can very unreservedly recommengenial, and the "good seed" sown in it can better take root and flourish, than in after years when the Association,—through the Treasurer, T. heart, through the incrustations of the world, is less heart, through the incrustations of the world, is less accessible to kindly and pious impressions, and when From the Eastern District Branch Associa-

Our Travelling Agent has commenced his collecting tour Westward, and will visit the several stations of the Home, Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, and London Districts, as far as the Town of London.

## Communication.

(For The Church.) A WORD ON CHARITY.

In the present age, when, with a spirit of pretended liberality, daring attempts are made to confound right and wrong, and latitudinarian error is eagerly striving with try is not in a state of sufficient ripeness to warrant the formation and carrying out of that higher establishment of education, which is included in the name and meaning of a University.

Catholic truth, and endeavouring to do away the distinctive marks of the Church of Christ, it is very requisite that our people be plainly and honestly taught, wherein true charity consists, in order that their liberality be no But what the facts of the case really are, the pre- longer taken advantage of by the other religious societies. who at the present time likewise occupy Canada. And this has much to be attended to, for from ignorance of the grown up amongst us, and kept us, much more than formerly, from such grievous inconsistency; but still all but that begging attempts of a similar nature may be made on the generous disposition of the members of our

afforded. The conclusion from all which is, that if Charity, and we often, inconsiderately, do evil that, as it Hence our confused idea about the meaning of the word such was the condition of things years ago, it has were, good may come; whereas true charity descends ecome immensely improved since.

Independent, too, of the resources within ourselves single wish for God's glory and the good of His Church, for the supply of our University,—from Upper Canada College, unrivalled on this Continent as a school of to the Apostles' doctrine and the Apostles' fellowship.—

not but that, in one sense of the word, we may shew of encouraging error, and thus realize to ourselves somewhat of that poorness and meekness of spirit, which is of great value in our Saviour's sight; but, be it remembered, indicated to the bar in Pennsylvania, and having practical trial of the bar in Pennsylvania, and having practical trial of the bar in Pennsylvania, and having practical trial of the bar in Pennsylvania. this gives us no license to go, with a sort of indiscrimi-

s novel and erroneous. No doubt in acting thus consistently, and with a proper understanding of the true meaning of the word charity, our motives will be misunderstood, and we ourselves probigoted and intolerant; but we must carry the cross, (for it is woe to us when all men speak well of us), and allow none of these things to move us, and "contend carnestly for the faith delivered to the saints," looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, and allowing no private feelings or friendships to turn us aside from the disposition, and by his example, hardly less than by prestraight path of true charity.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Frampton, March 24, 1845. On Wednesday, the 12th ult., the first meeting of the Frampton Parochial Association of the Church Society was held in St. Paul's Church, near Henrison Brook.

After Divine Service had been performed and a sermon preached, the meeting was opened with the prayers pro-vided for all meetings of the Church Society, and addressed by several gentlemen present, who warmly advocated the claims of the Association. Wm. Henderson, Esq., in a long and interesting speech, entered very fully upon the objects of the Society, the benefit to be derived from the Act of Incorporation, the vast extent of the field of labour kept up by the vaparable Societies at home. kept up by the venerable Societies at home, the increasing

	the following sums s	su	DSCI	roe	a upon the spot.						
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.											
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	£	8.	d.		£	g.	d			
	W. Henderson Esq.	1		0	Wm. Ramsay	0	1				
	Donation to enlarge				John Foster	0	2	1			
	the Church at				John Dillon*	0	5	B			
	Hemison Brook, 10	5	0	0	John Scott	0	5	3			
	D. Baxter, Esq	1	5	0	Daniel Moyles	0	5	-			
			15	0	Joseph Wilson	0	5				
	James Hall	0	3	0	Robert Hall	0	2	73			
	John Thompson	0	5	0	Edward Anderson	0	2				
	Wm. Harper			6	John Watson	0	2				
		0		6	James Wilson	0	2	19			
		0	2	6	Thos. Kingston	0	5	3			
	Sam'l Davidson	0	2	6	Robt. McNeely*	0	5	1			
	John Hay*	0	5	0	B. Fitzsimmons	0	2				
	John McNealie*	0	5	0	William Gibson	0	2				
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\* One half to the Resident Clergyman.

Cup lately presented by the choir of Christ Church in this city, to their talented and indefatigable instructor,

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

	and Orphans of the cicigi in this process.	£	9	D.
1	Previously announced (in No. 116) in am't 4	95	6	11/2
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d	the Rev. James Mockeridge 0 7 4
200	To sayment represent and in Just in herealth Tork were
t.	135 Collections, amounting to£645 1 0½
0	

The Treasurer has also received the following:

tion,-through the Treasurer, W. H. Bottom, Esq. ..... And the following special donations from the Brockville Parochial Committee, viz.:

For the erection of Churches ... For sending Bibles and Prayer Books to Destitute Settlers....

T. W. BIRCHALL,

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, KINGSTON.

Kingston, April 16, 1845.

At the Annual Vestry on Easter Monday, 1845, the Venerable the Archdeacon (Rector) in the Chair. The Report of the Churchwardens for the past year, Messrs. Brent and Willard, was accepted, and the thanks of the meeting given to them for the zealous discharge of their duties, by which the exterior and interior of the Church have been much improved in appearance and comfort.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, the meeting appointed a Committee to report to a future Vestry what means, if any, should be adopted, to procure a Public Cemetery in the vicinity of the town of Kingston. The following Committee were named, with power to add to their number; The Ven. the Archdeacon, the Clergymen of the Church resident in Kingston, the Hon. the mover and seconder, his Worship the Mayor (Dr. Robison), the Churchwardens (John R. Forsyth and Francis M. Hill, Esqrs.), the late Churchwardens, and James Nickalls, Esq., and Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq. It was Resolved, That the thanks of the vestry and congregation be given to Noble Palmer, Esq., for his

eral present of the very handsome Font now erected in

It was Resolved, That the thanks of the congregation be given to the Venerable the Rector, for his accustomed liberality in appropriating a considerable part of the proceeds of the Church Glebe towards paying off the arrears contracted in completing the erection of the Church.

It was also Resolved, That the thanks of the congrega-

tion are due, and be given to the ladies and gentlemen of past year .- Communicated. OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH AT PRINCETON, BLENHEIM.

Three hundred and eightyincluding seventeen adults, have been baptized Mr. Hickie in his mission within the last two years, and

## UNITED STATES.

(From the Courier and Enquirer.)

Dr. Milnor's loss is one that will be felt by all denominot but that, in one sense of the word, we may shew charity to all men; we may clothe the naked, we may feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any fear of encouraging error, and thus realize to ourselves someone of the word, we may shew nations of Christians, and by all men engaged in the good works of education and benevolence, for he was a liberal of the United States, in which it was alleged with regard to of the United States, in which it was all t

t value in our Saviour's sight; but, be it remembered, since the support of what benevolence, and contribute to the support of what benevolence, and contribute to the support of what benevolence, and erroneous.

The sum of penersylvania, and having practices in Pennsylvania, and having practices in Philadelphia for several years, he was in 1812 the means of swelling the amount of their products by a system of apprenticeship for a term of years;" and begged to ask killed, and thirty wounded. At the time of the calamity, workmen, tender to the support of what the lighthan of the work in the lighthan of the support of what the lighthan of the support of what the support of what the lighthan of the support of what the lighthan of the support of what the lighthan of the support of the s

where were first experienced those serious impressions | whether the President was correctly informed?

an assistant minister to him. In 1816 he was elected minister of St. George's chapel (then attached to Trinity) and from that time till the hour of his death, remained the assiduous, faithful, able and acceptable Pastor of that Church. He was of cheerful

ept, recommended the religion he professed. He preached on Sunday last with his accustomed persuasiveness—was out all day on Tuesday—assisted in the evening at a meeting in his own house, of the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb—and retired to bed at his usual hour, with as much hope of the morrow, as at any other time. After a little while the malady seized him, and a that vessels belonging to England as well as to the United brief struggle closed a career, pure, pious, tranquil, useful, and beneficent, as it could well be given to mortal to run. For such a death, after such a life there can only be sorrowful thankfulness.

#### Arrival of the Great Western.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. On Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Steamship Great Western arrived at New York, after a boisterous passage of 17 days and 12 hours. The passengers presented the Captain with a restimonial, accompanied by a service of plate, as an acknowledgment of his skilful management of the vessel, and his courteous attention to the wants of those on board, during the rough and trying roware. The Capta Western or the 7th April, in and trying voyage. The Great Western, on the 7th April, in let. 47 N. long. 40 W., exchanged colours with the Cambria on her homeward route. The summary which follows embraces the most important items of intelligence which have reached us; and for these we are indebted to the New York papers.-The latest date is the 29th ultimo.

The Great Western brought over sixty-eight passengers.
Business generally was brisk, but the corn trade was dull.
The Right of Search negotiations were going on between

France and England.
The Hibernia arrived out on the 17th instant, and was followed by the Oxford, Rochester, and Indiana, with papers of the 1st inst., announcing the intelligence of the U. S. Senate hav-ing passed the Texas Bill. This important news was taken to London by a special Engine Express, conveyed personally by Mr. Edward Williner. The Indiana was followed in less than twelve hours by the George Washington, with the Inaugural Address of Mr. Polk, which was also Express'd in a very rapid

surprised at annexation.

Willmer and Smith's European Times says:-'The conduct of American Legislative bodies is a marvel organization. Every one saw, in the result of the last contest \* One half to the Resident Clergyman.

We have been favoured with a view of a Silver Gilt

We have been favoured with a view of a Silver Gilt

The Whig Senate should be a consenting party has produced astonishment, and rendered the news which came to hand this week from the western world, not only novel but startling .-The Senate is regarded, on this side of the water, as a very those who are not prone to eulogise Republican institutions. held, at Toronto, on Wednesday the fourth day of June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the busiskilful moves and countermoves, and the most skilful player is he who puzzles, checkmates, and triumphs over his fellows,"

Upon the subject of the President's Message, the same writer says—The verbose state documents of the Union are little relished in England: and a moment's consideration, perhaps, will shew the reason. The British Premier's place is Parliament, where he personally answers questions, defends his con duct, assails his antagonist, and acts at once upon the offeusive and the defensive. The President of America, on the contrary, is shut out of Congress. Instead of addressing that assembly, and through it the nation, viva voce, on the events of the day, when the interest is high, and the subject exciting, he waits until anxiety cools, or has entirely evaporated, and then, in a Bishoprick of Ely. formal manner, traces, in a message, with tedious prolixity,

what every body knows and has long prejudged.

The inaugural address of Mr. Polk is not obnoxious to this objection in the same degree, as the ordinary messages which emanate from the Chief Magistrate of the Union; but even 120 Collections, amounting to.....£497 14 15 in that document the didactic prevails over the colloquial, and Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and the theme of the essayist rides over the free and easy manner Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septuagesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoval Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844:—

of the citizen. The portion of the message which has given most offence, inasmuch as it denotes a "foregone conclusion," is his allusion to the Oregon territory. The right of the United States to that territory is assumed by the new President as a matter beyond dispute, at the very moment that the subject forms an anxious and protracted controversy between the two Governments. People naturally say, "Can the new official have a proper sense of the deep responsibility of his office, when

That Mr. Polk is correct in his assumption may be established hereafter, or it may not. But there is a palpable violation of good taste in so formal, so superfluous, a committal on the ts himself at the very threshold? Mr. Polk's predecessor was not happy in imparting ignity to the office. It is to be hoped that the mantle of ashington will sit more gracefully on the shoulders on which Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holidays.

#### BRITISH PARLIAMENT. House of Lords, March 28.

TARIFF OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Earl of Clarendon inquired what means had been taken to obtain redress for certain merchants who complained, as he conceived justly, of the loss inflicted upon them by a change made some time ago in the tariff of the United States. Under the 26th section of the new tariff, agreed to on the 25th of August, 1842, goods coming from England, which were shipped before the imposition of the new duties was known, were exposed to ruinous duties to the extent of 90 or 100 per cent. on silk goods, and 120 per cent. on cotton goods. Goods that had come from the castward of the Cape were subjected to much lower duties. Now, this he idered to be an infraction of the treaty with Alleghania, which provided, among other things, that no duty should be imposed on goods from England higher than was imposed or hoods coming from any other country. By the change, a single cause in Glasgow had lost £3,000, and the total loss by the British merchants is estimated at £200,000. The Alleghanies appear fully alive to the importance of the treaty wherever it is to their favour; for they have insisted on the repayment of the amount of duties levied on their rice by us in excess of that ried on the rice from the coast of Africa.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that the case had the attention of Government; but neither the representations of Mr. Fox, the late Minister at Washington, nor of Mr. Pakenham, his successor, had as yet met with the attention they deserve.

House of Commons. OREGON .- Mr. Roebuck asked whether Government had my objection to lay before the Hause the negotiations between this country and Alleghania on the subject of the disputed Oregon territory? His reason for asking was to be found in existing circumstances in Alleghania, though he was the last man who would desire to cast a slur on a great nation. He man who would desire to cast a slur on a great nation. He understood that in 1818 a convention was entered into between this country and Alleghania, the purport of which was, that the territory in dispute upon the Oregon should be considered as a matter upon which no determination had been come to, and that the whole question should be left open. Under these circumstances, the House of Representatives had passed a bill for "settling" this territory. The English were not, he believed, a people at all accustomed to bluster or express themselves in a manner which should rouse the indignation of those with whom anner which should rouse the indignation of those with whom they conducted negotiations; but it must be apparent to every body that this was a most extraordinary proceeding. If it arose the Choir for their kind and efficient services during the from the weakness of the Alleghania Executive, it behoved foreign nations seriously to consider the matter. If the House Representatives passed such a bill, if it were sanctioned by On the 23d ult., being Easter Sunday, the above hand-This place had long been left spiritually destitute, Rocky Mountains; and if the negotiations which had been but, through the active exertions of the Rev. John Hickie, broken up were to be recommenced, he trusted they would be many have been brought in from the highways and hedges put on a proper footing, and that Allegbania would be called on to show what right they had to cross the Rocky Mountains

Sir Robert Peel replied, that Mr. Roebuck had rightly one hundred and thirty-one were presented by him to our revered Diocesan for Confirmation, last September. £25 were given by that disinterested and indefatigable friend was also provided, that neither party should terminate the anadian Missions, the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, as arrangement without giving a year's notice. With respect to also £10 by the Governor General, £18 15s. by the late the negotiations with the Executive Government of Alleghania, bled thus early to make the Church commodious and com-

LIBERATED SLAVES IN THE COLONIES.—THE AMERICAN our efforts to suppress the slave trade, that "the slaves, when captured, instead of being returned to their homes, are trans-

which led him to the ministry.

He studied under the venerable patriach, Bishop White
—was by him admitted to holy orders, and for a time was

Sir R. Peel regretted that the President of the United
States should have thought proper to send to Congress a formal
message on that important subject without ascertaining the

the West Indies, and subjected to apprenticeship a term of years, and treated with nearly the same severity that was practised towards them while slaves. Now the fact of the case was, that the state of apprenticeship was, and had for some year been, altogether abolished in the West Indies, and no black, whether he went there as a free emigrant, or a captured and perfectly and entirely free, and entitled to all the rights of freeom. There was another allegation contained in that message the application of British capital to the purposes of the slave trade, the House would endeavor to make it reach such an offence with stringent penal effect.

FORTIFICATIONS, &c. IN PROGRESS .- The following is ist (issued by order of the Commons House of Parliament) of important works in progress under the Engineer Department, showing the amount of the original and supplementary esti-

Nova Scotia-Citadel at Halifax ... £174,863 ... £163,158 225,000 Gibraltar-New Works ... 75.000 Kingston-Fortifications 220,000 .. 80,000 -Completion of Works, Neuf and Citadel ..... 150,000 ... Jamaica.—Permanent Barracks at 30,000 Newcastle Bristol-New Barracks .. 55,000 ... 15,000 ondon-Improvements Barracks at 10,000 60,000 ... the Tower ...... The contemplated works are a new battery and site at Liver-

London, and the conference is now sitting which is to decide the future policy of England and France. It is understood on all hands, that the substitute for the right of search which he oposes, is a blockade of the coast of Africa by the two powers,

General Sir Thomas Saumarez died at his residence at the Petit Marche, in the island of Guernsey, in the 85th year of his age. Sir Thomas served in the first American War, and was present at the several landings on Staten, Long, and York Islands; the battle on the 27th of Angust 1776 on 1776.

residence in Cumberland-st., at the age of 86.

The Bishop of Ely expired on Thursday morning 20th ult. at 2 o'clock

The Hon. Miss Fox, only sister of the late Lord Holland, is The Downger Viscountess Lifford died on the 15th ult., at

The Queen's visit to Ireland, during the summer, appears to

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—A sale of autographs of distinguished persons took place last week in London, some dating as far back as the time of queen Elizabeth. The autographs foreign powers; much less, indeed, could it be expected for Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, and General Washington, There were 184 lots sold, and they realized £300.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association still continue their meetings. On St. Patrick's day the meeting was more than usually well attended; all sported shamrocks in their hats, in honour of the day, and Mr. O'Connell was decorated with a monster bunch,

The increase of the grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, is stirring up some agitation, which threatens t A meeting to petition against the grant, has been held at Exeter-hall; one in Liverpool is fixed for Monday week; and several other parts of the country promise to catch the

The rent for the week was announced to be £398 5s. 4d.

FRANCE. The principal legislative question in the Chamber of Depu ties has been the debate on Duvergier de Hauraune's motion for abolishing vote by ballot. The Chamber came to a decision or

Tuesday, when the proposition, with some alterations, was adopted. The effect of this will be that, on divisions, both the ballot and opening may be resorted to. The former is to be eserved for unusual cases, and may be called for at any time by twenty members or more. The concession of this question ally regarded as a symptom of Ministerial weakness, though the settlement of the question is looked upon with general satisfaction by all parties. The Peers were on day occupied with the report of a committee appointed to check gambling on the Stock Exchange. Certain checks are proposed

to be adopted, and offenders to be criminally fined. Marshal Bugeaud has left Paris for Algiers.

A new electoral law has been brought forward by the Government, which will have a material effect in narrowing the franchise. It is a supplement, and an essential one, to the reform of the Constitution Bill. The measure for restoring the church property was under

General Araoz, who was arrested some months ago, under pretence of being engaged in one of General Narvaez's pretended conspiracies, and for whose execution, without trial, orders had at one time been given, has been brought before a court-martial

and fully acquitted. SWITZERLAND.

The country had, by the last advices, generally settled down into tranquillity. A proposition for a general amnesty had been submitted to the Diet; and it was resolved that the several cantons should be invited to adopt it. Several of the political prisoners at Lucerne had been set at liberty. The Committee of the Diet was continuing its deliberations on the question of

The Extraordinary Diet having referred the questions of the Free Corps, the Jesuits, and the Annesty to the Committees, the Commissioners had disagreed respecting the competency of the Diet to decree the expulsion of the Jesuits.

PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon letter of the 11th instant gives an account of a serious commotion in the district of Figueras, attended with the loss of many lives and the incendiarism of several houses.-new impost on wines. The details are calculated to leave a bad the condition of the people under the government of Senhor Cabral. The British wine trade had greatly fallen off since the introduction of the new arrangements; and the merchants and persons employed in the trade were of course the sufferers.

GREECE.

deeper confusion. The Coletti Ministry had been defeated on a question of the jury lists by fifty-two to forty-five. The government, however, persists that the measure was not strictly ministerial one; but it does not appear possible for the government to stand. An amnesty has been granted for all nes committed during the elections last year, a measure for which the government takes great credit, though the object of sent line. It is of importance to state, that the charge it is simply to save their own unscrupulous partizans from deserved punishment.

We learn from Constantinople that on the 25th of February Admiral Vansittart and family, £10 by John Arnold Esq., and the had not been brought to a close; and it would not be considered as a corollary to the one read a few weeks ago in By these liberal donations, the Committee has been enaroundly rated his ministers for their gross negligence of improvefortable henceforward for worshipping in it the God of tive. Sir Robert quite agreed with Mr. Roebuck that nothing their Fathers.

The ministers assert their anxiety to promote menace; but while forbearing to do so, he hoped the House the improvement of the condition of the people, and, in order would not infer that her Majesty's Government are not deeply to obtain the necessary information as to what is to be done, sensible of the importance of this subject.

The debates on the sugar duties, and the other matters into the Apostles' doctrine and the Apostles' doct cluded in the budget, occupied the attention of the House of evidence as to the condition of the places which they are called and excellent Dr. Milnor, for so many years Rector of St. George's Church, in this city, is no more. He expired slightly altered to meet the wishes of the East India proprietors, will be formed for the improvement of the government, and for Dr. Wolff arrived at Constantinople on the 22nd, and was to leave for London by the Oriental Steam Company's packet.

population. But your Petitioners most respectfully sublimate that no such fiscal enactment as would be adequate to the proposed results, could ever be carried into effectual operation.

other by a ditch at the foot of the old Spanish town, upon which twenty-one persons were in the drawing-room of the director of the port, M. Segretier, whose wife, hearing her child cry, left the apartment; that instant, the portion of the building where message on that important subject without ascertaining the real condition of those liberated negroes, when in the British colonies. The message stated that, on the capture by British ships of negroes intended for slavery, the latter were sent to save my child!" Happily, the persons in the drawing-room escaped uninjured, with the exception of a lady, who was slightly

INDIA AND CHINA.

The intelligence brought by the Overland Mail of February lst, arrived in the metropolis by extraordinary express early on Thursday morning the 6th ult. The news brought is, so far as public events are concerned little more than the echo of that supplied by its bi-monthly

The news from China, which comes down to Dec. 19th, is not of much interest. The dissatisfaction which was excited in Hong Kong by the ordinance of the Governor, had subsided; the Chinese had become reconciled to the regulations, as medified, and were quietly pursuing their avocations.

#### Colonial.

We request attention to the following important memorial, which has been kindly forwarded to us .- ED

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Petition of the Toronto Board of Trade, MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH, - That in the late session of the Parliament of Canada, an Act, initialed "An Act for graning Provincial Duties of Customs," was passed by the two Chambers of the Legislature, and has since received the sanction of His Excellence the Canada and has since received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General, on behalf of Your Ma-

That the said Act contains provisions by which discrim tive, or differential, customs duties are authorised to be levied on certain goods, in reference to the course of transportation by which they may be be seen to the course of transportation by which they may be brought into this Province; a rate of 5 per centum, ad valorem, being declared payable if "imported by sea," but rates much higher "if imported otherwise than by sea."

That your Petitioners view with serious apprehensions the Newport, in Wales, to cost 19,800L; cells, to cost 5,000L; increased accommodation at increased accommodation to new barracks in Manchester district, to cost 25,000L; a new barrack at Portsmouth, to cost 10,000L; and new storehouses and offices at Dover, to cost 4,171L.

The missing packet-ships, England and the United States, perial Parliament, without endangering the general interests from a ratio of the privilege of legislating on subjects involving the commercial relations of any part of Your Majesty's dominions with foreign states, and that they consider the power of enacting laws alfecting the external trade of Your Majesty's colonies, cannot be exercised by any other authority than Your Majesty's Imperial Parliament, without endangering the general interests Address of Mr. Polk, which was also Express'd in a very rapid manner, reaching London the same night.

The London Times assumes a strongly condemnatory tone upon the subject of annexation.

The Morning Chronicle says they are more mortified than Townships of the Search.—The Duke de Broglie, has arrived in Townships of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of action and feeling, between the Imperial and the Colonial Authorities, which every loyal and reflecting subject of Your Manuel Parks of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a continuous control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of a control of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of the expression of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of the commerce of the empire, and the commerce of the empire, and

That your Petitioners have the most unbounded confidence in the wisdom and justice of Your Majesty's Government, and have hailed, with the most heart-felt satisfaction, the recent declarations of Your Majesty's Ministers, in reference to the declarations of Your Majesty's Ministers, in reference to the states of the right of search in its most obnoxous form is thus given up, but the substitute, inadequate as the former system was, promises to be still more inefficient.

Deaths of Distinguished Persons.—Lord Churchill lied at Brighton, in the 66th year of his age.

General Sir Thomas Saumarez died at his residence at the

Islands: the battle on the 27th of August, 1776, on Long Island; the captures of Forts Lee and Washington; and the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, at which last he received two balls in the head.

Admiral James Carpenter, expired on Sandard 181 Admiral James Carpenter expired on Sunday 16th., at his sidence in Cumberland-st., at the age of 86. Government, the interests of Your Majesty's colonial subjects

will be at all times wisely and paternally cared for.

That your Petitioners are apprehensive that much unstead ness in the commercial legislation of this colony would ensue, were the power of regulating its external trade to be delegated to the Provincial Legislature; as it is not to be concealed that Ashley castie, Warwickshire, the residence of her son, Viscount Lifford.

The Deep of Warwington has been seen as the colony are very inadequately represented in the popular branch; nor under any circumstance. The Dean of Westminster has been appointed to the Bishoprick of Ely.

The Open's right to Ireland doing the Control of the Control of the Ireland doing the Control of the cessarily ignorant of all those important facts which immedia ately bear upon the commercial relations existing or likely to exist between Your Majesty and foreign powers, would be able to direct the course of extraction for the course of extractions. exist between Your Majesty and foreign powers, would be to direct the course of external trade, so as not to involve Your Majesty in serious and continual misunderstandings with such foreign powers; much less, indeed, could it be expe for, in this case, there would be as many distinct tariffs of imposts on foreign importations, as there would be distinct legislative bodies; changing too with Colonial Legislature of Your Majesty assume a similar P arive bodies; changing, too, with every change of party ascendancy; or graduated to meet, not the real and sound interests of the people, so much as to appease the clamour of ill-

informed or misguided sections of them. That your Petitioners appreciate too strongly the great importance of steadiness in commercial legislation, and es rests of commerce periled by a change in Your Majesty colonial policy, which would unhinge the portals within the commerce of Your Majesty found ts fiscal department, to warrant their desiring to see the commerce of Your Majesty's colonies have so long

security, and have enjoyed an unbroken prosperity to which they would otherwise have been utter strangers.

That the despatches of Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed to the Colonies. for the Colonies, addressed to his Excellency the General of Canada, under dates, "Downing-Street, 28th June 1843." and "28th Canada and C 1843," and "26th September, 1844," are conceived in te which most fully accord with the views and wishes of your titioners, who consider the principles of colonial comments of the colonial col egislation therein prescribed, to be not only strictly compared with the best interests of the colony, but also the most afeguard of colonial dependency. That, apart from the objections entertained by ions entertained by your Petitioners towards the exerc he power of enacting laws relating to the external trade of colony, by the Provincial Legislature, there is involved in the Act of the Parliament of Canada herein referred to, a principal of distinction of distinctive and unjust class legislation, against w Petitioners most respectfully beg leave to protest. In cussion which took place in the Legislative Assembly provisions of this Act, it was freely announced by the supporters of the measure, that the final object of the introduction of differential duties. differential duties on imports, in reference to their course transportation, was the forcing of the carrying trade betwee the United States Atlantic markets and Western Canads, from the present canads and the present canads and the present canads and the present canads are the present canads and the present canads and the present canada and its present course into the navigation of the waters of the Rivel the tolls derivable from this trade. Your Petitioners believed that were there not another argument left to them, by white prove the unsafety of entrusting the regulation of our forse colonial trade to a Provincial Legislature, this one fact we in the eyes of so enlightened and liberal a Government as the

That, if the benefits derived from the existence of public orks, which have works, which have cost the people of this colony so large an amount of money, are to be accompanied by restrictions upon their commerce, which cannot fail to prove ruinous to the trade of Western Countries of the commerce of the contribution of t of Western Canada, then would your Petitioners most hunstate, that it had been well for the country if no such we had ever been originated. To open up lines of traffic thoroughfare for the purpose of facilitating the operations trade, and then to destroy all collateral facilities, under pretext of maintaining one grand line, your Petitioners consider

most unjust course of policy.

That the cities of Montreal and Toronto are each situate about 400 miles from the port of New York, the general in which all goods from the United States are purchased Canada merchants, the present line of conveyance York to Toronto being by inland navigation, viâ the River, the Eric and Oswego Canals, and Lake Ontario rate of freight about 55 cents per cwt., and the time required varying from four to ten days.

That the distance from Montreal to Toronto is about the same as from New York to Toronto, and the rates of freight on these two lines are the same as from New York to Toronto, and the rates of freight on these two lines are the same and the same are th these two lines are generally nearly equal; and consequence the merchants of Western Canada to be obliged to "by sea," the distance, time and charges would be all inc proportionally; the voyage from New York to Montreal wo be little short of that from Liverpool; the coasting navigate along the shores of New England, New Brunswick, Nova Sco and through the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, is not surpa The political affairs of this country seemed getting into in danger by any in the world—one of Your Majesty's steam packets, not long since, in fine weather, ran ashor an island between Boston and Halifax, and, notwithstan every exertion to save her, became a total wreck; the inat certain periods, through the gulf, is as high as six, and even per cent : the month ten per cent.; the period of open waters is at least one and often six weeks (in our half seasons) less than by the prerance is never incurred on goods imported from New York by

the present line of transportation.

That, contending against all these disadvantages your traders. titioners most respectfully submit, that the present tree. Western Canada who purchase limited assortments in the submit of the ted States markets, for cash, or on short credits, wo able to continue to compete in this trade, if forced to bring the goods into the province by the tedious, perilous and expensions of Western Canada, who are an agricultural population, and ultimate sufferers from all these disadvantages.

That the operation of the proposed system of differential da ties would be, if in the nature of human affairs it were practice able, to render the whole trade between the United States Canada; and thus, for the benefit of a very small nun inflict a most serious injury on the great industrial t

placed under differential duties, in the act referred to, as calling upon them to trespass on the forbearance of Your Majesty, by petitioning for the repeal of the act. Your Petitioners are happy that, as yet, they have to complain against an impending, rather than an existing, evil; for, though some of the articles enumerated under differential duties are placed under very high rates if brought in by inland navigation, in comparison with the rate to be levied "when imported by sea," yet the trifling amount of these goods imported from the United States into Canada, would prevent the operation of the law being ever seriously felt. But, as the supporters of the principle of differential duties could never have conceived their purpose to be much advanced by this partial developement of the system, your Petitioners conceive that a due regard to their duty, as faithful subjects of Your Majesty, and a becoming respect to the commercial and agricultural interests of Western Canada, imperatively call upon them to place before Your Majesty their views

apon this important subject.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to employ such means, as to Your Majesty may seem proper, for the prevention of any enactments by the Legislature of this colony, which may institute differential rates of duties on the imports of the colony; and that Your Majesty will lies. will issue such instructions to the Executive of this Province, as may tend to the prevention of all fiscal, or other regulations, calculated to favour the interests of any particular class of Your Majesty's subjects, to the disadvantage of the remainder. And your Petitioners, as in duty. &c.

(Signed) G. P. RIDOUT, President.

HENRY ROWSELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN DRAWBACK BILL.—The following official notice decides the question as to whether British goods, passing in transit through the United States, will be regarded or not as Foreign commodities. The determination is that they shall be liable to the same duties with importations directly from for-

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Sir: - With reference to a recent Act of the Congress of the United States, allowing Drawback on Merchandize exported to the British provinces in North America, which no doubt has come under your notice, I have the honour to remind you that articles so exported from the United States into this Province will be liable to the payment of the duties imposed by the Acts of the Provincial Legislature, and also the duties under the

Imperial Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 49, whether such goods are originally the growth, production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, &c. On this point your attention is requested to the 27th section of the Imperial Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV cap. 59 which enacts,

"that no goods shall, upon importation into any of the British Possessions in America, be deemed to be of the growth, producpossessions in America, be deemed to be of the growth, produc-tion or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British Possessions in America, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some British possession in America:" con-sequently all articles imported into this Province from or through the United States, are deemed foreign, although any of such articles may be the growth, production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, which, when so imported, must be held to he liable to duty as foreign growts, i. e. to the duties in held to be liable to duty as foreign goods, i. e. to the duties in full imposed both by the acts of the Imperial Parliament and of the Provincial Legislature, imposing duties of Customs, now in force, viz. Imperial Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 49, and Provincial Act 8 Viet. cap. 3, and 6 Viet. cap. 31. the one in addition to

Your most obed't humble servant, (Signed) Jos. CARLE,
Dy. Inspector General. To the Collector of Customs,

THE DRAWBACK BILL.-Most extravagant ideas are entertained in certain quarters as to the beneficial tendency on the Trade and commerce of this country, of the Drawback Bill lately passed by the United States Congress—and as the question is one of considerable importance, we shall offer a few observation. servations in connection with it.

We may premise at the outset, that under existing circum-

stances the Bill can have little, if any, practical effect. The British Government has very wisely reserved to itself the right of making international commercial regulations; and as the exist at present, a package of British Goods—even with exist at present, a package of British Goods—even with a Queen's Seal upon it—shipped from an American Port a arriving any where along the Canadian Frontier, would treated as merchandize imported from a Foreign country, a charged accordingly—namely, £7 Imperial and £5 Provined duty per £100 of value at the place of importation.

Having premised thus much, the question very nature presents itself—would it be good policy on the part of the gislature of Canada, to solicit any abatement of this Impe

gislature of Canada to solicit any abatement of this Impuduty, even if the British Government were willing to grant

We think not, for many good and sufficient reasons.

When the project of importing Goods through the Unitation States to Upper Canada was discussed in 1835-6, this sect of the P. of the Province occupied a very different position from the which it is placed at the present day. At that period we ceived a very small share of the duties on our imports—t imports, as well as the exports to pay for them, were subjected. a tedious inland transport—a voyage from Montreal to Kingston frequently occupying as much time as the voyage from Liverpool to Quebec. The Tariff of freight was ruinously expensive. Our public improvements undertaken to remove obstructions to the commerce of this section of the country, were stopped short at the Proxings line, and all attempts made to stopped short at the Province line, and all attempts made to obtain the co-operation of Lower Canada in these improvements proved useless. It is not surprising then, that under these discouraging circumstances the people of Upper Canada should have "cast about in their mind's eye" for some other highway to the ocean. Nay, the wonder is that they did not side of the picture—turn we now to the bright one.

Now, the Provinces are united. The import duties pass into

one general fund, out of which Upper Canada receives her full share. Our public improvements will soon be completed to the ocean—and instead of being cooped up as a kind of "back country" to Montreal, upon whose merchants we were dependent to an almost unlimited extent—and who fleeced us well ecure to themselves. When we make a present of our carrying trade to the United States, the sooner we hoist the "stars and stripes" the better will it be for all parties. We sincerely hope that Great Britain will make no change in the existing law, and we feel satisfied that when the people of Upper Canada thoroughly understand the question in all its important bearings, they will be the last to seek a change—unless it be for a

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the British Government should consent to abolish the 7 per cent. Imperial duty on British and Colonial goods imported through the United States, the St. Lawrence route would still be the cheapest during the season of navigation, and the increased rate of freight years. droad and land carriages from New York in winter, would than counterbalance the interest on the cost of such goods no better off than ourselves.

very clear they must also carry our exports, as it would be unreasonable to suppose that the trading vessels which carry home
our Flour, Ashes, &c. from Montreal, could continue to do so
at anything like the present rates of freights, if they were obliged
to come the process of the place, by lessening their
power of competing with other commercial towns.

Besides the improvements at Montreal, effected by public
and private capital, it is much indebted to its natural position,
than which few are to be found more advantageous and agree-

tion in Spring, laden with the luxuries and necessaries of life scenes in nature which we now import indirectly from those Islands—many of them through the United States.

We have viewed this question of importing through the nited States thus far, merely in a pecuniary point of view, 

British Empire."-Kingston Chronicle. will be met by a corresponding action on the part of the Imperial authorities. As a mere matter of convenience, we shall

The Fire-fly arrived in Port about seven o'clock yesterday the fly arrived in Port about seven o'clock yesterday the fly arrived in Port about seven o'clock yesterday the fly arrived in Port about seven o'clock yesterday the fly arrived in Port about seven o'clock yesterday the fly arrived in Port about seven o'clock yesterday the fly arrived in Port about seven o'clock yesterday the fly

this colony. The difference in the rates of duties requisite to cover such serious disadvantages on the part of the importer by sea, would merely become the profit margin of the smuggler, who is never slow to benefit by the existence of unwise fiscal the very solution of the lilicit trader. Nor would the pecuniary injury thus sains of the illicit trader. Nor would the pecuniary injury thus sained by the Province, be the greatest evil entailed upon it: the demoralization of thousands of the population would result; and, though the repeal of the law might remove the temptation to to rime, it could not, at the same time, cradicate the propensities to; which is that generated.

The Market.—Refeal of the limit of his with perhaps the placed under differential duties, in the act referred to, as calling placed under differential duties, in the act referred to, as calling upon them to trespase on the forbearance of Your Majesty, by

without delay, with a view of counteracting the baueful effects

General Post Office.

Montreal, March 29, 1845.

The Postmaster General having concluded an agreement with the government of the United States, for the conveyance through its territory of the correspondence of Great Britain and Canada, the mails to and from Canada will in future be landed and embarked at Boston, instead of Halifax (as heretofore), and will be conveyed between Montreal and Boston in charge of a British officer, appointed by the Postmaster Gene-

All letters and newspapers, therefore, addressed to Europe, will be forwarded from Montreal via Boston, unless specially directed to be sent by some other route.

The first letters from England by the new channel will come by the steamer of the 4th April next (from Liverpool), and the first transmissions hence will be for the packet leaving Boston

No additional postage will be charged upon letters to and from Canada, in consequence of the transit rate which is to be paid to the United States Post Office, but a charge of one halfpenny will be levied on the delivery of each newspaper who in the United Kingdom or in Canada. In Canada, this halfpenny will be in currency.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. Gl.

POPULATION OF CANADA EAST.

(From the Report of the Legislative Council Committee.)

As to the ages and proportions of the sexes:-								
. Age.			emales.					
I year and under		450	16954					
1 year and under 2			11938					
2 years and under 3	12	274	12779					
3 years and under 4			12276					
4 years and under 5	12	517	13194					
angelief y but a vertain bet	Laring victor	CONTRACTOR	OTOTO !					
To	tal under 566	230	66241					
	The state of the s	-	-					
Age.	10	100	40717					
5 and under 10			46517					
10 and under 15	45	121	44586					
THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF	n 5 and 1592	217	91103					
Betwee	n 5 and 1592	211	31103					
Tota	l under 15158	447	157344					
	The second second	1000						
	Males.	Femal	es.					
	Unmar. Mar.	Unma	r. Mar.					
15 and under 21	39513 2111	38169	6705					
21 and under 30	20023 22999	17345	20909					
30 and under 40	5982 38502	5891	32221					
40 and under 50		5083						
50 and under 60	2158 15096	2355						
60 and upwards	2857 18420	7693	10118					

60 and upwards		420 769	03 10118
	73783 115	2765 7444	6 114508
	Unmar.	Mar.	Total.
Total Males 15 and over,	73783	112665-	-186548
Females "			-188954
Total unmarried	148229	1	STREET, STREET,
Married		227273	
Total over 15			375502
		Males.	Females.
Total over 15 years of age			
under 15 years of age		158447	157844
Total general of sexes		344995	346298
General Total	ORUT		691293
Leaving unaccounted f	or		2256

Of those under age there are 2111 males married, and 6705

693549

the bank of the river, the shore here lying nearly north and south. Originally but a few vessels could lie in it for loading and unloading, but they could come close into the shore, and they loaded and unloaded by means of planks, with one end on the vessel and the other on the land. Great improvements have, however, been made, and the stone wharves, for neatness solidity and extent, have no same last year on the celebrated bigmay case "the Queen vs. Millis," when the prisoner escaped on the ground of the first marriage not being valid, as solemnized between an Episcopalian and a Presbyterian by a Presbyterian Minister. Mr. Burns and Mr. Hagarty appeared for the prosecution. Hou. H. J. Boulton, for the defence.—Toronto Patriot.

On Saturday, the 5th instant. usually long and difficult, but this disadvantage is in some de-

outside the suburbs, have sprung up, all built of limestone of a good texture and light colour found in the Island, and evidently with wooden blocks, but they are badly kept during the winter, there appearing to be an entire absence of superintendence or of regulations necessary for the safety of the inhabitants, or they are neglected to be enforced. The interest of the debts. contracted by the Corporation within a few years, already eats up a great part of the heavy contributions imposed upon the citizens, threatening new taxes or a deficiency of means for the for the few months which it would be necessary to keep them on hand as a kind of dead stock. If the facilities of transport New York to Canada were equal all the year round, the that the common interests were as well, if not better, attended

at anything like the present rates of freights, if they were obliged to come out in ballast. And what would become of our canals on the St. Lawrence? (and the debt we have contracted to dig them)—and our shipping interests? The former would soon go to decay, and the latter would speedily languish; instead of program, including the town, a population of 64,000, having the most fertile soil. It now contains, including the town, a population of 64,000, having the most fertile soil. The Town has an exposure to increased in 14 years 20,000. The Town has an exposure to the form the second state of affairs, very coolly stooped down and dipt his green able. It now ample was followed by his companions, who received it as a significant of 64,000, having the most fertile soil. It now contains, including the town, a population of 64,000, having the most fertile soil. It now contains, including the town, a population of 64,000, having the most fertile soil. The Town has an exposure to the first the first to prove the them)—and our shipping interests? The former would soon go to decay, and the latter would speedily languish; instead of progressing, we should be retrograding very fast indeed.

It now and 12 broad; and generally of the most fertile soil. It now contains, including the town, a population of 64,000, having increased in 14 years 20,000. The Town has an exposure to progressing, we should be retrograding very fast indeed.
So far from giving up to our neighbours any larger portion of our carrying trade than they at present enjoy, we expect to see Canadian vessels engrossing a much larger share of it, as also as our canals are completed. Instead of our Lake craft of thickly settled champaign country on the eastern shore, the engaged in the expectation of the settled champaign country on the eastern shore, the distant, isolated mountains of Boucherville, Chambly, Rougeengaged in the carrying trade lying idle during the winter months, we expect to see them clearing hence in the Fall, for some port in the West Indies, with Flour &c., and making their are proportionally and the sound in the second and the second are their are proportionally presented and the grandest and richest round the mountain presents one of the grandest and richest

Montreal, in truth, wants only no longer to be cursed by the

In deven in that aspect it is unfavourable to our best interests; at how much more injurious would it prove in a national state of view? British and Canadian Shipping superseded by all disappeared from the harbour, with the exception of what linguist of a jealous rival—the affection and good will of the British Empire."—Kingston Chronicle.

We hardly believe that the bill recently passed in Congress, will be rest by a provided the part of the Imperiation of the part of the Imperiation of the received of the received of the conduct of the received of the received of the erection of the necessary buildings of the establishment of view? British and Canadian Shipping superseded by all disappeared from the harbour, with the exception of what linguisting and slips. The principal part moved away yesterday afternoon. The Prince Albert arrived from her winter quarters at Boucherville on Sunday at 6 P.M., but not being able then to enter the port, she went up to Laprairie. The Prince Albert will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock, her regular trips to that place.

rejoice to see such a relaxation of the present system as will enable the Western Canadian to import in some such manner

as the Western Canadian to import in some such manner

The Fitchy arrived in 19th about section 19th about 19th ab Now that the ice in front of the town has nearly disappear as that proposed by the United States Drawback Bill, certain light commodities, the want of which during our five or six months winter may be seriously inconvenient. But it would be with strong doubts and misgivings that we should behold the hundreds of tons of heavy British merchandize annually

Now that the ice in front of the town has nearly disappear. The unusually season has been taken advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are davantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are immense masses of ice on the wharves, thrown into the river, as the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in the LAST WEEK is membered as the stench in many parts of them is so bad as to prevent as the stench in many parts of them is so bad as to prevent as the graph of the countries. A period of the countries should lose no time in getting the davantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of very generally in this district, and the farmers are advantage of

Exite, Thursday April 17.

Fine is the second conflating the received has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate town has again been with extreme regret that this unfortunate to be been defined in the price against the property was overwhelm in this neighbourhood, though the ment of the copporation of the event. The different religious denominations were assured that contributions of articles for sale (with the price against the price and though guest extreme that this is searced, grown at all the price against the price and the price and the price against the price and the price against the price and the price against FIRE IN THE TOWN OF LONDON, (C. W.) - We observe

others less; but it must be very great. The principal losers that I have heard named, are Messrs. Hyndman and Marsh, Tanners, 5 or £6000, no insurance; Mathieson and Michie, Grocers, £5000, no insurance I believe. Mr. Morrell, £3000 or £4000, insurance to the amount of £900. Messrs. Holmes and Cooch Festers. £5000, no insurance The mount of £900. Messrs. Holmes and Co., Coach Factors, £2000, no insurance. These gentlemen are most unfortunate, having had a severe loss by fire, only a fortnight since in Hamilton. Dr. Lee lost his house and all his furniture, while he, in utter ignorance of the loss he was sustaining, was rendering assistance to his neighbours.—
His loss is about £1500, no insurance. Messrs, Segar and Taylor, Stage Proprietors, have lost £650 in Bank Bills, which the head experiment of the Lunatic Asylum, in they had just drawn on account of their mail contract. A great many others have sustained very severe losses whose ames I cannot obtain. This calamity will very materially

of a Mr. Turton of this town, his former wife Margaret Moore, alias Mullen, being still living. He had left Ireland twenty-four yeasa ago, and his wife arrived here during the last year, not having seen him for that long period. It was proved, however, that he was well aware of her being alive. His first marriage was performed by a Presbyterian Minister at Armagh—the women home of that reasoning. There was contradict. the woman being of that persuasion. There was contradictory evidence as to his being a Presbyterian or Episcopalian. The Jury found him guilty, and that he was a Presbyterian. This finding takes the case out of the decision of the House of Lords last year on the celebrated bigmay case "the Queen vs. Millis,"

man, arising out of a publication of a pamphlet of a very scur basins are also making along the enlarged Lachine Canal, which is to complete a steamboat communication to the Great Lakes,—large sums are also being applied to deepening a channel in Lake St. Peter, for vessels of a greater draught of water. The passage by wind and tide from Quebec to Montreal is, indeed, After the whole of the evidence had been heard, the Judge, in After the whole of the evidence had been heard, the Judge, in a plain and lucid manner, commented upon it, laying great stress upon the grossness of the libel, and pointing out to the jury the requirements of the law with reference to the verdict they were called upon to pronounce. The jury retired for some time; and upon resuming their seats, returned a verdict dent to an almost unlimited extent—and who fleeced us well for any favours bestowed—we should soon be in a position to make even Goderich, on Lake Huron, a "sea-port." Having almost attained to the highest eminence in a commercial point of view, which our most sanguine imaginations could have dreamed of, we feel persuaded that the people of Canada West have no intention, even if they had the power, to transfer that trade to a foreign country which they have so long laboured to secure to themselves. When we make a present of our carry-like the defendance of the secure to themselves. When we make a present of our carry-like the defendance of the secure to themselves. When we make a present of our carry-like the defendance of the secure to the secure Protestant Churches have also been erected of late years. New Banks, and whole streets of private buildings, many of them ceedings were subsequently quashed against George Wooding, who was to have taken his trial as being implicated in the same libel—Mr. James McGrath baving kindly consented to accept of an apology, through the defendant's Attorney, Mr. Blake, cut and placed by persons well skilled in the business. Many new streets have been opened within the city limits, and improvements have been made in several streets by paving them the company of his deep sorrow at what had occurred. We have expressive of his deep sorrow at what had occurred. merely to remark, that, considering the nature of the libel, the sentence was looked upon as light rather than otherwise.—

British Canadian, April 12.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT. - There is a remarkable fact connected with the 46th Regiment of Foot, to which Corps we alluded in our last, as shortly expected in Canada, which is perhaps not known to our readers, and is rather an interesting eircumstance. It is generally known that the light compan of every Regiment in Her Majesty's service, is distinguishe that the common interests were as well, if not better, attended to than now that it exceeds twenty thousand. There is no better off than ourselves.

Again, if the Americans are to obtain our import trade, it is warf clear they must also carry our exports, as it would be unreasonable to suppose that the trading vessels which carry home

that the common interests were as well, if not better, attended to than now that it exceeds twenty thousand. There is no warf officers however, who generally complain that they are not sufficiently paid. The burthens on the citizens necessarily tend to diminish the trade of the place, by lessening their power of competing with other commercial towns. found themselves opposed to an overwhelming force, so that nothing but desperate courage or an act of Providence could They have ever since been allowed to wear the red instead of the green tuft .- Montreal Courier.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM - This institution will be erected in Toronto. Efforts have been made to induce the Government to alter their purpose, and to give a preference to Kington. The following from the Chronicle & Gazette, is conclusive on the point :-

"We understand that Mr. Sheriff Corbett has received a communication from the Provincial Secretary, in answer to the evil and disgraceful propensities of many of its inhabitants to engage in national origin and religious strife, to be one of the happiest, most prosperous, and agreeable residences on this Continent.—Quebec Gazette.

Tech memorial presented to the Governor General Robinship and General and for the erection of the necessary buildings of the establish.

tendance of the Beauharnois electors, both English and French.

Managing Committee............ THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

Montreal Transcript. Montreal Transcript.

THE SEASON. - The unusually early season has been taken

mingham and Manchester via the Rudson and Errey instead of the St. Lawrence and its perishing canals—with perhaps the passengers, his carried for the line a favourable reputation in the province of a reduced rate of letter postage, a participation in the Province, a participation in the great benefits already experience of in the Mother Country, from this important concession. "A law has lately been enacted by the Legislature of the United States, allowing a Drawback on all Foreign Goods that may hereafter be transported through their territory to Canada, which will not only most injuriously affect our commercial and shipping interests, British as well as Colonial, but also the internal carrying trade of the whole Province. Urgent representations have been made by this Council to the Province and the uniform countersy displayed towards the public astimation, which, we have no doubt, the experience of the passengers, his carried for the line a favourable reputation in the sail says, like many between the British and gain to the Republic and the uniform countersy find the uniform countersy find the line after public and the uniform counters for the line a favourable reputation in the sail says, like many between the British and gain to the Republic and the uniform counters for the line a favourable reputation in the sail shape and a few thousand Jack tars.—Toronto Patriot.

Extract from the Annual Report of the Quebec Board of Trade:

"The Council, fully appreciating the advantages that would result to commerce, agriculture, and civilization, from the establishment in the Province of a reduced rate of letter postage, but which, from its posting the distance of the whole province, a participation in the great benefits already experience of workmen are still busily employed in clearing the United States, allowing a Drawback on all Foreign Goods that may hereafter be transported through their territory to Canada, which will not only most injuriously affect our commercial and shipping interests, British as well as Co without delay, with a view of counteracting the baueful effects which must inevitably attend the operation of such a law."

[The following information is given as an advertisement in our own.]

POST OFFICE CIRCULAR.

General Post Office.

The wave yesterday evening several barges and schooners at the foot of the current St. Mary which will probably be brought up to-day; three rafts came down the river yesterday and were brought to at the foot of the New Market. The Laprairie steamer such as the foot of the New Market. The Laprairie steamer and the form of the several newspapers with a much more limited circulation than bur own.

General Post Office.

General Post Office.

Iruits of the season, their appearance was hailed with delight.—
There were yesterday evening several barges and schooners at trifling gratification to contemplate the light in which our extentions were viewed by those intelligent gentlemen composing the foot of the New Market. The Laprairie steamer and the foot of the New Market. The Laprairie steamer and the fill to the desired effect, and while we are confident that our fellow citizens will have every reason to be satisfied with it, we zettle, Thursday April 17. fail to take advantage of it .- British Canadian.

sumed. The Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who nappeared to be present at the time is said to have made the remark, that the farmers. And why snown to be present at the time is said to have made the remark, that the farmers. And why snown to be present at the time is said to have made the remark, that the farmers. And why snown to be present at the time is said to have made the remark, that the farmers. And why snown the age of the aggregate annual cost of these indispensible articles to Canada, which purchases them from the Americans, they might set about the work of manfacturing them in earnest, and the aggregate annual cost of these indispensible articles to Canada, which purchases them from the Americans, they might set about the work of manfacturing them in earnest, and the aggregate annual cost of these indispensible articles to Canada, which purchases them from the Americans, they might set about the work of manfacturing them in earnest, and derive a very land some profit, and perhaps make a snug fortune from the speculation too. Surely we are not such a contemptible people as to be unable to make our own brooms! We have no doubt land the money that has been paid to the Americans for these indispensible articles to Canada, which purchases them from the agree.

Esq., A. McLean, E-q., and P. Vankougane.

A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as land on the agree annual cost of these indispensible articles to Canada, which purchases them from the agree a very land of the agree annual cost of these indispensible articles to Canada, which purchases them from the agree annual cost of these indispensible articles to Canada, which purchases them from the agree annual cost of these indispensible articles to Canada, which purchases them from the agree annual cost of these indispensible articles to Canada, which purchases them from the a the following statement:—

"The fire has done its work, every house within its range is consumed, and it has gone far beyond the Sheriff's house into the woods, where two barns belonging to farmers have been burned. The loss is estimated variously, some say £50,000, others less; but it must be very great. The principal loss is estimated variously, some say £50,000, others less; but it must be very great. The principal loss is estimated variously, some say £50,000, others less; but it must be very great. The principal loss is estimated variously, some say £50,000, others less; but it must be very great. The principal loss is estimated variously, some say £50,000, others less; but it must be very great. The principal loss is estimated variously, some say £50,000, others less; but it must be very great.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Edmund Lalley, of the town of Barrie, Esquire, to be Treasurer for the District of Simcoe, in the place of James

NEW BRUNSWICK.

impede the progress of London."

The London Times, Extra of April 14, says, "it was found impossible to stay its progress until it had laid waste four Blocks, and part of three others, containing an area, the principal part of which was closely built, of nearly thirty Acres of ground. It is however some consolition to know from all the interest leading through the village; shots were soon after impossible to stay its progress until it had laid waste four Blocks, and part of three others, containing an area, the principal part of which was closely built, of nearly thirty Acres of ground. It is however some consolation to know from all the information we can collect, that no lives were lost on the occasion.

"It adds much to public inconvenience in consequence of the disaster happening the day before the Assizes, of which some idea may be formed when it is known that the Chief.

The acres in Portland last Monday evening, among the same parties who have so frequently of late been the occasion of reparties Justice and Queen's Counsel, who were both here at the time, were driven out of the rooms they had engaged, both houses being destroyed almost in an instant, so rapid was its progress."

The assemblage now increased, and both parties became so violent, parading the streets with fire-arms and clubs, that the civil authorities thought it necessary to send for the military, who made their appearance under Major Whinyates, and remained on the ground till after mid-night, by which time the mob had in a great measure dispersed, without any further display than the brandishing of a few clubs, the distant firing of There may be others, of which we have not heard.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.—A very remarkable trial for bigamy took place on Wednesday last. A very respectable and thriving inhabitant of the City, of the name of James Mullen, was indicted for having in 1837 married the daughter of a Mr. Turton of this town, his former wife Margaret Moore, alias Mullen, being still living. He had left Ireland twenty. ed the military to the scene of disorder. - St. John's, THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto.

Corrected for the "British Ca	nadia	n,".	Apri	118	th,	184	).
	£	8.	d.		£	8.	d.
Flour, per barrel, 196lbs	0	16	3	@	0	18	9
Wheat, per bushel, 60lbs			6	@	0	4	2
Barley, per bushel, 48lbs		2	6	@	0	3	0
Oats, per bushel, 34lbs		1	3	@	0	1	5
Peas, per bushel, 60lbs	0	1	6	@	0	2	0
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196lbs	0	16	0	@	0	18	0
Potatoes, per bushel	0	1	3	@	0	1	8
Onions,		3	9	@	0	5	0
Timothy, 48lbs	0	4	0	@	0	4	6
Hay, per ton	2	5	0	@	2	15	0
Straw, per ton	1	5	0	@	1	10	0
Beef, per 100lbs	0	12	6	@	1	0	0
Beef, per lb		0	3	@	0	0	4
Mutton, per lb. by the sheep		0	21	@	0	0	3
Mutton, by the lb		0	31	@	0	0	4
Pork, per 100lbs	1	0	0	@	1	5	0 .
Dried Bacon, per 100lbs	1	7	6	@	1	13	0
Green Hams, do			0	@	0	0	0
Lard, per lb			3	@	. 0	0	31
Fresh butter, per lb	0	1	0	@	0	1	1
Firkin butter, per lb	0	0	81	0	0	0	91
Turkies, each	0	2	6	0	0	3	9
Ducks, per pair	0	3	0	@	0	4	0
Fowls, per pair	0	1	8	@	0	2	6
Fowls, per pairGeese, each	0	1	6	@	0	2	6
Eggs, per dozen	0	0	5	@	0	0	6

CHURCH SOCIETY. The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1845, at 3 o'clock, P.M.
W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The stated MONTHLY MEETING of the Standing Committee of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144. King Street, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. THOS. CHAMPION, Asst. Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Committee Room, April 22, 1815.

Reverend Brethren, —You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at the resi-dence of the Rev. M. Boomer, A.B., Galt, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22nd of May. WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Secretary W. C. Society. Dundas, April 21st, 1845.

NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

A Special Meeting of THE STANDING COMMITTEE of this Association will be held at Cobourg, on Tuesday, the 13th May next, at 11 o'clock; at which time it is requested that the several Reports of Parochial Committees, with an accurate list May next, at 11 o'clock; at which time and accurate list several Reports of Parochial Committees, with an accurate list of the names of Subscribers for the past year, may be presented, —in order to their being transmitted to the Secretary of the Parent Society preparatory to the framing of the General Annual Report. Members of the Standing Committee who cannot conveniently attend on that occasion, are requested to transmit such reports to the undersigned before the day of Meeting.

By Order,

Meeting.

By Order,

Lon Short,

De R. C. S.

Bourg, ...

ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lames.

Trustee of Eurhhaste Barbers; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgages, 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.

At Montreal, on the 20th ultimo, Alice Charlotte, wife of G. Taylor, Esq., 93rd Highlanders.

On the 7th of October last, at sea, on the way to Valparaiso, authorised to collect and receive the same.

Solvent Waddilove, of Hexham, England. recent memorial presented to the Governor General from this cannot conveniently attend on that occasion, are requested to

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR COMPLETION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

NOTICE.

HE Undersigned, having been appointed by the last Will of the late JAMES HENDERSON, Esquire, Executors to his Estate, hereby request all persons having claims to present them, duly authenticated, at the Office of the late Firm most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can HENDERSON, HOOKER & Co. (now Hooker, Holton &

ALFRED HOOKER, JOHN M. TOBIN, C. . CASTLE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firms of Henderson, Hooker & Company, at Montreal, Hooker, Henderson & Company, at Kingston, and Hooker & Henderson, at Prescott, is this day DISSOLVED. The business of the Co-partnership will be closed by the surviving

ALFRED HOOKER, ALFRED HOOKER,
JOHN M. TOBIN,
C. H. CASTLE.

Executors of the late JAMES
HENDERSON, FRANCIS HENDERSON,

LUTHER H HOLTON. Montreal, March 31, 1845.

Montreal, March 31, 1845.

THE FORWARDING and COMMISSION BUSI-NESS heretofore carried on by the late Firms of HENDERSON, HOOKER & Co., and HOOKER, HENDERSON & Co., will be CONTINUED by the undersigned, under the Firms of HOOKER, HOLTON & Co. here, and HOOKER, HEN- the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds; DERSON & Co., at Kingston. ALFRED HOOKER,

FRANCIS HENDERSON. LUTHER H. HOLTON.

Montreal, March 31, 1845.

COBOURG BAZAAR. THE BAZAAR in a'd of the funds for the enlargemen and improvement of Sr. Peter's Church, in this Town, will be held in the NEW HOTEL, in King Street, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND of MAY next, mencing at ELEVEN o'clock.

First Rudiments.... Board and Education in the above branches,-(Dancing extra) ...... 12 0 0 Cornwall, April 7th, 1845. 405-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

...... 1 10 0 

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON 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 35, Newgate Street, Toronto,

August 12, 1844. N.B.—School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Dally Governess to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. December 18, 1844.

REMOVAL.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Booksellers and Stationers,

Have removed from No. 163 King St. to No. 1, Adelaide Buildings, King St., a few doors West of their former Store. Toronto, March 17, 1845.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from gland by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to ch of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getng Books, or any other article connected with the business, is ey will forward them their Orders with as little delay as pos-Having a near relative in London, who devotes hi clusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders

sing executed with care and precision.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844.

BRITISH MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

PARTIES desirons of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders of thout delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported nan are actually subscribed for. The publications are received gularly by the Halifax Steamers, and are delivered by the undersigned in Toronto, at the annexed prices, free of postage. It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British editions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will meet with extensive encouragement, and especially as the past year's experience has shewn the regularity with which the mporters, Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-

London Quarterly Review ...... 1 2 0 per annum. Edinburgh "British and Foreign "Foreign and Colonial " Westminster Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) ..... 1 10 0
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 0
United Service Journal (Monthly) | 16 0
Dublin University Magazine " 1 10 0 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 Ainsworth's Magazine The London Lancet, a weekly Medical Bell's World of Fashion, (Monthly)... 1 16 0 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

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

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company have ordered, that an Assessment of, from 5½d. to 1s. 9½d. in the Pound, be called in, on the Premium Notes liable to be assessed, for paying off the losses the Company have sustained during the last 15 months; which Assessment is required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, within THIRTY DAYS of this date, in terms of the Statute, -and of which all concerned will please to take due notice. By order. DAVID BRODIE,

Newcastle Dist. M. F. I. Co's. Office, Cobourg, March 26, 1845.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-tleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooksville, or to A. B., Cobourg.

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English A branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family

in Town or Country. For reference, apply to Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845. BANK STOCK WANTED.

A FEW SHARES in the Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Banks. Apply to box 115, Hamilton, Gore April, 1845.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,

On YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substantial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood Shed, Granary, Stable, Pump-house, and other out-ho and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian Church and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches and three Grist Mills, within half-a-mile—a desirable residence for a genteel private family. To be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit; or will be exchanged for a small Farm with improvements. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by etter, post paid, addressed to York Mills Post Office.)

Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845.

TRENT CHURCH. THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and A about Cohoneg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT. DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Ringston.

SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, ...... CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL, ..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,-At Noon.

UPWARDS. From Ringston to Toronto.

PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. SOVEREIGN,.... ... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings,

CITY OF TORONTO, ..... CAPTAIN DICK,

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head.

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

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.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK! THE STEAMER AMERICA.

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

The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless pooked and paid for as freight. N. B .- No freight received on board after the second bell

has rung for starting.

The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON. WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto

VV at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED, PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS,

TOGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT, given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School; COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN, D. D. ALSO: PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT

FOR YOUNG LADIES AT SCHOOL, OR UNDER PRIVATE INSTRUCTION; BY MRS. BEAVEN. Price 73d. each.

For sale hy Ramsay, Armour & Co. and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Nagara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto BIRTHS.

At Montreal, on the 19th ult., the lady of G. Taylor, Esq., 93rd Highlauders, of a sou.

At Montreal, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Charles Bockus, of a

392 tf son and daughter. MARRIED On Monday, the 14th instant, at the Cathedral Church of St. James, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Robert Stanton, Esq., Collector of Customs at Toronto, to Anna Louisa Newbigging, niece of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

iverpool, deeply and deservedly regretted, aged 39 years, Tichbourne Greuber, Esq., late of Quebec, eldest son of the late Daniel Greuber, Esq., Hon. Esst India Company's service,

Sec'y, and Treasurer. H. Scadding; Rev. W. McMurray. A. C. in our next.

of Brosna House, King's County, Ireland. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 24: H. C. Baker Esq., add. sub.; Jas. Rosamond Esq., add. sub. and rem.; F. M. Hill, Esq.; Rev. R. Knight; A. Hooker, Esq.; G. P. Kerby Esq., rem.; P. M., Inverness; Rev. J. Hickie; Hon. J. Crooks; T. Champion Esq. (2); Rev. H. J. Grasett; R. Garrett Esq. (No. 4,) add. subs. and rem.; Rev.

s slightly . 19th, is as modi-

ing-room

nemorial, on of the granting to Chamnction of Your Mabe levied portation rate of 5

the privih foreign laws afesty's Imarmony of onial Au-Your Mance to the his speech happiness and pru-tion of the ounsels of

al subjects ould ensue, delegated

nd anxious is Colony,

THE PRIVY-COUNCILLOR. (From the German of Fouqué.- Church of England Magazine.)

shining brightly on the woody heights Schleswig, ing of the dogs, and the cries of the huntsmen, attracted | der in his powerful hand. found the woodman Klaus returning from the woods; where he had worked diligently and alone all the week, that he might spend the last hours of Saturday with

whether my old wife Elsie may not have fallen ill, as hunter now asked kindly and thankfully." and will try to smile at me as I go in, and will not be came next?" and motherless grandson Hans will creep up to me, whoever could cure his favourite horse of a bad lamestand on tiptoes and whisper to me, 'Grandfather, you royal stables; and, as he was taken, according to his must not cry or look sorry; for the wise woman in the desire, to the sick horse, he saw, with some astonishvillage says that would make grandmother a great, ment, that it was the same creature which he had seen great deal worse.' And my heart will be broken, and fall in the wood. But, as was his wont, he had only I must not show it. Perhaps my dear Elsie will ask eyes for the work he had just undertaken. with a sigh, 'Ah, husband, have you no tidings of our The old man nodded approvingly. The trooper sure hope: the Lord who sends me will also bring me dear son Gotthilf, since he went forth to seek his for- continued:secretly and gently."

the echo could not but repeat them :-

"God hears the spirit's groaning; Our prayer, through blood atoning, He grants—our gracious God! This is my heart's confession. O joy beyond expression! All bountiful is God!

"Though now my courage fail me, Though fearful thoughts assail me, Yet trust I all to God! Through joy or sorrow, never My heart from him shall sever; Its watchword still for ever-'On, on, thou man of God!""

of the child as he drew nearer; but there still echoed strong and clear in his heart the words,

"Its watchword still for ever-'On, on, thou man of God !""

At length the voice of the child could be distin-"Shout, shout for joy, grandfather! shout There are come news of uncle Gotthilfgood, glorious news! and a letter from him! And it world, said I, as long as you take pleasure in it, and eventually elevated, in 1661, to the see of Limerick, is an old trooper, in a shining cuirass and shining hel- have strength for it, and can learn something new and and afterwards, in 1663, to that of Cork, Cloyne, and by the fire between grandmother and aunt Agnes, and hearth is worth its weight in gold." repeats so many stories about the war that it is a plea-And now you must shout and be merry!"

Woodman Klaus remained quite silent. But as he breast, and as his eyes, sparkling with joy, were turned table. towards heaven, whilst be walked briskly on, his little grandson understood that he was shouting and rejoicing in his own way; and the boy thought to himself,-"Though I cannot hear what he says, the angels in And he trotted on joyfully by his heaven can." him on the wall, and seemed to give light to the whole returns to your happy household; and that will soon dignity. room; and then of the tall, tall black horse in the sta- be over. The campaign is against the Ditmarsen,+ ble, which kept prancing and stamping till he could that strange people who have often revolted against be heard in the house, but would not the least hurt the kings of Denmark in former times, and now again the cows, for the brave trooper had expressly answered are rising with new complaints of the infringement of

of the child as if it had been the noise of a bubbling son and brother with you, to be yours once more, and streamlet along his path; but a word here and there for always." fell upon his ear: so that when he entered his cottage, the soldier, who sat between the mother and slowly folded up the letter, and put it thoughtfully daughter, and was refreshing himself with meat and into his pocket. The others looked at him with asdrink, did not appear to him like a stranger, but as a tonishment. dear friend, to whom he stretched out his hand, saying, "It is very kind of you to have brought us news the trooper. of our dear son. O how we have longed after him! Welcome a thousand times to our house, dear guest!"

The trooper received the greeting as heartily as it same breath." was given, and seemed to feel quite at home; only he drew somewhat aside, in order to leave more room for sou," said the guest. the easy-chair of the master: and this he would surely distant home; for it was easy to see that he was no ever, related to the ending of the letter." upstart adventurer, but the son of decent and honourable people.

Mother and daughter in the meanwhile welcomed the father with joyful caresses; and when he was "for he is not answerable for what is going to be done; seated at his supper, with a tankard of foaming ale and that only can be called bad for a man of honour, beside him, they begged the soldier to repeat his good which leads him to do an injustice in the sight of God.

"Ah! one could never hear too often such happy the soldier, looking up at him admiringly, as if he would thought. His wife and daughter inquired no further catch the words as they fell from his lips.

"Yes, truly," began the stranger, "fortune has been kind to your brave son. After he had thoroughly deeply, he was quick enough to do so; but, if it was learnt his honourable calling in many distant and strange lands, it happened that before he returned He died Feb. 28, 1648, aged 71. He was at the head of the home to you, the ship in which he was, cast anchor on the coast of Zealand. Near the place of landing, the prince palatine, in 1625.—ED. CH. of ENG. MAG. there had met, just at that time, a great hunting-party, † They inhabited a small province to the west of Schleswig.

his family in their small but pretty cottage, accompany the trees. Then followed a hunter of very noble pre- him, and receiving their thanks for the good news he his wife and children to church on Sunday, and then sence on a tall white horse, and surrounded with eager | had brought them of the brave Gotthilf. The family on Monday return to his laborious weekly work in the dogs. In order to shorten the way, the hunter spurred then went forth to church—Klaus himself, more than woods. It was a very happy time that Klaus thus his steed to leap over a high hedge; but it was too usual, grave and silent. The preacher spoke of the spent: the joys of home seemed rooted yet deeper by high, the horse caught his fore feet in it, and fell with woe pronounced on those who, having put their hand their regular interruption, sanctified by the Sundays such violence on the greensward, that his rider was to the plough, turn back and leave their day's work passed so holily, and enlivened by the merry jests of flung from the saddle full ten paces off; and both man unfinished; and then he spoke of the blessedness of the good father, who would often relate the adventures and horse lay motionless, and as if dead. Your son those who complete their work. of his woodman's life with a humour peculiar to him- ran up, and shook the hunter violently in his strong The face of the good Klaus was sad at the first arms until he came again to his senses, and asked, with part of the discourse, but looked cheerful again at the Old father Klaus's heart always beat high with joy flashing eyes and imperious voice, what that meant. end. When it was over he fell on his knees, and when, from the top of a hill, he saw before him the It means, sir, so much as this, answered your son, prayed so earnestly and so long that his wife and little village, and the soft grey smoke rising from his that you would have been suffocated by the blood own hearth, announcing to him that his careful wife, that had rushed to your head, if a less strong arm than him, as they were about to shut up the church. Klaus article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner dame Elsie, was preparing a favourite mess for his mine had shaken you.' Then he helped to raise the looked well pleased as they walked home, but he did with despatch. supper. But then, at times, he would think very anx- horse on his legs again, to put in order the saddle and not speak. iously-"Ah, during the week that I have been away, bridle, and finally held the stirrup for the stranger to there may have happened many serious, perhaps sor- remount. After which he walked off, displeased and dle, and desired his wife to give him a provision of rowful things in my little household. Who knows silent, without heeding any of the questions which the meat and drink; which made her ask him, "Must

maid who stands before the fire and prepares, along man, shaking his head, but with a pleased look; "as morning?" with my supper, some broth for the patient. And my ready as an angel to give help, but as restive as an good daughter Agnes sits near her sick mother's bed, over-driven horse if he is treated unfairly. Well, what the woodman, with earnest kindness; "I am going a

mother; and she will rather look down, that I may days after, as he walked through the fair city of Co- whatever messages you have for your brother and un- Hearses and Palls kept for hire. not see her distress. And then my little fatherless penhagen, how a reward was offered by the king to cle, think of them quickly, and let me know them in instead of jumping and shouting as usual, and will ness. Your son desired some one to show him to the on my way to the capital, Copenhagen."

tune as a farrier?' And I can only answer with a "He put aside other thoughts, as needless for the sigh, 'Alas, no!' and my patient sufferer will weep present, and began to examine thoroughly the noble horse, which, contrary to custom, seemed well pleased Once or twice before, all this had indeed happened with his surgeon, as if he would have said, 'Now this hairs of our head." to father Klaus; and often, since, a foreboding spirit is a good, clever fellow, to whom I may trust myself had made him feel sure his fears would come true: safely.' At last your son discovered that the wound this evening especially the dread quite stopped the was not, as was supposed, high up in the shoulder, but joyful beating of his heart at the sight of his dwelling; only in the hoof, which had been injured by the fall; but he knew there was one cure for it—an earnest and he engaged to cure this by skilful shoeing; so that childlike prayer and a cheerful hymn. He clasped the king should ride again his beautiful steed in a With weeping eyes, but hopeful hearts, his family his hands as he walked on, and prayed inwardly-no fortnight, as well as if he had never been hurt. The gazed after him. sound came from his lips, and the words were hardly wiseacres—as usual in all places and on all occasions formed in his heart. This still breathing up to God | \_\_raised a senseless cry against this promise of the was especially dear to him; "for," he would often strange, unknown farrier. But, as not one of them think to himself, "our heavenly Father knows better could give better advice, they agreed at last that it what I would say than I do myself." But now, with was wisest to let the stranger make the attempt, and the joyful certainty that the sighing of his heart was ruin himself; and so they gave up the horse to his heard in the right place, there broke from his lips the care. Such a proceeding is more common than is following words, in so clear and strong a voice that generally thought, even when other and more impor- during the usurpation, and afterwards a member of the before king Christian, and your son stood near, the some time or other, changed into Synge, on account king knew him immediately to be the same who had of the sweetness of voice, and skill in vocal music, been so ready to help him in the wood, and then so which some of the Millingtons were possessed of; and displeased; and said, with a good-humoured smile, the same talent," adds Harris, "I am informed, con-'If thou art not the angry smith Wolundur of the le- | tinues in that family to this day." To this account thee near me.' Your son answered, bowing respect- received, many years ago, from one of the descendants, And as he now walked on, rejoicing in heart and it!' said the king, sighing deeply. 'Well,' said your ever since cherished by the family, in memory of the in words, his little grandson Hans came flying towards son, 'you fought gloriously, because honourably and royal commendation. Early in the 17th century, one him with outstretched arms. It was easy to see that | bravely; and God and all good men rejoice at that, of the name was living, in a condition of gentility, at he brought important tidings; but whether they were whether the event be victory or defeat. Now we Bridgnorth, in Shropshire; and it was his son, George very good or very bad, could not yet be known: even have an honourable peace, and all the land is again Synge, who is recorded in "Ware's Bishops" as "de-

here, feeding his forge with your wood.'

sure to hear him. Only let us walk fast, grandfather, own hearth?" asked mother Elsie; and Agnes moved sequent advancement, in 1716, to the archbishopric return, though the words were not audible.

"Have not you yet opened it, mother?" said Klaus. band," answered Elsie.

for him, and had said, "You may take my word for it." their rights. But our army will soon silence them; Klaus, in his thankful joy, only heard the chatter and then, my kind hostess, you will again have your

"God forbid!" said father Klaus, solemnly, as he

"Your words did not apply to my words?" asked

"Yes, and no, as a man may take it," answered Klaus; "and yet I am no friend to yes and no in the "That can be seen as plainly in you as in your

"But sometimes," continued Klaus, "it must be so have done as reverently had he been in his own far- when human things are concerned. My words, how-

"There is nothing bad in it?" asked Elsie, with an anxious look.

"Nothing bad for our son," answered the father; But there are other people very near to my heartone more especially." He looked up as if he saw a tidings, if they were to be repeated again and again steep ascent just before him. Then he looked around through a blessed eternity!" exclaimed the mother, with a smile, and drew a long breath, like one who has her eyes shining with joy through her tears; and then a heavy weight taken off his breast, and said, "Well, she sat down at her spinning-wheel, anxious to make now, it is no business of mine to give counsel. Things up by her diligence now for the time she had lost du- must come to pass as they may." And therewith he ring the first hour of that absorbing joy. Agnes fol- began to talk of other matters in his usual earnest and lowed her example, and turned her wheel rapidly and free and cheering manner. But again it seemed as if dexterously; little Hans placed himself familiarly near that weight returned, and he often fell into deep they knew well that, when father Klaus could and might disclose to them any thing which moved him

assembled by your and my gracious master, Christian otherwise, he was as a casket, the key of whose curi- Keep your Money at home, & encourage IV.\* king of Denmark." The trooper touched his ously wrought lock was lost. The wife and daughter helmet as if to salute; reverently the woodman raised trusted so entirely to the strong and wise firmness of the his cap and bowed his head; then the guest continued: father, that they never felt tempted to remonstrate A calm, still Saturday evening, with its setting sun "The merry sounds of the hunting-horns and the bark- with him when once they knew that he held the rud-

your son, and drew him on farther and farther into the depths of the woods. It fell out that the hunted stag the morning the trooper rode away. He took leave relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole passed suddenly by him, and disappeared again amongst | thanking his hosts for the hospitality they had shown |

daughter had to wait for him, and at last to touch

When he had dined he began to make up his bunyou, then, go forth to the wood again this Sunday has often happened of late? And then it is only the "There I know my strange Gotthilf," said the old evening? Why can you not stay with us till Monday ness as an

"I am not going forth to the wood now," answered much longer journey. Whatever you wish me to say able, because she has been crying with anxiety for her "Your son," continued the trooper, "heard, some to your son, mother Elsie—and you, Agnes and Hans, "On Sunday evening?" asked his wife; "is not

that like profaning the Lord's day?"

"It is the Lord who bids me go," answered Klaus, "and my own conscience. I have no time to lose; but be not troubled and sad, my dear ones; I have a home again to you, and perhaps in great joy. If all goes as I expect, I shall return, and our Gotthilf with me; if it goes otherwise-well, then, let us leave it all to Him whose love and power has counted the very

The little family were at first well-nigh stunned by this sudden departure; but a firm trust in God helped them, and, next to that, trust in the understanding and strength of the father of the family. With moist eyes, but firm step, Klaus an hour afterwards left his home.

(To be continued.)

THE SYNGE FAMILY. (From Bishop Mant's History of the Church of Ireland.)

Speaking of Edward Synge, one of the Dublin clergy, renowned for their adherence to the English liturgy tant objects than horses are concerned; but it also episcopal order, Mr. Harris says, "Anthony Wood often happens as then with the king's horse. In twelve styles him Synge, alias Millington; which I find, upon days he was perfectly cured. As he was then taken inquiry, was the name of the family; but that it was, gend, but a living Christian man, I would fain keep of Harris, I annex the tradition of the family which I fully, 'I am a Christian man, sire, and of the faith for that the name was, in fact, conferred by queen Elizawhich you have fought so zealously in Germany with beth on an ancestor of theirs, a member of her majesyour true sword.' 'Had I but had better fortune with ty's choir, at the chapel royal; and that it had been the quick, eagle eye of father Klaus could not at that yours.' 'You are the man I want,' said king Chris- scended from an ancient and good family, born in Engdistance discover the expression of his childish fea- tian, and stretched out his hand to your son, who land, and educated a commoner in Baliol College, Oxshook it heartily but reverently. I stood by; and we ford," who settled the first of the family in Ireland, Klans ceased his song, in order not to lose a word all rejoiced, both high and low; and again we rejoiced under the patronage of primate Hampton; and, having when your son accompanied the king every where as passed through other preferments, became bishop of when your son accompanied the king every where as a skilful farrier, and as a brave squire and huntsman Cloyne, in 1638. At his instance, and under his stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANOY to boot. Yet he will not remain with the king, but auspices, his younger brother Edward, then a boy, was means to return home to you, and carry on his trade removed to the same kingdom; and, having received his education, first at the school at Drogheda, and then "That is well," said father Klaus; "we had agreed in the university of Dublin, the same person noticed to that before we parted. 'Go up and down the above, in connection with the English liturgy, was met, who has brought us the good news, and sits within good; but only forget not to come back: one's own Ross. Another Edward, son of the preceding, was he whose promotion to the bishopric of Raphoe, in "And when will my best-beloved son return to his 1714, has been formerly mentioned, and whose subthat we may not lose much of his beautiful stories. her lips, as if she too would inquire after her brother's of Tuam, has given occasion for this enumeration. He died in 1741. Eleven years, however, before his "That you will find in the note," said the trooper; | death, he had, by his own hands, consecrated his eldest held his hands firmly crossed and pressed against his and he pointed to the well-sealed letter lying on the son, a third Edward, to the bishopric of Clonfert, in 1730; and, in the years 1731, 1733, and 1740, had successively seen him in possession of the bishoprics "The direction was to you, not to me, dear hus- of Cloyne, of Ferns and Leighlin, and of Elphin. Four years after the archbishop's death, namely, in Klaus nodded, well pleased; but he said kindly, 1745, his second son, Nicholas Synge, was preferred "Man and wife are one, especially when their children to the bishopric of Killaloe, to which, in 1742, that grandfather's side, taking five or six steps to each are concerned." He opened the letter, and read it of Kilfenora was annexed, in commendam. It were patron stride of the strong old man, but keeping up with him, through attentively, while the soldier said to the wo- difficult to adduce a parallel to such a succession of and talking all the while of the strange trooper, and men, "I only know so much as this, that your son will prelates in one family: five bishops in three successtill more of his long bright sword, which hung behind follow the king in but one more campaign before he sive generations, one of the five being of archiepiscopal

# Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s.  $^{\circ}$ d., first insertion, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. each subsequent isertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is ade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province Canada; (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunvick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland is well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found rrofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to by idely and generally diffused.

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

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

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

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

CUT NAILS, A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for the Spring business.

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

hand a very extensive stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms. By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-

IRON, TINPLATES, and OTHER METALS, and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to

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

TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY, RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragen attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be avoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so iberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall

Home Enterprize.

e wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always n hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description, hip-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of very description made to order, as usual.

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will warranted not inferior to any in America. Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the

Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms.

N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other SAMUEL SHAW,

Richmond Street, West of Bay St. Toronto, August, 20, 1844. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, And inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi-UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER,

AT No. 94, YONGE STREET, THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN. Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished;

G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for the next hour; for, as soon as it is passed, I shall be CLEANING AND REMOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement of the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine. All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who nomy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced.

CHARGES MODERATE GEORGE W. WILLIAMS. Beds can be returned the same day if required.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public. (Signed)

WALTER TELFER, Surgeon.
J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c.
JOHN KING, M.D. ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician. Toronto, February 7th, 1845.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS. KING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are B now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found-Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils,

Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recomm advance for CASH.

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844.

SPRING GOODS.

Toronto, 4th March, 1845.

THE undersigned has opened a few packages of Goods, imported late last Fall for the early Spring Trade, ontaining Men's London and Paris Hats; Cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; Coloured Muslins, and Mouseline de Laines; Balzarines; Lama, Silk, and Satin Shawls; Parasols, and various

P. PATERSON.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. KING STREET, COBOURG,

R ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the m favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualitie patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests.

100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, 3s. 9d. per dozen. Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1, Chewett's Buildings,

KING STREET, TORONTO. ICHARD SCORE would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a omplete Stock of the best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c, fitting for the coming Season, and hopes, by strict attention to business, first-rate workmanship, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in England, and also conducting the business of Mr. R. Hawke for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able to satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial. N.B.—Having had considerable experience in University work, he is prepared to make every description of Gown, Hood, and Cap. Also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.
Toronto, 1st April, 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 assortwidely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the Agent of Exchequer, Chancery Lang.

And as the advertisements with 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 patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

385-tf FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c. VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 30, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for

the very liberal support received since he commenced usiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours

399-4m Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

W. H. EDWOODS, HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children.

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms.

RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

of the Shop.
Toronto, May, 1844.

Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes

CARVING, GILDING,

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET,

King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has

ment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for

de to order, and on the shortest notice

Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

WILLIAM A. GARRETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c.

COBOURG, CANADA.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

MR. BEAUMONT,

Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

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REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended

by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

J. W. BRENT,

KING STREET, KINGSTON.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT.

Accountant and Notary Public,

CHURCH STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET.

TORONTO:

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

ACCOUNTANT,

NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

FOR SALE.

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.

BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS,

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.

A. MCMORPHI,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,

One door West St. Peter's Church.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

THOMAS WHEELER.

ENGRAVER. &c.

191, King Street, Toronto.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the

Lord Bishop of Toronto.

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.

OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W.

BUILDING LOTS.

May be had at the Depository of the Church Society

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, 369

370

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. March 1845.

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied

EMIST AND DRUGGIST,

the best style.

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

December 1, 1842.

Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

Toronto, April, 1844.

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establish-

ntal Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-

He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

JUST RECEIVED. THE TRIAL OF THE

RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT,

334 pages, price 3s. 1½d. BISHOP ONDERBONK'S STATEMENT for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with

Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. 396-tf Toronto, February 10, 1845.

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

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

For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brie\*,

Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto,

April, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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. Popplesell, \*io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronage. NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection

any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

one, by giving a Mortgage.

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

N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Once fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to

WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in

general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu factories, &c. DIRECTORS.

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

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. ost-paid. July 5 1842 July 5, 1843.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS. THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Med

have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the discas-ty profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of pur-y unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known its; their good works testify for them, and they thrive no IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Affections of the Bladder and Kid-Inward Fever. neys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER Impure Blood.
COMPLAINTS. In the south Impure Blood. COMPLAINTS. In the south
and west, where these diseases
prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and
others who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be
without them.

Impure Blood.

Loss of Appetite.
Leprosy.

Lep MERCURIAL DISEASE. If the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Bilious Cholic and Serous.

Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as Colds and Coughs. CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this dis-

Corrupt Humors. TYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin.

Erysipelas.

place the Life Meure use of the Life Me

Rush of Blood to the head. For this scourge of the western ountry these Medicines will be icines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be cured. Foulness of the Complexion.

GENERAL DEBILITY. THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BIT TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

patient.

1 Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car-

Street, New York.

The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphiet, called "Moffat's Good Samarian' containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samaritans are copy-righted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

J. M. GROVER, W. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C. W. J. FOLEY & Co., Asphodel and Otonabee. P. M. GROVER & Co.,

Peterboro'.

Ecclesiastical Music.

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

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

The Church

Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half

ELEVEN splendid Bulding 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 Toronto, September 26, 1843.

Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A Shor and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria low. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the prayies.

Toronto, September 26, 1843.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL,

369