### poetrn.

THE SISTER ANGELS. (From Fraser's Magazine for June.)

Beautiful thought! as we wander on Through dark and stony fields of strife, A guardian angel travels too, Sowing his Eden-seeds on life.

And, sweet to think, that Angel sees In cloudless light our Father's face;\*
Breathing sometimes in mortal eyes A faint reflection of the grace.

From Heaven two humbler friends are sent, With staff and lamp our path to guide; Faith's ling'ring hopeful eye, may trace BLESSING and TRIAL side by side.

Idly the musing scholar marks The sunless figures on a dial; Save on the shaded face of Trial.

Blessing and Trial ever travel Time's road of pleasure and alarm; Blessing on Trial a lustre throwing, While Trial on Blessing sheds a charm. Sometimes Blessing, sometimes Trial,

About the pilgrim's step is seen; One leaves a summer glow to cover Her sister with its golden sheen. When the twylight shutter whispers That Trial the threshold stone has crost, The mild-eyed angel, Blessing, sprinkles Her precious spikenard on the lost.

Some sweet and holy comfort rises, The mourner's room a perfume fills; And the dear face, by faith transfigured, fliumines all our tearful ills.

The faint eye droops before thy glory, Oh, dazzling mystery of Love!— That we from thorns should pluck our roses. From flood and tempest hail our dove!"

They who to lonely seas go down, Where merchant-galleys groan and reel, And the fierce billow, thund'ring past, Hisses against the smoking keel:—

Rare visions oft they gaze on; tinging
The surge that drives the wand'rer home,
A purple light the water colours,

Painting a rainbow on the foam. † So when from Fortune's louring hills, With fire and cloud the blast descends, And Hope's vexed ship from wave to wave,

Like some tost pine-tree shrieks and bends; Blessing's white footstep trembles o'er The swelling storm of fear and night, And in the foaming track of Trial Kindles a rainbow of delight.

Nor sea alone, but sounding forest, Vapory hill-top, flow'ring glade, Their trial-hour in winter shade. And, look, those shades are only curtains,

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Let down by Nature fold and fold, To light with clearer beam the pageant Crowding her wondrous stage of gold. Blame not the poet, then, if gazing

On stream and wood, in joy or gloom, He learns from grass or flower the lesson That sun and rain wake richest bloom. Full well he knows the veil of Trial

O'er Life's dark theatre is drawn, That Blessing's sunny wings behind May flush the darkness into dawn.

For Blessing's smile is sweetest when And even Trial to hearts grows dear.

When blessing dries her streaming cheeks. Though green the spot where Blessing pitches

Her radiant tent by fount or wood, With brightest zone she comes to meet us, In wither'd bower where Trial stood.

#### KING GEORGE THE THIRD. (By Wm. Roberts, Esq., A.M.)

On the accession of George the Third, the world beheld the phenomenon of a youthful prince, of an animated character, in the midst of a brilliant court,

seldom disgraced the name of Englishman; and yet, wicked as he was, and destitute of every property of the before the common people as their game the dignities and decencies of life, he not only drew after him for a while a reprobate rabble of adherents, but contrived 1842. to steal from the public the temporary fame of a poan incidental importance.

point; but the secret of his art was his dexterous use of antitheses, a certain temerity of diction, and the country," without detestation and disgust?

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ment of his domestic circle, his gentle and pious We, unhappily, 'in omnia alia abiimus.'" daughter, was taken from him, and his reason lasted From 1497 till 1527, we read of Newfoundland of the island.\* ment of his palace, dark, alone, and silent, but not without success, would again at their Master's word,

are two or three passages in that work of profane gos- from all we hear of his character—from his tranquili- the poor, ignorant dwellers on those dark coasts must nothing to make them virtuous, but only a firm and could be the issue but infinite distraction and unorexample of a prince who entered upon the kingly of- those to whom he came. him with his former self, when, besides discharging The only interesting incident of his expedition that that was little enough.

scenes of a long and harrassed existence, firm in his not be neglected and unthought of. ornament of the church and the empire.

most regal gift—the pattern of a virtuous life. He the name which he gave to his new abode, both show this imperfect arrangement." Note.—Mr. Le Bas, the late Principal of the East India College, and was more than king, by the much cronsider it a cause for thank a beautiful passage on angels in one of his Discourses:—"Our my mathy with what is an squared, of the lists of the bissed of histories to God, that in this neglected land Christ wern in people encircled his throne with an own is squared, of the lists that heaven is people encircled his throne with an own in England the earn and from them the glorious splendour to this countenance is redicted back. So that we may conceive to that the seeking, and costly sacrifices made of were his exhibition to be filled with resonable to the country for nine melancholy years; when the specific day in the second of the country for nine melancholy years; when the seeking and costly sacrifices made of wears of the country for nine melancholy years; when the seeking and more for Newfound-hough its of the list of the filled with resonable to the land, but of the land that the calm to the list of the land that the country for nine melancholy years; when the seeking of the Baston of Nova and the rore, still we must consider it a cause for thank and the principal of the Baston of the Bast India cause for them when the special we much error, still we must consider it a cause for thank and the much error, still we must consider it a cause for thank and the principal of the Bast India cause for them when the Baston on the Baston of t of his influence and example.

#### THE CHURCH IN NEWFOUNDLAND. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

and with few restraints imposed on him by the prevailing habits of the age, entering into the conjugal and I hope that an attempt to show its present congard to whatever most becomes the Christian gentle- important, of the British colonies-may find accept-

ance with yourself and some of your readers. have been made in former days to extend the heard," he says, "that one of our ministers, once number of the says, "that one of our ministers, once number of the says," knowledge of God in that bleak country. And this true gentleman, by virtue of that mimicry of courage we are enabled to do, without much trouble of rewhich consists in petulant opposition to a mild go- search to ourselves, by the help of the various books vernment, and the old and villanous trick of throwing which are now published relative to our colonial empire, and more particularly Sir R. Bonnycastle's very interesting and valuable account of Newfoundland in

We need not go further back than the 16th century. litical martyr. The memory of the man is well nigh Robertson and Pinkerton do, indeed, say something of Worn away: his name, and his libels, and his ribaldry a visit of Eric, Bishop of Greenland, in 1227, to those. would all rot together, but that the connection in inhospitable shores, to convert the inhabitants. But which his paltry existence stands with some impor- we cannot look upon this as any thing more than the tant constitutional questions has given to his memory legendary history of a remote age. No traces of the pious labours of this holy man, and his devoted fol-To the scurrility of Wilkes was added the malice lowers, are left, and all that the story can serve for of Junius. Who this Junius was remains still un- now is to encourage the minds of those who love to known: what he was his writings declare. His style regard themselves as links in a golden chain let down may be mentioned as displaying much brilliancy and from heaven to earth to draw men upwards, with the pleasant thought that the feet of Saints may, haply, have walked over the ground which they now tread, play of verbal ingenuity. In attacks upon authority, and the prayers of saints may have gone up from those however legitimate and gentle, the vulgar are always very spots on which they now seem at times to labour ready to accept paradox for depth of thinking, inso- in vain; and when they think thereon, they call to lence for integrity, and unsparing abuse for certainty mind our blessed Lord's words-"And shall not God of knowledge. Who can read his horrid delaration, avenge his own elect which cry day and night unto that "as long as Wilkes should continue active in his him, though he bear long with them? I tell you that hostility to the administration, and to be a thorn in he will avenge them speedily." (St. Luke, xviii. 7, the king's side, he would deserve the support of his 8.) And in the strength of this promise they go on their dreary way with fresh courage and energy.

But enough of these bad men. The probability is, However, we may date the first authentic knowthat neither Wilkes nor Junius was ever a thorn in ledge of Newfoundland at 1497. In that year it his Majesty's side. If it was so during the short pe- seems certain that Cabot not only discovered the isriod of juvenile susceptibility, after a few years not a land but lauded upon it, surveyed its harbours and scar remained to show where the thorn had entered. coasts-saw its inhabitants-perceived the capabili-Subsequent trials of more affecting interest and sharper ties of wealth and greatness which were contained in suffering awaited the virtuous king; and through all its bordering seas, and other natural resources-and was he carried safe, and with him his country, by the went back to Henry the Seventh with a cargo of dignity of his character and the firmness of his princi- spoil, which might prove to that prudent monarch the ples. While all around was vaccillating, and Europe probable advantage of securing to the crown of Engappeared to be on the verge of a vortex that threaten- land so rich a dependency as this new countryp roed the destruction of every stable principle of govern- mised to be. Although we cannot suppose from the ment, and every element of religion and morality; short stay which he made there, that Cabot could while philosophy, falsely so called, was severing the have attempted to plant the cross in that frozen clime soul from its Creator, and writing its edicts in the -(and this we generally find to have been the first blood of its victims; Great Britain's king, with sober aim and foremost thought of the travellers of those courage and magnanimous purpose, pursued his right days)—it is certain, from the fact of his giving the onward course through good and evil report; rose name of St. John to the island off the main land, beearly, visited first the house of God, and after the cause it was first seen on St. John the Baptist's day, regular despatch of business divided the day between that he was neither ashamed of holy things, nor nemanly amusements, frugal repasts, and peaceable, glectful of any opportunity, however slight, of remindpure, and home delights. Age crept upon him, re- ing those around him that there were other matters

his soul for heaven. Weak and weary, and bereaved might accrue to themselves and their employers from sure of its duties and responsibilities; and therefore forsaking every kind of wickedness, in order to secure obedience of inferiors be shown towards them, if not of sight, he yet preserved a heart unchanged, a moral this new discovered island. How forcibly does Dr. we cannot be surprised that the arrangements made a good title to the promises of the Gospel; when he in these indifferent and arbitrary things? For things courage unsubdued. Still at the sunrise, though it Arnold touch upon the importance of giving sacred for administering God's word and sacraments to our takes a view of those particular obstacles which hinrose not to him, he was at his orisons, and according names to new countries, when in a letter\* to Mr. people beyond the seas were scanty and mean, and the der him in the exercise of several graces, and of the bound to do, whether human authority require them to the sincere worship of our ancestors taking his Gell, he says—"By all means, if possible, stick to persons found to carry them into effect, in many points strong temptations which prompt him to the commis- or no; and things absolutely unlawful, as prohibited audible part in the service: still his duty to his peo- your idea of naming your place Christ College. — poorly furnished for so high and holy an undertaking. sion of several sins; when he considers the aptness by God, we are bound not to do, whether human auple succeeded to that which belonged to his God and Such a name seems of itself to hallow Van Dieman's All the religion we hear of in Newfoundland at this of human nature to grow weary of performing the thority forbid them or no. There are none other his Saviour; still his family felt his tender care, and Land; and the Spaniards did so wisely in transplant- time consisted in the periodical visits and services of same things though in themselves never so pleasant, things left then, wherein to express properly the oberepaid it with their accustomed homage. The orna- ing their religious names with them to the new world. two or three missionaries from the Society for the and its still greater disposition to grow faint, when the dience due to superior authority, than these indifferent

only to receive her soft farewell, and mingle his bles- being resorted to by the ships of several nations sings with her dying accents. Half in heaven, and for the sake of the fish; but whether any of those increasing, the people multiplying; but, alas! reli- of things present and sensible with the weakness, berty in them; why should any man either deny the separated from the taint of all earthly communion, he ships brought to its desolate coasts the "fishers of gion was at the very lowest ebb. There was enough wherewith those objects affect us that are absent and like power to Church governors, to make ecclesiastical tarried the Lord's leisure, living in the deep retire- men," who, though they had toiled many a long night to bear witness for God, and to condemn those who spiritual; when, I say, a considering man puts all constitutions concerning indifferent things, or interment of his palace, dark, alone, and silent, but not forgotten. His example was still instructive, his sha"let down the net for a draught," we have no tidings though there may have been even then some "hidden" Narrow is the path which leads unto everlasting life," And again, secondly, men must understand that it is dow ruled, the nation still heard, and was edified in at all. There is no voice, nor sign to enable us to saints," as there have been always in the darkest and that without illumination from the Spirit of God an error to think ceremonies and constitutions to be hearing, that his grey hairs were not descending in hope favourably. One vessel, indeed, did sail from places, they do not seem to have made any decided he shall not be able rightly to discern it; that "strait things merely indifferent; I mean in the general. For sorrow to the grave; that his aberrations were holy, England in this year (1527), for the express purpose effort so to "let their light shine before men that they is the gate" which opens an entry into heaven, and that howsoever every particular ceremony be indifferent, high, and happy, and that God was preparing for him of the discovery of the northern parts of the island, might see their good works, and glorify their Father he cannot, by the force of his own natural strength, and every particular constitution arbitrary and alteraa gentle change from peace to glory. It was his whose name, "Dominus Vobiscum," would lead us to which is in heaven." boast that he was a British-born prince: it was our infer that it sailed with some higher purpose than

the late king's stepping upon the throne. But there followed by his expedition to Newfoundland; and Christians should be so divided? What a sight to vanity of men, by teaching them that they wanted himself as his humour led him; whereof what other

foundland, it never seems to have occurred to those The account which the historian of New England gives of the state of things with respect to religion in Newfoundland at this time, may convey to our minds ration, 'that otherwise they would contradict the main known person in the assembly cried out, 'Sir, you are mistaken! You think you are preaching to the people at the bay. Our main end was to catch fish.' Truly, twere to have been wished," adds the narrator, "that something more excellent had been the main end of the settlements in that brave country."

All this time for seventy years, we hear of nothing but squabbles among the different nations for the right of fishing, and reports of the corrupt and degraded foundland on Sunday, April 28th, 1844. manners of the persons whom they employed. To yield fish and to nurture seamen were the only pur- the Church under his superintendence, I will trespass poses for which Newfoundland was thought to have on your pages in the next number. been created; and whether the people who dwelt there had souls or not, or whether Christ died to redeem those souls, seemed to be a matter of indifference with the various branches of the Church in our own

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to St. John's; and from his letters to the Society, describing his great

\* Life of Dr. Arnold, vol. ii. p. 206. † "The Hawk, schooner, was the munificent gift of the Rev. R. Eden, rector of Leigh, Essex, to the Bishop of Newfoundland. Some time was necessarily occupied in adapting it to the purposes of a church ship, for the use of that diocese. With this object the lower deck, with the exception of that part rerved for the Bishop's cabin, has been fitted up so as to answer the purposes of a small floating church. en erected, while the Bishop himself may be engaged in visiing larger stations, which have a church on shore already

"On the 12th of August, the Bishop of London having previously visited the vessel and given a parting charge to those who were about to sail in it, the Hawk proceeded on her voyage own the river, carrying a flag bearing the arms of the See of Newfoundland. This flag, it is hoped, will be often greeted by the fishermen of Newfoundland, and the inhabitants of its coasting villages, as conveying to them a glad summons to at-end the worship of God, which will thus be carried to many a

The Hanck arrived at St. John's on Sunday, Sep. 15, after a prosperous voyage of only sixteen days from Torquay."—Quarterly of S. P. G., No. xxxii.

manners of a Christian gentry, the decorous offspring and during the long period from 1630 till 1705, we colony; and those who had the cause of God and the beauty and necessity of holiness, he is led to make can find no mention of a single effort being made in welfare of the souls of men at heart, saw that it would good and pious resolutions of serving God with greater the solemn kiss, and the joining of hands. After the Newfoundland to declare "the only name whereby not do to leave so large and increasing a portion of the purity for the time to come; when he finds a sudden united prayers of the congregation, and the parting men can be saved." Ships went every year to the Church void of that polity and government which are impulse upon his spirits rousing him up to the percoast, and returned to their several countries, laden absolutely necessary to its efficiency. First of all, an formance of some important duty, which he had bewith the wealth which they had gained there, but Archdeacon was appointed by the government at home, fore neglected; or an unexpected check stopping him of myrtle. Though Tertullian severely condemns the It is always interesting to trace the progress of the though very much of the food which was eaten on fast and the Rev. Edward Wix was selected to fill the of- in the midst of his course, when he is rushing on wearing of garlands of flowers, the Church generally fice; and his most touching journal of a Six Months' blindly and impetuously to the commission of some does not appear to have had any scruple in adopting Visitation still further enlightened the minds of men heinous sin; when in his devotions he finds his attenand I nope that an attempt to show its present condition and to guess at its future fortunes in Newpersons to remember the inhabitants of that land, or
persons to remember the inhabitants of the Church there.

Total and significant emblem of rejoicing and virgin purity. Even
tion fixed, his affections inflamed, and his heart melted
on the subject of the needs of the Church there. Englishman, and maintaining a fixed and solemn refoundland—one of the most ancient, as well as most the people employed in procuring the produce of it.

Then, in 1839, a bishop was appointed, to whom the within him; when, whilst the voice of God's minister this rigid father says, "Marriage also crowneth the within him; when, whilst the voice of God's minister this rigid father says, "Marriage also crowneth the within him; when, whilst the voice of God's minister the people employed in procuring the produce of it. government allowed the salaries heretofore paid to the preaching the saving truths of the Gospel sounds in bethrothed." Allusions to the same rite occur in two Archdeacons of Newfoundland and the Bermudas; his ears, he is sensible of an inward voice speaking Gregory of Nyssa. A prayer on the imposition of the and Dr. Aubrey Spencer was consecrated to the bi- with greater force and efficacy to his soul, to his uncounter. A more wicked man than John Wilkes has first of all, give a rapid sketch of the efforts which an exact picture of its deplorable condition. "I have preaching to a congregation there, urged them to apeight to twenty-five. Readers and school-masters and comfort; when "light rises up in the" midst of schools were everywhere originated or revived; a for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of blished at the capital. More than twenty churches the like occasions he is sensible of the presence and were erected, and many buildings already consecrated aid of God's Holy Spirit, whose "grace" alone is "suffor divine worship were enlarged and repaired. Such ficient" to all these purposes, and whose "strength" is blossoms still form a part of the bridal attire. were the external appearances of improvement in the thus "made perfect in his weakness." short space of time that Bishop Spencer occupied the = See of Newfoundland. In 1843, Bishop Spencer was translated to the See of Jamaica, and the Rev. Ed- (From Bishop Sanderson's Sermon, "Of Conformity and ward Field, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of New-

For a review of the proceedings and prospects of

#### MAN'S NEED OF GOD'S SPIRIT. (By Bishop Smalridge.)

He, who is not convinced of the absolute necessity In 1705, we read of Mr. Jackson being sent by the of God's grace to invigorate his obedience to the divine laws, must be a perfect stranger to himself, as well as to the Word of God; and must have been as poverty, his large family, and the various difficulties in careless an observer of what passes within his own which he was plunged, we cannot suppose that much breast, as of what is written in the Holy Scriptures. good could have come from his labours. It was at a When one gives himself leisure to take a survey of his own faculties, and observes how dark-sighted he is in the perception of divine truths; with what reluctance he sometimes chooses what his understanding plainly represents to him as good, and refuses what With his own conscience directly pronounces to be evil; how apt his affections are to rebel against the dictates By such an of his reason, and to hurry him another way than he ngement, the vessel will often be rendered available for knows he should, and in his sober mind, very fain olding divine worship off some of the retired settlements in would, go; when he sets before his thoughts the great variety of duties commanded, and of sins forbidden, variety of duties commanded, and of sins forbidden, and the perverseness of his own depraved nature, which gives him an antipathy to those duties, and a strong inclination to those sins; when he reflects on the power and cunning and vigilance of his spiritual enemies, always alluring him to sin, and seducing him from the practice of virtue; when he weighs with

\* A more full and particular account of the blessings brought by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to Newfound-land at this time, may be found in Mr. Anderson's History of desolate spot, hitherto but seldom cheered with the enjoyment of the means of grace."—Quarterly Paper of S. P. G., No. xxxi the Colonial Church, just published. An excellent book, and full of valuable information to those who are interested in comdaring the progress of Christianity with that of colonization The name of Avalon was given to this settlement from the ancient name of Glastonbury, where Christianity was first preached in Britain.—Sir R. Bonnycastle.

See vol. i. chap. xi. for a very good account of the steps which have been taken at different times to extend the Church of Christ in Newfoundland; which, if it had been seen in time, would have made the present sketch wholly unnecessary. See vol. i. chap. xi. for a very good account of the steps which

laxing the ties of earthly grandeur and disengaging to be thought of besides the worldly gains which time when the Church did not take an adequate mea-Propagation of the Gospel at the principal settlements actions continually to be repeated are burdensome to things. And if a father or master have power to preflesh and blood; when he compares the necessity of scribe to his child or servant in indifferent things, and In the meantime the colony was improving, trade perseverance with the difficulty of it, the prevalence such restraint be no way prejudicial to Christian liwithout new power given him from above, and the se- ble, yet that there should be some ceremonies it is ne-We find that, in 1772, Methodism was introduced cret influences of God's Holy Spirit adding force and cessary, necessitate absoluta, inasmuch as no outward happiness that he was a Christian gentleman upon the throne.

In the account given as by the late Lord Offord of the last ten years of George the Second's reign, the last ten years of George the Second's reign that the last ten years of George the Second's reign that the last ten years of George the Second's reign that the last ten years of George the Second's reign that the la

profligacy entailed upon the nation by the court and personal example of Charles the Second, is admitted In 1579 we read of a patent being granted to Sir feet and vicar-apostolic, Dr. O'Donnel. And as we Peter, "Save me, Lord, or else I perish."

in 1786, the Roman Catholics sent out their first presupported by foreign help, he will cry out with St. yet ex hypothesi, and) necessitate convenientiæ. Other-feet and vicar-apostolic, Dr. O'Donnel. And as we wise, since some ceremonies must needs be used, every to have come down undiminished to the moment of Humfrey Gilbert for settling in America, which was recount these things, can we forbear lamenting that Some philosophers of old flattered the pride and parish, nay, every man would have his own fashion by

sip, profligate egotism, and infidel banter, which affect ty in the midst of a storm at sea—from his pious an- it have been to see so many differing teachers all na- steady resolution of being so; that this resolution derly confusion in the Church?—And again, thirdly, to cast ridicule upon the early piety of the young swer when reminded of the danger they were in— ming the name of Christ! And well might they have they themselves were masters of, and might exert at to return their weapon upon themselves [the Puritans]. prince. That writer lived long enough to see, if he "We are as near to Heaven by sea as by land"— asked, Is Christ divided, as you his followers are? their own pleasure. They confidently boasted that if every restraint in indifferent things be injurious to could have seen, how royally devotion sits upon the from his determination not to forsake his little comkingly character, and how it sparkles above all the pany, with whom he had passed so many storms and made no real efforts for the promotion of religion. that they need not ask of the gods to be virtuous, nor by their negative restraint from some ceremonies, wear gems of the diadem. He lived to witness the return perils—we must think that, if he had been allowed to Though most of the principal merchants of Newfoundof a people, whose laxity of morals, during the period accomplish his purpose, he would indeed have made land, both at home and there, professed to belong to out their aid or concurrence, or even in despite of them. the world believe our Church is by her positive rehe records, he himself has stigmatized, to the more it one of his first objects that the true word of God the Church of England, we hear of no great sacrifices, The Pelagians afterwards raised their heresies upon straint unto the ceremonies of wearing, and crossing, ancient standard of their morals, under the fostering should be preached, and his church planted, among or indeed any sacrifices at all, being made, either by the principles which these heathen philosophers had and kneeling, &c. Let indifferent men judge, nay, individuals or companies, for the sake of strengthen- first broached; they engaged in the quarrel of de- let themselves that are parties judge, whether is more fice a settled Christian, a virtuous husband, and a In 1610, Mr. Guy, of Bristol, an enterprising man ing and enlarging the Church, either to build places praved nature against divine grace: all our disorders injurious to Christian liberty, public authority by mawell-bred English gentleman. So long as he lived, undertook to found a colony in the island, and seems of vorship, or to establish schools, or to endow minishowever depressed, his influence was in a manner still to have gone forth with hopes too sanguine, and ters All was left to the Society for the Propagation nature; all our evil inclinations seemed to them cawarm and breathing, and none could think of him in schemes too vast, for his having a chance of realizing of the Gospel, which did what it could; and, with its pable of being subdued by our own unassisted reason; what may be used? the whole Church imposing the the deep seclusion of his palace without contrasting them, with the means and agents at his command, and they did not think the succour of any supernatu- use, or a few brethren requiring the forbearance of ral grace necessary, either for the combating of vice, such things as are otherwise and in themselves equally the active duties of a prince, he threw around him the now occurs to us is, that when he returned to Eng- In 1820, a feeling of the deplorable state of the or for the maintenance of their integrity and virtue. indifferent for use, or for forbearance? awe of his virtuous example with such prevalence of land, he left the colony in charge of William Colston, colony was awakened in England by Mr. Codner and But the sober Christian hath learned from the Scripeffect, as to decide the character and sentiments of his who took a much juster view of the real difficulties other, who had been eye-witnesses of the difficulties of the real difficulties of the brief space in which he administered the affairs of the of relgious instruction, and of the public worship of selves to think," much less to do, "anything as of We who have seen him through the changeful colony, the glory of God and the souls of men would God; and, in consequence, the Newfoundland School ourselves, but that our sufficiency is of God"; that Society was instituted, which did its best to remedy "it is God which worketh in us both to will and to were so clearly interwoven with the every day occurpurposes on the side of God, his conseience, and his Captain Whitburn was sent out to Newfoundland the evil, by sending schoolmasters, and setting up do of his good pleasure"; that it is "by the Spirit," rences of public and private life, that the young Chriscountry, living without favourites, or mistresses, or by the Government of England in 1615, to correct school, in some of the principal stations of the island. we must "mortify the deeds of the body," if we would tian bride must have found her way beset with endless flatterers, a parental king, for more than half a centu- some abuses which had been committed in the Fish- But a society is not the Church, nor are schoolmasters "live"; that it is God, who by his Spirit "makes us difficulties. Even the choice of the day and the seary, not a spectacle of exorbitant greatness, but a ery; and again, in 1618, to superintend a small colo- men "on whom a dispensation of the Gospel is laid" perfect in every good work to do his will, working in son of the year were generally determined among the princely model of practical excellence, owe individu- ny, which Dr. Vaughan, a Welsh gentleman, had to preach with authority the Gospel of Christ: and us that which is well-pleasing in his sight." The heathens by their allusion to some idolatrous custom. ally a debt to his memory, which the bosom of a planted there. But from his account of both expe- when we say that something higher and devout Christian being thus satisfied of It was not lawful for an Athenian virgin to marry till Briton exults in acknowledging. Through many a ditions we cannot gather that much was done to pro- wanted, we have the authority of an eye-witness, who the necessity of God's grace, both from his own expe- she had been presented to Diana and Minerva, to proa storm he stood unshaken, as a column on a hill, a mote religion; except, indeed, that he mentions that thus touchingly laments the want of ordained minisconspicuous mark and monument to his subjects; and crimes of a very cruel and heinous kind were common; ters: "But I am ashamed of speaking of any wants the vital influences of this Spirit from the promises abhorred. Prayers and sacrifices were likewise offered when the capital of that column was shattered by a that little or no regard was paid by many to the sanc- when I remember the grand distress, the terrible want made to him in the Gospel, will not be over-curious to other deities, to whom it was usual to consecrate stroke which no strength can resist, the venerable tity of the Sabbath; and also that the Lords of the of all, he want of churches meet for Christian wor- to inquire into the secret and unconceivable manner some of the hair. Before the marriage could be ruin still continued, while it stood, to be the pride and Privy Council addressed a letter to the Archbishops ship, the want even of the homeliest churches; and, of its operation. He will choose rather to feel these solemnized, the auspices were consulted; and, if any of Canterbury and York, by which we might infer that much nore, the want of men to officiate in them. For influences than to understand or explain them, and unlucky omen appeared, the contract was dissolved, as Junius, in his celebrated letter to his sovereign, some steps were taken for advancing the Church in I see that many irregular and slovenly practices pass will not doubt of that power, which, though he cannot displeasing to the higher powers. claimed for an English gentleman the privilege of be- that colony, which they were so earnest in forming. unnoticed when the schoolmaster becomes the minis- give an account of as to the manner of its working, he ing to a certain degree vicious; but the young king On Lord Baltimore's expedition to Avalon, we ter; and it is plain that the fishermen, simple though plainly perceives to be great and marvellous from its consisted of a double ceremony, viz., the marriage prothought otherwise, and conferred on the nation that need not dwell. His reason for quitting England, and they be, are not simple enough to be contented with mighty and wonderful effects. For when, in reading perly so called, and the espousals or betrothing, which the Holy Scriptures, he finds the those the th

mber of the clergy in the island was increased from sure of any grievous affliction he feels unexpected joy

## AUTHORITY OF THE CHURCH. Non-Conformity.")

iberty, it is so slender a conceit that it seems to be- would be. tray in the objectors a desire, not so much of satisfac- The ring, according to Clement of Alexandria, was tion as cavil. For, first, the liberty of a Christian to not given by way of ornament, but as a significant all indifferent things is in the mind and conscience: pledge of the investure of authority, and of the honouand is then infringed when the conscience is bound rable liberty conveyed to her on whom it was bestowed; and straitened by imposing upon it an opinion of doc- for the ring, which generally bore the master's signet, trinal necessity. But it is no wrong to the liberty of was always esteemed a mark of authority; and the a Christian man's conscience to bind him to outward person so invested was regarded as a full representaobservance for order's sake, and to impose upon him tive of the owner. a necessity of obedience: which one distinction of The office of groomsman, or attendant of the bridetian liberty, what were it else, but even to bring flat house, preside at the nuptial banquet, &c. Anabaptism and anarchy into the Church, and to over- After the conclusion of the ceremony, the bride immediate power and authority of fathers, masters, the house of her husband; nor was it deemed unsuit-

wise, since some ceremonies must needs be used, every

The innumerable rites and deities of polytheism

s. and confirmed by gifts or donatias Matthew xviii. 10.
this phenomenon, a description may be found in any popular science.

Matthew xviii. 10.
The Bas, the late Principal of the East India College cautiful passage on angels in one of his Discourses.—"Our considered land Christ in the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Church and the Roman law, it

> crown by the priest enters into the Greek ritual. It is still continued in the Greek Church (Bingham, xxii. 4, 6). In the Latin Church a trace of it occurs about A. D. 430, and the blessing of the crown is introduced were appointed in almost every station; Sunday- "darkness"; when there is given unto him "beauty in the Latin liturgies. There is a mention of this custom so late as A. D. 860. It was kept up by the theological seminary of future missionaries was esta-"a laudable ceremony" by Peter Martyr. It survives

> > In the same manner they retained the wedding ring, (annulus pronubus), the use of which among the ancient Romans was, we are assured by Tertullian, wholly unconnected with superstition.

Pliny says that, in his time, the Romans used an iron ring without any precious stone; but Tertullian Then do we ensuare men's consciences by human hints that it was of gold in former ages, "when no constitutions when we thrust them upon men as if woman knew ought of gold, save on the one finger on they were divine; and bind men's consciences to them which her husband had placed the pledge of the nupimmediately, as if they were immediate parts of God's tial ring." (Apol. i. 6). This being the nobler and worship, or of absolute necessity unto salvation. This purer metal, was considered a fit emblem of the sincere tyranny and usurpation over men's consciences the and enduring affection which ought to subsist between Pharisees of old did, and the Church of Rome at this the married parties. Its circular form, the most perday does exercise, and we justly hate in her; equal- fect of all figures, was the ancient hieroglyphic of ling if not preferring her constitutions to the laws of eternity, and therefore an appropriate symbol of con-God. But our Church (God be thanked) is far from jugal affection. It was necessary, however, that the any such impious presumption; and has sufficiently nuptial ring of the Christian bride should be free from declared herself by solemn protestation, enough to all allusion to heathen mythology. The devices most satisfy any ingenuous impartial judgment, that by re- commonly used were a dove, as an emblem of the quiring obedience to these ceremonial constitutions Holy Spirit; a fish, the two first letters of the name she has no other purpose than to reduce all her chil- of which in Greek formed the initials of the words, dren to an orderly uniformity in the outward worship Jesus Christ the Son of God, the Saviour; an anchor, of God, so far is she from seeking to draw any opinion, the monogram of Christ; a lyre, as expressive of either of divine necessity upon the constitution, or of | Christian joy; or a ship in full sail, an emblem of the effectual holiness upon the ceremony. And as for the life of a Christian, tossed upon the billows of the prejudice which seems to be hereby given to Christian world, and hastening onward to the haven where it

doctrinal and obediential necessity well weighed, and groom, was also retained. He had various duties to rightly applied, is of itself sufficient to clear all doubts perform relating to the marriage contract and dowry; in this point; for, to make all restraint of the outward to escort the parties to Church at their marriage, witman in matters indifferent an impeachment of Chris- ness to their vows, accompany them to the bridegroom's

throw all bond of subjection and obedience to lawful and bridegroom presented offerings, and received the authority? I beseech you consider wherein can the holy communion. The bride was then conducted to

had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the custom still survived, and formed part of the every-day language and habits of the people. To these rites, so intimately blended with the ancient mythology, the Christian bride of a heather could complete the content for directly and essentially idolatrous. She would probably refuse to grease the door-posts, to touch the fire and water, and stipulate for the omission of the song to Hymerous The bridged dress assume that the song to Hymerous The bridged dress assume that the song to Hymerous The bridged dress assume that the song to Hymerous The bridged dress assume that the song to Hymerous The bridged dress assume that the song to Hymerous The bridged dress assume that the song to Hymerous The bridged dress assume that the song to Hymerous The bridged dress assume that the song to Hymerous The bridged dress assume that the song to Hymerous The bridged dress as the Bri of a heathen could conform only so far as they were not The bridal dress common at that period, was

It is remarkable that none of the ecclesiastical writings handed down to us contain any prescribed form of solemnizing marriage among the first Christians. We are, therefore, ignorant of the particular ceremonies which the Christians may have borrowed from the heathens; welcome them into their ranks as Repealers, and cheer but we may infer from Chrysostom, who wrote towards the end of the fourth century, that the Christians of his day had retained, or resumed, numerous pagan usages—(Hom, xii.)

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Fourth Page. Sunday Christianity. Suicide of Lord Castlereagh

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmations, requests occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates into complete subjection, we cannot anticipate a cesfor this holy ordinance may be fully instructed in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are now, in their own persons, to assume, and that every practice of members of the Church of Christ.

| APPOI          | NTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATIONS:       |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Sunday, Augus  | st 10.—Sable Indians 11, A.M     |
| Tuesday,       | 12Warwick 2, P.M                 |
| Wednesday,     | 13.—Adelaide 11, A.M             |
| sale sulsocial | ** ** **                         |
| Thursday,      | 14.—Katesville 11, A.M           |
| elves equally  | Strathroy 3, P.M                 |
| Friday,        | 15.—London 11, A.M               |
| Sunday,        | 17.—London Township 11, A.M.     |
|                | London Township 3, P.M           |
| Monday,        | 18.—Devonshire Settlement 2, P.M |
| Tuesday,       | 19.—Goderich 11, A.M             |
|                |                                  |

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

| BY THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. |             |                                      |            |  |  |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| Sunday, Augu                   | st 24,-     | -Manitouawhning Is-                  | 10, а.м.   |  |  |
| Monday,                        | 25,-        | -Sydenham Village,<br>Owen's Sound,  | 2, P.M.    |  |  |
| Tuesday,                       | 26,-        | -Grier's Mills<br>Edge's             |            |  |  |
| Wednesday,                     | 27,-        | -Vallett's                           | 10, A.M.   |  |  |
| Thursday,                      | 28,-        | -Black's                             | . 10, л.м. |  |  |
| Friday,                        | 29,-        | Bell's                               | . 10, A.M. |  |  |
| Saturday,                      | 30,-        | Elora                                | . 11, A.M. |  |  |
| Sunday,                        | 31,-        | -McKees, Garafraxa<br>Leeson's, Erin |            |  |  |
| Monday, Sept                   | 1           | -McMillin's<br>Esquesing             | . 10, A.M. |  |  |
| Wednesday,                     | 2_          | -Cashien<br>-Suelph Parochial Mee    | . 3, P.M.  |  |  |
| Friday,                        | 5,-         | -GaltFlamboro' West                  | . 117      |  |  |
| Kattirday                      | The same of | THEST                                |            |  |  |

When, after the disastrous battle of Cannæ, the surviving consul Varro, with the feeble remnant of a mighty army, returned to Rome, we have it recorded that he received the thanks of the senate "because he had not despaired of the commonwealth."-We may gather even from profane history many an instructive lesson; and the present are times in which we may derive comfort and strength from the example of the indomitable Romans, after the most severe calamity which ever perhaps befell their nation. Not that it is without some degree of humiliation that we look to such an instance as a source of comfort, -that with our better light and higher motives of action, we should, under the pressure of trial and the weight of calamity, find in an ancient nation,—with no know- legislative union with England,—and no repeal. dence of the one true God,-that which may afford us an example of patient endurance of our conflicts, and unwavering courage under the difficulties which surround us.

We are induced to appeal to this example for its We are induced to appeal to this example for its instruction, notwithstanding the feelings of mortification with which the contemplation of it is accompation with which the contemplation of it is accompation with which the contemplation of it is accompation. nied, from observing lately the tone of many of the the fate of this cruel man so characterized, we were much Irish Conservative and Protestant newspapers, -a tone amazed to find our mild cotemporary, the Banner, of las which we regret to see adopted by our esteemed contemporary of the Cobourg Star, - and which, if permitted to go on unchecked in its natural influence, must produce consequences of overwhelming distress

The line of policy pursued by the Imperial Government towards Ireland is much to be lamented by every member of the Church, as well as by every loyal subject, because, as appears to us, it is at variance with established principles of our Constitution, and when these are departed from and disregarded, the foundations of our civil and ecclesiastical structure are haken, and the barriers of order, law, and peace, are disturbed and broken through.

We lament the ill-advised Grant to Maynooth, and even more the establishment of those Academical Institutions connected with which there is to be no recognition of Christian truth whatever; we lament the false and fatal system of conciliation which has been adopted towards the opponents of the Protestant religion in that unfortunate country; we lament the reless than the perversions of their religious ofeed, prompt them to engage ir.; -all this we deeply lament and deplore; but even then we do not despair of Ireland or of its Protestant religious establishment. We are persuaded that if Conservatives and Churchmen will but do their duty, all, with God's blessing, will yet be well: truth at the last, if but ourselves are true, will have its triumph; and peace, the blessed effect of pure and undefiled religion, will prevail where all was once disorder, hatred, and strife.

But we should indeed despair of Ireland, if we observed a continuance of the sullen feeling of inaction and despondency by which Protestants and Conservatives are allowing themselves to be paralyzed, -abandoning, as if hopeless, the struggle for principle and truth,-surrendering their confidence and giving up their Christian efforts,-leaving in short the victory, and that without any antagonist vigour, to their implacable opponents. We are disposed rather to use the language of indignant remonstrance, than to indulge in useless lamentation, when we hear it seriously affirmed that Conservatives in Ireland refuse to register their votes, and are about to leave the representa-

Shame, we say, to those who act in this unworthy and unchristian manner; who abandon the contest for rable and selfish feeling have any extensive prevalence; probably retained; though the zone and Herculean knot were, from their names, doubtless rejected; while the veil (flammeum) and the flowery wreath still continued of the constituencies, then we shall soon find Ireland or rained country, and Protestants and Conservatives a ruined country, and Protestants and Conservatives buried beneath the wreck.

them on for their treachery, will not, when they come to riot in the fulness of victory, be content with that partial overthrow of their once high, and, as it was thought, immovable principles; they will not be satisfied with their adoption of the mere name of Repealers, or of the benefits, such as they may be, of the Repeal that shall have been gained. In abandoning, by their adoption of Repeal, the supremacy of England, Protestants will soon be obliged to abandon their allegiance to the Church of the land: in accepting them as repeaters, their opponents will constrain them to become Papists: the political victory must be followed up by a religious one: the monarchy virtually foresworn, fealty must be transferred to the pontiff of Rome. For who cannot foresee that until they permit themselves, after Repeal,-in other words, Independence,—to be swallowed up in the vortex of densed form next week. that it may be understood that candidates are not ad- Romanism, there will be no peace in Ireland; the missible to that rite until they shall have attained the battle will, after a momentary lull, be renewed; and full age of fifteen years. His Lordship also takes this until six millions shall succeed in bringing one million

sation of the warfare. And this is the state of things which the Conservative Protestants of Ireland are hurrying on with a practicable means may be employed to render them rail-road speed, in throwing the Election contests into fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and the hands of their enemies by refusing to register their votes, and in catching up the echo of the wild cry of "Repeal." But let them beware in time; and as danger presses the more closely, let them prepare the more vigorously for the combat, and fling away the selfishness which, in a moment of disappointment with their rulers, would induce them to sacrifice the welfare of their country and the peace of future genera-

> And while we lament this sullen yielding to despair, as evinced in the extracts to which we refer, we regret as much the tone of the remarks with which regret as much the tone of the remarks with which the *Pilot*, good easy man, seems quite taken aback at indthey are generally accompanied. And here we must take occasion to express our concern that our respected all on one side, and has taken a great deal of pairs to take occasion to express our concern that our respected contemporary of the Star should so far have departed from his usual judgment and moderation as to indite from his usual judgment and moderation as to indite his leading editorial article of last week. We lament especially the occurrence of such language as the following, which cannot but be injurious in its practical bearing and effect :-

"Mr. O'Connell demands repeal; he promises to the Protestant full protection and security; he laughs at their confidence in the justice of England, as well he may, and he pithily asks them to point out the grounds of that confidence. Protestant blood cries in answer from the earth, and the ghosts of murdered Protestants shrick in mad derision through the land; the widow and the orphan step forth as evidences, and the blazing house and burning cottage attest the power of England to protect her Irish

long been losing their influence even over the minds of children; yet, in this improved state of the public wisely; what good laws are wanting, and how to frame of children; yet, in this improved state of the public

". A message of peace!!' Withered be the apostate tongue which could thus jest over the appalling miseries of an ill-fated people; bad must the mind be which thus

sports with murder and bloodshed." We repeat that we differ most widely from Sir Robert Peel's policy in regard to Ireland; but we are not prepared to withhold altogether our belief in his conscientiousness, or that, while his guiding principle that he is doing the best for the welfare and peace of his country. At all events, let him be taught what is right by the concentration of Protestant Conservatives into one invincible phalanx,—their motto, the Church of the living God as it existed in Ireland be-

As no inappropriate sequel to the foregoing remarks, we are glad to publish the following excellent article from the Toronto Patriot:-

"KILLING NO MURDER,-Most persons, even superfiweek, actually expressing surprise at the fact of the Earl of Shrewsbury speaking of the Cardinal's death as "a murder." After dilating on the bloody persecutions of Beaton against the early Scottish Protestants—which were certainly in the Gardiner and Bonner style of the 'de hæretico comburendo' school-the Banner thus moralizes:—'It is well that a gracious Providence raises up instruments to punish persecutors, or the blood which would be shed would have no limits. He then says, speaking of those who killed the Cardinal, 'Were these men murderers, or benefactors of their country, in an attempt to restore it to liberty? It would not be easy to get twelve men

point all our lives, and desirous of escaping from the charge of being one of the 'twelve' unhappy bigots who would say that 'Beaton's death was murder,' we took up two or three books (those most accessible in our humble collection) to find how ordinary mortals spoke of the event. First comes 'Tegg's Chronology,' published 1839; there we find 'Beaton, Cardinal, murdered 28th May, 1546.' Then we open Maunder's 'Biographical Treasury,' 1640, 65er wentioning Deaton s persecutions, it adds, assassinated in his castle, in 1546.' Then we open a work by a noted ornament of Scotland, Patrick Frazer Tytler's Life of Henry VIII.' Speaking of Beaton, he says, gion in that unfortunate country; we lament the results of these injurious and useless concessions, in the sterner air of defiance and outrage which it emboldens the Romanists to assume towards the supporters of the Church of the Empire; we lament the acts of personal violence and injury, which political antipathies, not have the personal of the personal of the personal violence and injury, which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury, which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury and the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies which was a personal violence and injury which personal violence and injury which political antipathies which was a personal violen morning of the 28th May, 1546, they seized the castle of St. Andrew's, in which the legate had deemed himself secure, and, bursting into his bed chamber, which he had vainly attempted to barricade against them, murdered him

in a manner as barbarous as it was deliberate.'
"Another 'household word' in the list of Scottish worthies, David Hume, gives a detailed account of this affair; after mentioning their breaking into the Cardinal's bedchamber and his entreaties for mercy, Hume says, 'Two of the assassins rushed upon him with drawn swords, &c.
This murder was executed 28th May, 1546. The assassins being reinforced by their friends, &c. &c. (Hume, chap. 34). Russell, the historian of the Church in Scotnd, says, 'See Dr. Cook's 3rd volume, who very properly condemns the levity and buffoonery with which Knox relates the occurrence. Again, 'When Cardinal Beaton sank under the hand of murderers, he (Knox) turned their details into sport. When David Rizzio was nignarded in the chamber of his Sovereign, he conthat the assassins should be prayed for as men suffering anishment in a righteous cause

Such, gentle readers, is the event of which the Banner, in this age of boasted enlightenment, says, 'It would not be easy to find twelve men in the present day to say that "For the honour of humanity, let us hope with confidence that there are not eleven on this side of the Atlantic

\* Readers, we presume, of the Banner of that period.

thrusts being a persecutor or tyrant." In connection with these able remarks, we request our readers to give a careful perusal to the communicated article on "Toleration," in a succeeding column. We do not, on any occasion, hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, and may frequently dissent from arguments as well as expresions they employ; yet we are thankful for their assistance, when the general tendency of their contribu-

tions is to promote or defend the cause we are ourselves labouring to uphold. The article on "Toleration" will, we are persuaded, be read with much interest for the historical truths which it embodies, and the deduction of Christianity so practically, that their conwill, we are persuaded, be read with much interest for

Our contemporary of the Episcopal Recorder has made a strange mistake in crediting to the John Bull, a recent editorial article of our own on the subject of the Maynooth Grant. In that article there was an humble apology for past errors in judgment, this other-

We have in our possession a copy of the late Charge of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, as reported at least in the newspapers, which we intend to publish in a con-

Our Travelling Collector has proceeded on a tour Eastward from this office, which he will probably extend to portions of Canada East. It is of much importance to us that all in arrears should be prepared to settle the amount of their respective dues, when he calls upon

### Communication.

TOLERATION. (To the Editor of The Church.) Montreal, 30th July, 1845. Rev. Sir,-The gentle editor of the Pilot, with whon, as he states, "it is a point of conscience to inculcate Christian charity and universal toleration," has launched his little bark on a somewhat tempestuous sea, and begins to find that the inculcation of these Christian virtues is by no means satisfactory to those his colleagues of the press whom he formerly delighted to honour—to wit, the editors of the Examiner, Globe, Banner, &c. &c. &c. Pe of prove, that Roman Catholics have just as good a right to he exercise of their religion under the protection of the preaching and crying down, with great show of zeal, the avarice, pride, and pluralities of Bishops, have never failed, when the opportunity offered, to seize with both hands, and hug to their covetous bosoms, the lawful property of the Church of Christ, nor in the setting up a spiritual tyranny by a secular power, to the advancement of their own authority above the magistrate, whon they made their executioner to punish Church delinquencies, of which the civil law has no cognizance. Thus listory teaches us, that liberty, sought out of season in a corrupt and degenerate age, brought Rome itself into farther society, as a general rule, is too well informed to mistake rhapsody for eloquence, and ghost-stories have taste, inflammatory articles, although without much of direct point or meaning, may have an exceedingly in
Again, the remarks more same as a public man.

Again, the remarks more same as a public man.

Robert Peel,—although his conduct as a public man.

The public man are same as a public man.

The public man are save any quarter to the King's structure and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and they merit als the mends to should fill a volume to insert all the mends of this kind. How much more Christian, says the great historian, was that Athenian Nun at total want, for the protection of the colonists, in preference to any violent proceedings against the natives of the reception of the sum of the colonists of the co Again, the remarks in the same west was comprehended, and to this moment, as Mr. Hineks tobert Peel,—although his conduct as a public man or the tolerated. Richard Baying Called and, "whose Robert Peel,—although his conduct as a public man or the tolerated. Richard Bayints called wan, "whose madversion,—appear to us as inconsiderately acrimo shoe attended in the declares he is "not worthy to unloose," -this great controversialist, in the true spirit of the age in which he lived, avows his abhorrence of anlimited toleration of all; but then Baxter was not orthodox in dissent, as we shall presently see. His description of the sin of schism, and its evil consequences, would not suit the taste of the "all other denomination" party of the present day. "Why is it," he asks, "that sober people are so far, and free, from the sin of swearing, drunkenness, fornication, and lasciviousness, but because these sins are of so odious a character, as helpeth them easily to per is expediency, he may not have an inward conviction rightly apprehended, as whoredom, swearing, and drunk-that he is doing the best for the welfare and peace of enness are, they will never be cured. Imprint therefore ceive the evil of them? and until Church division on your minds the true character of them which I have laid down, and look abroad upon the effects, and then you fore the 12th century and as it is now reformed,—the those days, and each crying out, the temple of the Lord are we." In truth, early in the those days, and each crying out, "the temple of the Lord,

16th century there were persons who, in the language of that time, wished "to reform reformation, and to whet the knife till no steel was left." In their eyes toleration was an hydra, and the dethroned Bishops had never se vehemently declaimed against what, in ludicrous rage, one of the high-flying Presbyterians called "a cursed, With us the sect called "the ndependents" bad, early in our revolution under Charles the First, pleaded for the doctrine of religious liberty, and ong maintained it against the Presbyterians. Both proved Roman Catholic pleads for toleration—in his own country he refuses to grant it. There the Presbyterian, who and complained of persecution, once fixed in the seat of rogated every kind of independence among thers. When the flames consumed Servetus at Geneva, the controversy began, whether the civil magistrate might punish heretics, which Beza, the associate of Calvin, ed. He triumphed in the small predes city of Geneva, but the book he wrote was fatal to the Protestants a few leagues distant, among a majority of Roman Catholics. Whenever the Protestants complained persecutions they suffered, the Roman Catholics never failed to appeal to the volume of their own Beza, This was a very significant, practical exposition of the "tu quoque" in argument, and one about which there could be no mistake. When presbytery was our lord, they who had endured the tortures of persecution, and raised such loud cries for freedom, were of all men the most intolerant, for hardly had they tasted the bewitching cup of dominion, than they were transformed into the most hideous monsters of political power. They advo-cated the rights of persecution; and those who had so long complained of "the licensers," now sent all the books they condemned to penal fires. Even Prynne lost all feeling for the ears of others, and now vindicated the very doctrines under which he had himself so severely suf-

fered, assuming the highest possible power of civil governnent, even to the infliction of death, on its opponents. The secret history of toleration, among certain parties, has been disclosed in McCrie's Life of John Knox, vol. ii. p. 122; "While the posterity of Abraham," says that great presbyter pope, "were few in number, and while they sojourned in different countries, they were merely required to avoid all participation in the idolatrous rites of the heathen; but as soon as they prospered into a hing-dom, and had obtained possession of Canaan, they were strictly charged to suppress idolatry, and to destroy all the monuments and incentives to it. The same duty was v incumbent on the professors of the true religion in Scotland. Formerly, when not more than ten persons in county were enlightened, it would have been foolishness to have demanded of the nobility the suppression of idola-try. But now, when knowledge had been increased, &c." Such are the men who cry out for toleration during their state of political weakness, but who cancel the bond by which they hold their tenure whenever they "obtain pos-

ous piece of history is the acute remark of Swift, are fully convinced that we shall always tolerate them, but not that they will tolerate us." I have said that Baxter was not orthodox in dissent, on the contrary, he was a Non-Conformist of the old school, and it is well known that the modern dissenter is not a rd of that feather. When he saw the banks thrown wn, and the hedges pulled up, and all laid waste, so at the wild boar of the forest rushed in and began to that the wild boar of the forest rushed in and began to root up and destroy the vineyard of God's holy Church, he became greatly alarmed, and cried out bitterly, that all he desired was, "that the Prelate's tyranny might

are his words, and the very tolerant editor of the Banner, of Toronto, will do well to give them an attentive consideration:—"My censures of the Papists do much differ from what they were at first. I then thought that their errors in the doctrines of Faith were their most dangerous mistakes, as in the points of Merits, Justification by Works, Assurance of Salvation, the Nature of Faith, &c. But now I am assured, that their mis-expressions and misunderstandings of us, with our mistakings of them, and him. We are happy, at the same time, to observe that inconvenient expression of our opinions, hath made the his valuable services are abundantly crowned with such differences in these points to appear much greater than they are, and that, in some of them, it is next to none at all. they are, and that, in some of them, it is next to none at del.

But the great and unreconcileable differences lie in their
Church-tyranny and usurpations, and in their great corruptions and abasement of God's worship, together with
their befriending ignorance and vice. At first I thought
that Mr. Perkins well proved that a Papist cannot go
beyond a reprobate, but now I doubt not but God hath

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF
OUEBEC. the historical truths which it embodies, and the deductions which every reflecting mind must be prepared to make from them.

the doctrine of Carlstandy so plactically, that them to hinder their love of God and their salvation. Alas! at first it would disgrace any doctrine with me if I did but hear it called Popery and anti-Christian, but I have long learned to be ore impartial, and to dislike men for bad doctrine, rather than the doctrine for the men, and to know that Satan can use even the names of Popery and Antichrist against the truth." And did the writer of this conscientious and extract from the John Bull; but the context would wise daring and outrageous violation of the principles of dissenting toleration, escape unscathed for it? By no accompanying remarks to that journal.

We was instantly assailed by the seribes of the hosts of fanalities with the seribes of the principles of dissenting toleration, escape unscathed for it? By no hosts of fanalities with the seribes of the principles of dissenting and outrageous violation of the principles of dissenting toleration, escape unscathed for it? round the land;" and he who had lent the whole weight of his talents and influence,—who had written volume upon volume against popery and prelacy, with a pen dipped in gall, and with a bitterness and malignity equalled only by that great master of coarse invective and scurrility, Milton himself,— was fiercely told that he had done more to advance the belief in popish doctrines and the dominion of the papacy, than any individual that had ever existed. The trumpet of "No Popery" blew a blast almost as loud as that we hear sounding in the present day against the Oxford Tracts, Dr. Pusey, and the Bishop of Extern Vet it would seem done the scattle division. of Exeter. Yet, it would seem, does the gentle editor of the *Pilot* imagine, in the simplicity of his heart, that he will be permitted, "as a point of conscience, to inculcate Christian charity and universal toleration," by quoting Robertson, Mosheim, Bancroft and others, to prove that the Jesuits were considered as almost the sole fountains of universal knowledge, and the only religious order that made any figure in the literary world, with a great deal more to the same effect. Nay, so far does his unsuspecting confidence carry him, that he actually thinks the extracts he has given in favour of the sons of Loyola, from protestant authorities alone, "would induce even the Banner to reflect whether it is in accordance with Christian charity to impute opinions to individuals which they utterly repudiate." From which it appears Mr. Hincks has yet to learn that the universal toleration of the Banner extends to all except—and a very marked exception truly—the Churches of England and Rome, the Jesuits, and the authors and readers of the Oxford Tracts. But if he thinks, as a "public man," he will be allowed to coquet with the Roman Catholics of Canada East, and not excite the fiery indignation of the bigots of the Banner and Globe, he will find himself in the end most wofully mistaken; nay, he may experience the fate of the right Reverend Fathers of our own Apostolic Church, that Noble Hierarchy," as Chalmers hath it, who, in the dark and sorrowful days of the grand rebellion, were stigmatized and reviled as "Whited-walls, painted sepul-chres, implacable enemies of godliness, soul-murderers, limbs of antichrist, and retainers of the whore of Baby-Indeed there are monuments enough in the seditious sermons of that period, of such wresting and perverting Scripture to the odious purpose of the preacher, that pious men could not read without trembling. There were more than Mr. Marshall who, from the 5th chapter of Judges, "Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they ame not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty," presumed to inveigh against and in plain terms to pronounce God's own curse against all hose who came not with their utmost power and strength to destroy and root out all the malignants, who, in any degree, opposed the Parliament. There was one who, from the 48th chapter of Jeremiah, and the 10th verse, "Cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood," "Cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood," reproved those who gave any quarter to the King's solcathedra, that popish baptism was valid, for, says he, the notice been extended by many additional days. When we withhold from papists the name of a church, surprise because the settlers had no place of refuge or defence." we still do not deny that some remains of a church continue with them." And this he explains in his second ty's present Solicitor General, has been returned for the Borough spersed among them," but to mean that "the ruins of a Adair, a Whig competitor. attered church exist under the papacy." And again, However broken and deformed it may be, a church of new Solicitor-General, is a member and bencher of Lincoln's land has declared, that "the errors of the Church of Rome do not unchurch her." These great authorities Wilkinson, of Pump-court, Mr. Crowder, Queen's Counsel, could safely give utterance to an opinion of such daring being a pupil of that gentleman at that time. He afterwards being a pupil of that gentleman at that time. He afterwards and blasphemous impiety, as dissent determines opinions to be blasphemous and impious, and probably venture to call Rome "our erring sister." But "Touch not, taste The late Sir William Webb Follett had been entered of the not, handle not," let not the gentle editor of the Pilot, nor any other equally amiable inculcator of "Christian charity and universal toleration," be he of Calvin, Knox, Luther, or Socious, be he Arian or Pelagian, Quakerite or Western and universal toleration, and were called to the bar in the same term. Mr. Kelly and Sir William Follett soon obtained a firm position at the bar, and were rival juniors,

> may, as David in the like case, have a javelin flung at his head for his pains, and perhaps escape it as narrowly.—
> Lipsius, it is true, found himself sadly embarrassed when refuted by Theodore Cornbert, the firm advocate of political and religious freedom, and at length Lipsius was forced to eat his words, like Pistol his leek; but "in this enlightened age," as the phrase is, I fear the parties would have to change sides, and that the advocate for "universal toleration" will be compelled to abjure his heretical opinions, or incur the dreadful curse of Voltaire, "Ecrasez" I have not exhausted this inexhaustible subject of toleration, but the length of this letter warns me to desist. In a future number, if permitted, I shall be glad to resume it, and will endeavour to throw some light on the causes of the dark mysterious bickerings which at present agi-"civil and religious liberty all over the world!" Meantime, I am, Rev. Sir, Your faithful servant,

language, he may rest assured, as a great divine of our Church hath it, that he who thinks to win obstinate

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. (From the St. Thomas Standard.)

On Friday last the Lord Bishop of Toronto ministered onfirmation in the St. Thomas Church to more than 40 sersons, among whom were several adults. His Lordship was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. McMurray of Dundas, who acted as Chaplain. The other Clergymen in attendance, besides the Rev. M. Burnham, Rector of and the Rev. Mr. Fraser.

After having confirmed all the Candidates who presented themselves, his Lordship addressed them at some

Lordship confirmed 34 persons, and at Malahide, the day following, we understand, nearly as many more. On Saturday morning he proceeded to Dunwich and confirmed several persons, and returned to St. Thomas on Sanday morning on him to the several persons, and returned to St. Thomas on Sanday morning on him to the several persons, and returned to St. Thomas on Sanday morning on him to the several persons, and returned to St. Thomas on Sanday morning on him to the several persons, and at Malanide, the day could wish, that no candidate can venture to face a Conservative constituency without declaring, mowever, though less than we could wish, that no candidate can venture to face a Conservative constituency without declaring, movever, though less than we could wish, that no candidate can venture to face a Conservative constituency without declaring, more or less explicitly, his attachment to Protestantism; and we are content to take this liveries are very large—much larger than last season. It will be the season with the

the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Burnham, who officiates there at least once a month, and to whom that neighborhood is much indebted for the interest he has manifested, and for the relationship of the votes which were polled.

Kallway Share market has become are much more limited than of late.

Liverpool, July 18.—Corn. manifested, and for the additional labor he has undertaken for the advancement of their spiritual welfare. A number of other recovered by the required to be equived to be

burial ground was very numerous.

From Metcaif the Bishop proceeded to Delaware.—
We cannot help remarking upon the healthy appearance which his Lordship exhibits, and upon the energy and vigor he displays, for a person at his time of life, in the profession of the graduate which he ardically with the graduate development.

Whatever may be the issue of the elections for West Suf-

erformance of the arduous duties which devolve upon We are happy, at the same time, to observe that cess, in having a zealous clergy co-operating with him throughout his extensive Diocese, and in witnessing a daily increase in the numbers of Churchmen through their ministrations, in their respective cures.

QUEBEC.

(From the Berean, July 31.) Statement of payments received by the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the Church Society, in the month of July, 1845:-

J. Bonner, Esq., Life Subscription ...12 10 Ditto 2 years Annual

8.—W. King, Esq., per Rev. R. R. Burrage 2 10
Le H S Soott, Fsq., Annual Subscription
to 1st July, 1845 to 1st July, 1845

"21.—J. Hunt, Esq. do.

"W. Price, Esq. do.

"H. LeMesurier, Esq. do.

J. B. Forsyth, Esq. do.

"A. D. Bell, Esq. do.

"22.—W. Henry, Esq. do.

"J. J. Lowndes, Esq. do. S. Macaulay, Esq. 2 years do. J. M. Fraser, Esq., Donation. Ditto, 2 years Subscription ... 2

" 23.—Sir H. J. Caldwell, Annual Subscription 1 Hon. W. Walker, " 25.- Mrs. Stott, 2 years

T. TRIGGE, Treasurer C. Society. Quebec, 31st July, 1845. THE REV. W. W. WAIT, of this Diocese, landed at

" 31.-H. J. Noad, Esq., Donation ...... 2 10 0

Ditto, 1 year's Subscription... 1 5 0

New York, from the steam-ship Great Western, last week, and arrived in town yesterday morning. SYDNEY ACADEMY.-Mr. Parkinson, the gentleman engaged to take charge of the Sydney Academy, has arrived; and we congratulate the public on the prospect of a speedy commencement, by that Institution, of a career

sustain the Academy, they will incur a reproach, from the stigma of which nothing can save them.—Cape Bre-

#### Fourteen Days later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The intelligence brought by the Cambria, up to the 19th alt., has reached us in the remarkably short period of 15 days. This vessel has accomplished, in her late voyage,—little more than eleven days, - the most speedy passage which has yet been

There has been a falling off in the last quarter's revenue; but this deficiency, which has been occasioned by the recent reductions in taxation, is no indication of diminished prosperity in the national affairs.

An Orange Procession on the 12th July in the city of Arnagh, was attended with a riot and loss of life to one individual

A melancholy affair has taken place at Auckland, in New Zealand. The savages invaded the town, and, though defended by a shop of war of eighteen guns and fifty regular soldiers, they entirely destroyed it, and drove out the European population, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. The

agamand, and a dearmen should ban and curse him, for the native chief, with unusual, if not unprecedented gene firmly refused to perform that office, answering, "that she was professed religious to pray and to bless, not to curse and to ban." Calvin might and did pronounce, ex surprise notwithstanding, and would have been a surprise had

of Cambringe by the small majority of seventeen over Mr.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL .- Mr. Fitzroy Kelly the Inn, and first entered as a student in 1818, as pupil to Thomas Abraham, whom he left, and became the pupil of Mr. eyite, play with such edge tools, and think to escape without cutting his fingers, or without bringing down on causes brought before the Court, being separated only by the As to disarming the wrath of the adversary by soothing

Causes of the one (Mr. Kelly) having chosen the Norfolk, and

Sir W. Follett the western circuit. In 1835, on the occasion of Sir Robert Peel coming into power, Mr. Kelly received the election-having been defeated, with Mr. R. Wason, by Messrs. Milner Gibson and Tuffnell, by a small majority—he succeeded, on petition, in ousting Mr. Tuffnell, and took his seat for Ipswich. At the general election, 1841, be was defeated; and although his opponents were unseated and the election declared with the declined to rick another the commander in Chief having considered it his duty to lay these documents before the Queen, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to notice the discretion, intelligence and ability, manifested by the officers, and the zeal, persevering fortitude, Milner Gibson and Tuffnell, by a small majority—he succeeded, on petition, in ousting Mr. Tuffnell, and took his seat for Ipalthough his opponents were unseated and the election declared void, he declined to risk another contest and again remained energy, and activity of the troops under their command. out of Parliament until 1843, when Sir Alexander Grant havout of Parliament until 1843, when Sir Alexander Grant having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a vacancy being thereheels of the Attorney-General is somewhat curious. the remains of Sir W. Follett were conveyed to the tomb, Mr.

Kelly was appointed Solicitor-General .- Globe. The Solicitor-General's politics are those of the minister .-He comes here and boldly undertakes to defend the ministerial career of Sir Robert Peel in all its salient features. We need very clever speech of the Solicitor-General on Wednesday night has not, in our opinion, thrown any new light upon that deplorable affair, the endowment of Maynooth. It was logically unsound, and the fact that so able a man could furnish no betnto in favour of the endowment, rather strengthen our objections against it than otherwise.—Cambridge Chronicle. The Elections for West Suffolk, Exeter, and Abingdon are

over, and in each a Conservative has been returned. West Suffolk was not contested; Mr. Bennet, consequently, who is described as a "thorough Conservative," and who in his speech, repudiated the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservatism,

the vague generality of "maintaining unimpaired the Protesplaining the importance and utility of the rite of con-At Port Burwell, on the previous Wednesday, his ordship confirmed 34 persons, and at Malahide, the day ollowing, we understand, nearly as many more. On rmed several persons, and returned to St. Thomas on and another the condensation of th

able to welcome her with a modest epithalamium and a feast of joy.

It is while contemplating a Christian marriage, this solemly ratified by the Church, that Tertullian exclaims, "How can I sufficiently set forth the happiness of that marriage which the Church that see or conciliates, and the offeing confirms, and the blussing seals, and the offeing confirms, and the blussing seals, and the proper, and the Father ratifies!"

The origin and mythic allusion of many of these rites had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had not only wildrawn their support of some whom the fired symmetry and formed part of the country.

The origin and mythic allusion of many of these rites had a depth of the Church that keep contributed by friends a deliberate of the Church the wind the stepsed to see and weep over these enormities, and in a more advanced period of life, who had besides the writer in the Banner, who, with a full know. He cates the present a contributed to see and weep over these enormities, and in a more advanced period of life, who had besides the writer of the Church of the Church of the Church of the Church of the Church, that first the dose and well of the Non-Conformists to their chlards. The great Rabbi of the gone over to his opponent." Why? Because that opponent, although a free-trader and a Liberal, had avowed himself hos-

views or feelings which actually predominate among the constituencies of the country generally; nor, indeed, of those which prevail among the individual constituencies we have

There are two obvious reasons for this--the near approach of a general election-and the certainty that no partial infi sion of better Conservatives can so alter the mass which Sir Robert Peel has moulded for his purposes, as to render it use-less to him. The first of these reasons will prevent parties from spending the money or undergoing the toil which a contested election requires: the second will necessarily impart to any accidental election a seeming character of apathy and in-

At the last general election, the country, sick of Whig misrule, and disgusted with Whig profligacy, put forth its strength to reinstate the Conservative party with Sir Robert Peel as its acknowledged head. At the next general election the country must again put forth its strength, not to reinstate but to reconstruct the Conservative party. Let this be done—let certain well-defined and resolutely asserted principles be made the bawell defined and resolutely asserted principles be made the basis of the operation—above all let the spurious independence which spurns at all conditions and all pledges upon the hustings, and insists upon going to Parliament unfettered (which means, as we have seen, going there to betray their constituents, and sell themselves to a Minister, under the pretence of exercising their free judgement), be left at the disposal of its owners, and there will be nothing to fear as to who shall lead such a body of true Conservatives. Meanwhile the country such a body of true Conservatives. Meanwhile the country would have a security in their character and principles, against their being led by any one whose own character and principles were not of the right sort .- Ibid.

The demand of the Duke de Sotomayor for the admission into the British markets of Cuba and Porto Rico produce, occupied both houses at very considerable length on Tuesday night: the Earl of Clarendon in one house, and Lord Palmerston in the other, stoutly maintaining that the Spanish Duke's betr-pretation of the treaty of Utrecht in favour of the slave trade, is the true interpretation. The Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone and the Attorney-General in the Commons, contended with equal energy and with much more of ability and success, that the Duke's is not the sound interpretation, and so the majorities thought, for Lord Clarendon was beaten by 28 to 14, and Lord Palmerston by 175 to 87.—St.

QUEBEC FIRE.—The subscription in London for the Quebec sufferers was going on actively. In Liverpool it had amounted to nearly £1,000; in Manchester £5.198. A subscription was opened in Paris. The Queen and Prince Albert had given £200. Subscriptions are in progress in Edinburgh, Dublic and Liverpool. Dublin, and Limerick .- Willmer's News Letter.

IRISH COLLEGE BILL .- The voting on the third reading of this measure presents a large ministerial majority of 157; there being only 26 hostile votes.

Destruction of an Indiaman.—Letters have been received announcing the destruction by fire of the Urugusy Kelso, master, of Liverpool, with a cargo of manufactured and other goods worth nearly £50,000. The ship was at the time in the vicinity of the Cape de Verde Islands; and the crew, between twenty and thirty in number, took to their boats, after making every possible effort to save the ship, and pulled in the direction of the Isle of May, but on the third day were picked up by the ship Benin, bound for the African coast.— The fire originated in the hold, among the stores, but the cause of it was unknown.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON UPON DUELLING .- The Duke of Wellington has addressed the following note to one of the hon. secretaries of the Association for the Discouragement of Duelling, in reply to the circular lately issued by the com-mittee suggesting a measure for deciding disputes on points of

honour by reference to arbitration :-" London, June 20. " Field Marshall the Duke of Wellington presents his com-

pliments to Captain Hope.

"The Duke having been the person who, in the performance of his duty, recommended to her Majesty the issue of the rules referred to in Captain Hope's letter, his desire to put an end to the practice of deciding disputes by fighting duels cannot be

"Every gentleman can form as correct a judgment as the

Royal chapel, and the theatre will assemble in Gotha, the streets and houses of which will be put in good order. The palace will be embellished in a truly Royal style. Lord Abereen will accompany the Queen to Germany .- Frankfurton

The installation of Dr. N. M. Adler, as Chief Rabbi of the united congregations of Jews of the British empire, took place in the Great Synagogue, on Wednesday, the 9th of July last. A letter from Constantinople of the 11th, in the Augsburg Gazette, says:—"The Patriarch of the Maronites, M. Habaises, is dead. The high Maronite clergy have assembled at Bkorka for a new election. Three thousand Maronites have taken refuge at Saida from the Druses, and are supplied with the means of subsitions have the Burger of the Parking Saida from the Pruses. the means of subsistence by the Turkish authorities. Pacha, who replaces Wedschihi Pacha at Beyront, having assembled there the leaders of the belligerent parties, an armistice was agreed to the 26th, and reciprocal guarantees were given with assurance of oblivion of the past on both sides, and promises to denounce to the Turkish authorities any new rising of either the Druses or the Maronites. This arrangement has been placed under the guarantee of the foreign consuls at Bey-

THE LATE FIRE AT QUEBEC .- The following General Order has just been issued :-

"The Commander-in-Chief has received from Major-General Sir James Hope the reports of the circumstances attending the of Sir Robert Peel coming into power, Mr. Kelly received the honour of a silk gown, with Sir W. Follett, preparatory to the Church flach it, that he who thinks to win obstinate schismatics by condescension, and to conjure away those evil spirits with the softer lays and music of persuasion, honour of a silk gown, with Sir W. Follett, preparatory to the latter being appointed Solicitor General. Mr. Kelly first took his seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on Santa and the copy of the General Order issued upon the occasion by the Commander of the Foresian Sir Richard North America, the late Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Jackson, K. C B.

sioned, he was after a severe struggle, elected to Cam-The closeness with which Mr. Kelly has trod upon the Both Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief desires to draw the attent entered as students the same year, read together, were called to of the army at large to the fresh instance thus brought to its the bar the same term, received silk gowns together, and after knowledge of the advantage afforded by its discipline and good order, subordination and habits of obedience, upon all occasions on which its fortitude, its zeal, its active and energetic action can be required.

"The perusal of these papers will demonstrate to the officers career of Sir Robert Peel in all its salient features. We need hardly say that we do not wholly sympathise with him. The very clever speech of the Solicitor Concerns and the salient features. We need and troops, that even in times of profound peace circumstances may occur which may enable them to display all their good qualities, to render the most important services, and thus to acquire for themselves the good-will and respect of their fellow subjects, the approbation of their superiors, and, above all, the notice of their most gracious Sovereign.
"By command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.

"JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General." STATE OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. The accounts lately received from the manufacturing districts, represent trade as being in a rather satisfactory condition. At Manchester, the demand for yarn continues as good as for some ip was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. McMurray of undas, who acted as Chaplain. The other Clergymen attendance, besides the Rev. M. Burnham, Rector of the Thomas, were the Rev. Mr. Read, of Port Burwell, and the Rev. Mr. Read, of Port Burwell, and the Rev. Mr. Read, of Port Burwell, and the Rev. Mr. Read, of Port Burwell, we must take him therefore well as the course as good as for some weeks past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equally abstained from any explicit declaration upon the submined the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservatism, Manchester, the demand for yarn continues as good as for some weeks past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equally abstained from any explicit declaration upon the submined the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservatism, Manchester, the demand for yarn continues as good as for some weeks past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equally abstained from any explicit declaration upon the submined the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservatism, Manchester, the demand for yarn continues as good as for some weeks past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equality abstained from any explicit declaration upon the submined the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservation, and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equality abstained from any explicit declaration upon the submined the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservation, and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, and the quantity in the market being exceed We must take him, therefore, upon trust, as we took all enter into contracts for future delivery of good shirtings and The Rev. Mr. Read read the Service, after which his ordship preached from the 26th Matt. 29th verse.

Ject. We must take ulm, therefore, upon trust, as we took all the Conservatives of 1841, and wait till we see his own interpretation of what are called, in the abstract, sound Church as the better qualities. In Huddersfield, and the other Cloth At Exeter, in like manner, Sir John Duckworth gave us ting prices. The Hosiery and Lace trade is not yet much im-

planning the importance and utility of the rite of confirmation. The address was highly appropriate and affecting, and we trust its sound admonitions will not be lost on those who heard it.

London, only 18.—The Fronce market continues in a satisfactory state; although very large quantities of almost every one who supported the Maynooth grant (except the Roman Catholic Members) will tell you that they without the least discovery are previous rates have been maintained brought forward freely, yet previous rates have been maintained. in almost every instance. For exportation, also, a large business has been done at full prices, whilst Foreign Sugar has liveries are very large-much larger than last season. It will the price of Wheat to advance, under the influence of specula A very neat Church has been built at Metcalf, under profess what every Conservative was supposed to be. We The British Iron market is dull, and prices have declined. The

LIVERPOOL, July 18 .- CORN .- Our market has been much root up and destroy the vineyard of God's holy Church, he became greatly alarmed, and cried out bitterly, that all he desired was, "that the Prelate's tyranny might cease." But it was too late: the decree of the destroyer had gone forth, and no sooner were the Bishops ejected from the House of Lords than a flood of impiety overspread the land, and soon the anointed head of the Martyr spread the land, and soon the anointed head of the Martyr taken for the advancement of their spiritual welfare. A number of other respectable individuals have assisted by their contributions and labours; and Mrs. Watson has grounds, namely, religion, or policy and expediency." "There are provided to be considered "upon one of two grounds, namely, religion, or policy and expediency." "There is no policy in religion," exclaimed a Mr. Strange, a Dissenter, and for the uses of the Church. For all their exertions the inhabitants are now amply rewarded, in beholding the House of God in their midst, and His Ministers ad-

Wheat, both free and in bond, hardly sustained the advance stated, some holders in partial instances having accepted a slight abatement. Irish Flour also moved off less freely, but being still relatively cheaper than Wheat, prime marks fully realised the foregoing improvement; Canadian at the same time remaining in slow request on the terms of this day week.

£55; middling and inferior, £40 to £45; ditto, W. O. pun-theon, 1st quality, per M., £17 to £18; middling and inferior, £12 to £18; middling and inferior,

The Pope has assented to the application of the French overnment that the Jesuits should be withdrawn from France. On Friday July 4, the Chamber of Deputies voted the supplies for 1846, by a majority of 232 to 45.

December last, but contains no political intelligence of any moment. Governor Bruat had, in November, made an excursion to the island of Morea, and paid visits to three English missionaries, by whom he is stated to have been received with much friendship.—St. James's Chronicle.

thence proceed in one great the to the upper waters. Of all interests will insure success. Competition such as is threatened must result in rain. We readily agree with the field to look after his cattle, and took shelter under a large tree. He had but just taken a step of about two feet made to pass through the camp, where they could see the immense heaps prepared for their destruction, the lighted torches, went with his board of directors "not necessarily British subjects," to whom the real interests of Canada would be a mense heaps prepared for their destruction, the lighted torches, was the project of Mr. Wood was struck senseless to the matter of no moment whatever.—Toronto Patriot. They returned to their caverns, there to perish with their matter of no moment whatever. - Toronto Patriot. e dungeon, from which there was no issue. At the bottom dead bodies were found standing, the faces of the victims pressed against the fissures of the rock, in the fruitless hope o Setting a mouthful of air to breathe. About seventy persons who were still living, expired as soon as they were brought into open air. Others died from being crushed by pieces of k, which were detached by the heat. A great number were found with stabs of yatagans upon their bodies. Some had a great number of wounds, and it was evident that in the course of that dreadful night, and in the midst of the horrible darkness, a terrible struggle had occurred, of which these were Already nearly six hundred bodies have been taken out of the cavern, and there are many more yet in it, which we have been unable to reach. Eight hundred men, women and children, have perished. The whole of the Riahs is exter-

In the Chamber of Peers, on the 11th inst., the Prince of an the Chamber of Peers, on the Production Moskowa referred to this dreadful event, which, he said, was happily without example in the military history of the king-dom. dom, being premeditated murder of conquered and defenceless Prisoners, and called upon the Minister of War to say what the Government would do if the statement were true, or to deny it if false. Marshal Soult did not deny the truth of the published accounts, but said that those he had received were so contra dictory, that he had thought it his duty to demand further in ion on the subject. He added that the Government highly disapproved of what had been done, and that he had written to that effect to Marshal Bugeaud. The Count de Montalembert thought the word "disapproved" a very weak expression in the circumstances. He would rather say with Marshal Soult then added, that if the expression was not sufficiently strong, he had no hesitation in adding that

military service in districts hitherto exempted from such an On the 6th, the conscription was resisted in many Places simultaneously. A number of persons had been arrested at Barcelona, with pistols and daggers concealed about their persons, and proclamations were distributed in that city on the Preceeding evening, calling upon the Catalans to die if necessary, in defence of their fueros. Notwithstanding this awkward ward aspect of affairs, the Queen is, after all, to visit the Basque Provinces. A company of halberdiers had left Madrid to form part of her Majesty's escort.—St. James's Chronicle.

# Colonial.

WE are sorry that a trivial typographical error, obvious at we are sorry that a trivial typographical crior, of the sight, should have occasioned our worthy contemporary of the Brantford Courier so much concern as a late editorial of the Brantford Courier so much concern as a his appears to evince. Similar inaccuracies, -not very frequent, we apprehend, in the mechanical department of The Church,will occur now and then in the best managed publications. The oversight in question is easily explained. We had selected three consecutive articles from that journal, all of which it was intended should appear at the same time: the first of them in order was credited Brantford Courier, the remaining this bid, according to the usual custom. It happened, however, that these extracts, in the publication, were dissevered, and introd. troduced into different numbers of our paper without the requi-site alteration in regard to the last two. The error was detected and removed before much of the impression had been struck off; but, unfortunately, not before the Brantford package, which is usually dispatched from this place amongst the earliest,

It is possible that we do not quote very copiously from the columns of our contemporary; but such a circumstance need sacile no surprise. Our limits will not permit us to publish every thing of which we approve. The selections we have ady made from our contemporary, on various occasions, more particularly on the important topic of the University Question) ought to convince him that we hold his ability and integrity in good estimation. But we must claim, when it saids us, the privilege of abridgement. Our readers would be furn. not resort to condensation.—ED. CH.

The only event in the political world is the successful elec-Someoring struggle in the Borough of Three Rivers, which re-struggle in the return of the Hon. D. B. Viger, President of the assembly, the last session having passed without the presence in either Hal of Parliament of the President of the Council,

ing in slow request on the terms of this day week. | say that it is with feelings of regret that we look upon the im-The other Crops are unusually promising, which operates against any advance in Beans, Pease, Barley, or Oats. In Canadian Pease sales are making from the warehouse at 33s. 6d. to 34s.

PINE TIMBER.—Quebec, Yellow, per cubic ft., 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7d.; Quebec, red, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; N. Brunswick and N. Scotia, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.

STAVES, Quebec Standard—1st quality, per std. M., £50 to £55; middling and inferior, £40 to £45; ditto, W. Q. puns.

The other Crops are unusually promising, which operates against any advanced for mense amount of English money which has been advanced for mense amount o

the grain crops. The wheat is described as being in a promistally first the grain crops. The wheat is described as being in a promist the grain crops. The wheat is described as being in a promist ing state in most parts of the Province, and has not suffered from the fly, an insect which has caused so much damage in former years, in Lower Canada particularly. The hay crop has been very bad, and it promises to be very dear indeed during the ensuing winter, and we shall hear without doubt of great mortality among the cattle at that season from want of fodder, which will have the effect of making meat very dear in the

The Debats has advices from Tangiers of the 3d inst., which state that the Emperor of Morocco has at length ratified the treaty concluded with France on the 18th of March last.—

The Algerie has, however, the following on the subject:—

"We are a subject to the subject in the We are assured that the Pacha Bon Sellam (through whom ratification has been received) and General Delarue have greed that a revision of the old treaties of commerce shall be mmediately proceeded to, so as to regulate our commercial in-Immediately proceeded to, so as to regulate our commercial intercourse by land and sea, and make them harmonise with the treaties between Morocco and other Foreign Powers in such treaties between Morocco and other Foreign Powers in such way as to give the Emperor Muley-Abderraham no fresh trouble in that respect. With this view the Emperor is to send, for a time, a Minister Plenipotentionary to Paris."

A file of the Oceanie Francais, the French journal published at Otaheite, was received at Paris on Saturday. It extends to December last, but contains no political intelligence of any all competing for the trade to and from the north west, the re-sult must be the ruin of the whole Canadian railway specula-

by the friends of three great lines to carry out their plans inde-pendently of each other. First, we have the road from the city of Toronto to Sarnia or Goderich. This is the northern line. Horring Tragedy in Algiers.—The last accounts from Algiers bring intelligence of one of the most atrocious and diabolical cases of massacre that ever occurred in the history of any age or nation. It is thus recorded in the Reforme, Parisian paper:—"On the 18th of June the expedition arrived before the grotto of the Dahara, in which the Arabs had taken refuge. Two of these hillocks (mametous) are united by a sort of natural wall of nearly 100 metres in breadth, which refuge. Two of these provided in the Response of the Cantera. It forms one of the largest grottos of the Dahara, and since the forms one of the largest grottos of the Dahara, and since the forms one of the largest grottos of the Dahara, and since the form one of the Turks, the Arab tribes have here found a refuge against tyranny. The Cantera on one side has two entrances, the time of the Turks, the Arab tribes have here found a refuge against tyranny. The Cantera on one side has two entrances, sgainst tyranny. The Cantera on one side has two entrances, placed the one above the other. On the other side there are only very narrow fissures. Colonel Pelissier drew up his column in front of the large openings. A hot fire was raised from the openings, which was answered by a fusilade from the troops that was less effective than it otherwise would have been from the darkness of the place. During this time the troops were busy gathering bundles of wood, and heaping up stubble were busy gathering bundles of wood, and heaping up stubble and other rubbish. Colonel Pélissier intended nothing less than to smoke and hurn the thousands of Araba whom he supthan to smoke and burn the thousands of Arabs whom he sup-posed to be blocked up in these subterranean caverns. The business commenced. The combustibles were thrown into the

from two o'clock, and was continued throughout the night.
The soldiers were kept to this detestable work by gangs, and it was, I assure you, a frightful duty for them amidst the heartrending cries and sounds which arose from the interior. For a
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London, 3, New Burlington St

Sir,-I beg respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th ult., enclosing an account of the direful calamity which has befallen Quebec, and lament much in common with my fellow citizens to hear of such an awful visitation.

I beg to add that I have forwarded my donation of fifty guineas for the benefit of the sufferers to Messrs. Glynn, Halifax & Co., and a further sum of £41 15s., which has been contributed by those who are variously employed in my establishment, and I regret very much that the brief space of time before the departure of the *Britannia* steamer, and the locality to which I belong, not being of a commercial character, it has been out of my power to collect a larger fund. I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

-Quebec Mercury. THE LATE FIRES .-- From the Reports made to the Gene-

ral Committee of Relief, a statement has been prepared by the Secretary, E. L. Montizambert, Esq., which shows the number of refugees from the burnt districts now lodged in other part

of the city or its immediate vicinity to be 7425, namely—
Lodged until winter, families, 546; persons, 2186

"spring, 403; 1512

Not distinguished .... 3727

The Committee of Investigation and Distribution have preo Marshal Bugeaud. The Count de the word "disapproved" a very weak matances. He would rather say with ult then added, that if the expression ag, he had no hesitation in adding that The conversation then dropped, but in the Chamber was a very painful one. and by the unwearied exertions of Mr. Russell and the conversation then dropped, but the impression made upon the Chamber was a very painful one.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 7th inst. Insurrectionary movements are said to have taken place in Catalonia in consequence of the forced levy of one man out of five for the military covering in districts hithout executed from such an inconsequence of the forced levy of one man out of five for the military covering in districts hithout executed from such an inconsequence of the forced levy of one man out of five for the present, leaving about £200 worth remaining, of well assorted articles, chiefly adapted to the winter season. closed for the present, leaving about £200 worth remaining, of well assorted articles, chiefly adapted to the winter season.— The labours of the Committee in collecting all particulars con-nected with the late losses by the first fire have given them information from 668 proprietors, and 926 tenants, who appeared before them, and it is feared that the information will not be complete, sufficient attention not having been paid to their invitations on the subject by the parties from whom useful information might have been obtained. The Committee purpose proceeding immediately with inquiries respecting the losses by the second fire. Measures towards assisting uninsured and destitute proprietors to erect temporary shelter for their families

are in course of accomplishment. The General Committee have resolved to grant to the most necessitous of the sufferers of 28th May a sum of ten per cent. on the estimated value of their buildings, on proof of their having been re-constructed of incombustible materials prior to the 1st December, 1846,—the sum in no case to exceed £20. GENERAL RELIEF FUND .- Among other payments the fol-

By the hands of the Bishop of Montreal, from

Grimsby, C. W.

Do. do. Thos. Huntley Greene, Esq., Baliol

the last statement :-

Do. do. Rev. C. P. Wilbraham, Audley Vicarage, Staffordshire ......Lord Wm. Paulet, the officers, non-commit officers and men of the 68th Light Infantry, (These by the hands of J. C. Fisher, Esq. LL.D.) A friend in Halifax, Yorkshire, by Mr Redpath, 

Reserve Battalion of the 71st Light Infantry 30 4 Council, to represent that Borough in Parliament. The Hon.

Rentleman has thus at last secured a seat in the Legislative

Assembly

Asse have to be on their guard. In consequence of an attempt to fire the premises of Messrs. Ryan & Co., and Mr. H. A. Joa proceeding which has drawn forth the most violent reproaches on the Government from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction, and which it must be considered from the Radical faction and which it must be considered from the Radical faction and which it must be considered from the Radical faction and which it must be considered from the Radical faction and which it must be considered from the Radical faction and which it must be considered from the Radical faction and which it must be considered from the Radical faction and which it must be considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical faction and the Radical faction are considered from the Radical fac be confessed, is unconstitutional in practice, however unavoidwe may believe it to have been in the present instance. Still
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the present in the present instance are present in the any circumstances again, as it is a very bad precedent.

The principal questions now occupying the public mind in Canada are the construction of Railroads and other internal communications. It is a good sign in the Province, that the people of the premises of Mr. J. Sanderson, merchant tailor, King-street,

The principal questions now occupying the public mind in Canada are the construction of Railroads and other internal communications. It is a good sign in the Province, that the people of the premises of Mr. J. Sanderson, merchant tailor, King-street,

Toronto, August 2, 1845.

Toronto, August 2, 1845.

Cards, stating and fucile matches, partly burnt, were found between the boards in a back building, but fortunately they did not ignite sufficiently to accomplish the ends of the incendiary. On the same night, the premises of Mr. J. Sanderson, merchant tailor, King-street,

Toronto, August 2, 1845.

Toronto, 9th June 1916 instant, and on Tucsday, 2nd September, studies will be resumed and the Head Master.

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The principal questions now occupying the public mind in Canada are the construction of Railroads and other internal communications. The principal questions now occupying the public mind in Canada are the construction of Railroads and other internal communications. The principal questions are the construction of Railroads and other internal communications. The principal questions are the construction of Railroads and other internal communications. The principal questions are the construction of Railroads and other internal communications. The principal quest it is hoped that such an occurrence will not take place under but it was fortunately detected in time; shavings and lucifer

n bond. This week the weather has become more settled and are beginning to turn their attention more to objects of practical were discovered to be on fire. Smoke issued from the cellar, are beginning to turn their attention more to objects of practical and the accounts from the country generally agree in stating that the only injury yet done to the Wheat plant has been in keeping it back, and thus delaying the harvest till after period of the season, the continuance of favourable weather would send back prices again nearly to their former level. The reports from Ireland are to the same effect, where it is generally averaged to the internal resources of this beautiful country. It is in vain that the preparation of the vegetable decay the reports from Ireland are to the same effect, where it is generally averaged the total account the finest timber in the finest timber in the collar, after midnight, when all the inmates of the house were asleep. There are various conjectures as to the origin of this fire; and the finest timber in time to been discovered to be on fire. Smoke issued from the cellar, after midnight, when all the inmates of the house were asleep. There are various conjectures as to the origin of this fire; and the fire would send back prices again nearly to their former level. The reare various conjectures as to the origin of this fire; and the fire would send back prices again nearly to their former level. The reare various conjectures as to the origin of this fire; and the fire would controlled the inmates of the house were asleep. There are various conjectures as to the origin of this fire; and the fire will be a proper to the fire of the parties of the fire of the parties of the cellar, after midnight, when all the inmates of the house were asleep. There are various conjectures as to the origin of this fire; and the fire will be a midnight, when all the inmates of the house were asleep. The reare various conjectures as to the origin of this fire; and the fire will be a midnight when all the inmates of the house were asleep. of unknown ages; that it is full of valuable metals and other mineral productions; that it abounds in the finest timber in the world, if easy and expeditions means are not provided for conveying the forthe and the recently awakened confidence strength ended or repressed accordingly. The weather being exceedingly for the last three days, and having assumed a more settled aspect, our market this morning was decidedly less buoyant generally; and upon a very limited demand, all descriptions of Wheat, both free and in bond, hardly sustained the advance much required; and when the magnitude of the object is considered, we can conceive no tax which the orderly and well-disposed inhabitants of our city would more cordially sustain. municipal authorities ought to direct their attention to

this subject without delay .- British Colonist. Having heard various complaints of, and having ourselves suffered considerable inconvenience from, the Post Office authorities forwarding English Letters, directed "Via Halifax," by the way of New Brunswick and Quebec, we enquired into ons why such an inconvenient course was pursued, and earned that the Post Office in England choose to take it for earned that the rost of the means "via the route by the Brit-sh Provinces," Why they should do so, we really cannot exn; but, be the reason what it may, it is of consequence that ed, they are determined to persist in this strange identification of Halifax with New Brunswick and Quebec, and that parties in Canada, whose letters and newspapers are thus sent, contrary to their wishes, must instruct their correspondents in England respondents will, in future, save their ink and our time.—
Montreal Herald.

We learn that Sir George Simpson arrived at Lachine on the 23d inst, from the interior of Hudson's Bay-and through that gentleman we are informed that the United States citizens who had emigrated to Oregon, were dissatisfied with the character of the country, and that, of 5000 who had arrived there from time to time, up to the month of March last, 1000 had proceeded to California.—*Ibid*.

The Unicorn, it appears, has not been sold, but is for sale .-

The deputation of gentlemen from Canada West, Col. Gowan, M.P.P., G. Sherwood, Esq., M.P.P. and others, whose object was tions. Rumors are now afloat that attempts are being made by the friends of three great lines to carry out their plans independently of each other. First, we have the road from the city of Toronto to Sarnia or Goderich. This is the northern line.

Superior, with the view of working the valuable copper mines in that region, in conjunction with a company of English capitalists, with whom Col. Prince is associated. The copper mines on the United States boundary of Lake Superior, are at present eagerly sought after, and freely granted to applicants, by present eagerly sought after, and freely granted to applicants, by the government of that country, and from all accounts they are highly productive. Those on the Canadian shore of Lake Su-perior, are equally valuable, and it is satisfactory to see them eagerly sought after by British capita ists, who if properly encouraged by the Provincial Government, can work them to the great advantage of themselves and the country .- Brit. Colonist.

ground by the fluid which tore up the earth around bim. What is most singular was the fact that the side of Mr. Wood which vives, their children, and their property. The conditions made by Colonel Pélissier were so severe that they could not listen following letter addressed to the gentlemen of this city, annount them. Then the fire commenced. It lasted the whole day commenced to them. Then the fire commenced is the state of the state o mains yet quite benumbed and powerless; although we are happy to state that he is now recovering. Had Mr. Wood been

long time the fire rose in a double column at the two entrances to the cavern, but on the 20th there only remained a mass of half-burnt and smouldering charcoal, and all sounds from the half-burnt and smouldering charcoal, and all sounds from the interior had ceased. It was decided that the cavern should be entered. A thousand persons were accumulated in this horof glass were broken. One piece of ice which fell in Demorest-

> The family of an emigrant, travelling through this town on their way to settle in the Stratford district, met with a severe loss in this place. They had with them four small children. the eldest a girl only six years of age, who had not properly recovered from the effects of a long voyage. On their journey from Toronto hither, she was seized with a bowel complaint, and the excessive heat of the early part of last week entirely overcame her strength, although her spirits remained unim-paired. She lay down on the bottom of the waggon with her infant sisters, to escape the intense heat of the sun, and on stopping here for refreshment, the parents found that the spirit of the unfortunate child had quietly departed during her sleep, an asm being clasped round the waist of each sister. when the discovery was made, and the agony of the parents at their loss, will never be forgotten by any who witnessed it. The world little knows the hardships suffered by the poor emigrant .-- Gult and Guelph Advertiser

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 19th July, 1845. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :-John S. Buchanan, Esquire, of Adelaide, to be Warden of

the District of London, in the place of John Wilson, Esquire, The Rev. Donald McKenzie, the Rev. George Murray, the and may be paid to either of the undersigned. Rev. William Bettridge, Edmond Deedes and Robert Riddell, Esquires, to be a Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar School in the District of Brock.

Charles C. Neville, of Darlington, in the District of New-castle, gentleman, to be a Public Notary in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

FROM TEXAS. The N. O. Picayune of the 20th has late advices from Austin and Galveston. The chief item is the post-haste assent of the convention to the project of annexation. We give some extracts from a letter in the *Picayune*:

Austin, July 7, 1845. The convention assembled on the morning of the 4th, and unanimously elected Gen. Rusk, to preside over its deliberations. A committee of fifteen was soon after appointed, who reported by their chairman, Judge Lipscomb, an ordinance assenting, on behalf of the people of Texas, to the terms of annexation proposed by the United States Government. It was adopted with one dissenting voice—but 5 members absent. It was engrossed and signed by all the members present. It is not a little singular that the only dissenting voice was one Ri-chard Bache, the father-in law of your Secretary of the Treasury, and brother in-law of the Vice President.

After the necessary resolutions were passed, for the transmission of the ordinance to the United States, a resolution was offered by Col. Love, and unanimously adopted—

wing have been received by the Treasurer of the fund since as a testimony of regret for the decease of Gen, Jackson." farther agitation in the United States, that no conditions whatever will be annexed to the constitution, differing from the resolutions passed by the U. S. Congress.

The step is taken that will decide Mexico in her policy .-Foreign troops will soon be on the soil she claims. Her choice must be a declaration of war, or if she is wise, negotiation. She may acquire money by the latter-defeat and disgrace only by the former. To-day a resolution was passed requesting the President of the United States, in behalf of the people of Texas, to send troops forthwith to our frontier. This resolution is a sanction, on the part of the people of Texas, of the movement

Lord Aberdeen has vowed to Dr. Ashbel Smith, that Her Majesty's Government will not interfere in the question, so he writes home.

# EDUCATION.

YORK STREET, TORONTO. THE English, French, and Italian languages, Literary Composition, ancient and modern History, Geography, with the Globes, Writing, Arithmetic, Harp, Piano, Singing,

Drawing, Fancy Work, &c. BOARD AND TUITION-£50 per annum. The Harp-By BARON DE FLEUR.

N.B.-A short vacation will commence on the 19th instant,

MIDLAND DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. A Tan Examination of the Pupils attending this Institu

tion, held on the 2nd and 3rd instant, Premiums were adjudged as follows:-II. Latin Verse-Foster, S. III. Latin Prose—Macpherson, H.

IV. Latin Grammar—Foster, R. J.; Williams, A.

V. Algebra—Foster, S.

VI. Euclid-Fraser, Js. VII. Arithmetic-Foster, S.; Fraser, W.; McGowan, G.; VIII. Arithmetical Tables-Fraser, Js.; Costen, P.; Mac-

IX. English Grammar-Foster, S.; Fraser, W.; Macpher-Roman History-Foster, S.; Fraser, Js.; Cassady, H.

X. Roman History—Foster, S.; Fraser, os; XI. English History—Macpherson, H.; Martin, F.; Wilams, A.; Rudeliffe, S. XII. Geography—Fraser, Js.; Cassady, H.; Fraser, W.; raser, Jno.; Williams, A.; Radeliffe, S. XIII. Spelling-Foster, R. J.; Macpherson, L.; Williams,

XIV. Reading-Fraser, Js.; Fraser, W.; Macpherson, L.; McCusig, Robt. XV. Writing-Martin, F.; Benson, T.; Costen P.; Fra-

ser, W.; Fraser, Jno.; Costen, G.
The business of the School will be resumed on Friday, the In consequence of Master Stuart Foster, (aged eleven years and nine months), who has been educated at the Midland Dis-

trict Grammar School, having obtained an Exhibition at the late Exhibition Examination in Upper Canada College, Wednesday, 15th of October next, will be granted as a Holyday to his former school-fellows. S. LIGHTBURNE, A.B., T. C. D.

Principal M. D. G. S. Kingston, Jaly, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED,

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

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

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

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

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

Tallis's Daily Service. JUST RECEIVED from England, a few copies of THE ORDER OF THE DAILY SERVICE OF THE UNITED

King Street, Toronto.

SADDLERY.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of Mr. Henry Davies, respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and public generally, that he will for Readi continue the business in the same premises, and that he has a general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared

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

Cobourg, August 5, 1845.

AUCTION SALE OF

BANKRUPT STOCK. BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.

HE whole Stock of Goods belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of JAMES MACDONALD, of Cobourg, Grocer, be sold, on the Premises, on Wednesday, 13th August Groceries, Liquors, Spirits, Wines,

SALT, GRINDSTONES, &c. CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Patent Weighing Machine, Weights, Measures, Wine and Spirit Stock Casks, Shop Furniture, Counters, Shelves, Fixtures, &c. ALSO: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOVES, &c.

With the unexpired term of the Lease of the Shop & Premises Terms of the Sale-3, 4, and 6 months Credit, giving approved Endorsed Notes. Sale to commence at Ten o'clock.

SHAW ARMOUR,
W. G. SCOTT,

Assignces.

EDWARD C. HULL, Auction Cobourg, 4th August, 1845. St. Peter's Church, Cobourg.

HE Subscribers to the Fund for the enlargement and improvement of this Church, are respectfully reminded that the SECOND INSTALMENT of Twenty per cent. (or one-fifth) upon the amount of their respective subscriptions, is now due, J. V. BOSWELL, Churchwardens.

Cobourg, July 15th, 1845. Colborne Church. SUBSCRIBERS to the above Church are respectfully requested to pay the SECOND INSTALMENT of Twenty-five

First day of August next. J. M. GROVER,

Colborne, 15th July, 1845. TRENT CHURCH.

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective criptions to Benjamin Clark, Esq., who holds a list of

nes, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,

Treasurer to the Building Committee February 20, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

R. COWLES takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that from and after the 29th instant he will be absent from Cobourg for a few weeks. He will give due notice of his return. Cobourg, July 28, 1845. TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS.

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

STRAY HORSE.

OLLOWED the Stage, from the Trent to Cobourg, -a roan-coloured Horse, about ten years of age, and eleven hands high. The owner can have him by applying at the Livery Stables of Wm. Weller Esq., Cobourg, and paying all

Cobourg, 22d July, 1845. TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the Midsummer recess, on Monday, the 4th of August next.
There are, at present, a few vacancies for lu-door Pupils.—
Terms of Board, Lodging and Tuition, £30 currency per annum.
Resident Pupils treated, in every respect, as members of the family. In addition to the active superintendence of the Head Master, it is a peculiar duty enjoined on the Assistant Master, to attend to the Boarders two hours every evening, and to see that they prepare, with accuracy and care, the lessons and exercises appointed for the following day. Besides, no opportunity s ever omitted of forming aright the youthful mind, and train-

The Piano—By Baron De Fleur and a Lady very recently from Europe.

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

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

The higher branches of study, with the arrangements of the whole, are under the immediate direction of Mrs. Coates. ments, eleven weeks from date of entrance.

> M. C. CROMBIE. Head Master T. G. S. 417-5w Toronto, 16th June, 1845. 421-3 Toronto, 9th July, 1845.

MRS. PENN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, JAMES' STREET, HAMILTON.

QUARTERLY PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE. BOARD AND INSTRUCTION, including all the English
Branches of Education, - £35 p annum.
Day Pupils, - 8 " Italian and Latin (each) - - -Music (Piano Forte) - - -Drawing, Ennamelling, Painting & Japanning, Music, Singing and Dancing, by Professors, (each) -Washing and Pew Rent

Books and Stationery,
Use of Omnibus during the Winter Months, Use of Piano Forte, MRS. PENN educated several Ladies of distinction in England; and having bestowed more than usual attention t the superficial mode too generally pursued, and begs to say, it will be her aim to combine accomplishments with solid mental acquirements, and to fit her pupils to shine not only in the drawing-room, but in the far more important sphere of the domestic circle.

nce, and in New-York, can be given.

Each Lady to furnish her Bed and Bedding, Towels, Dinner

Book and Stationery Store, a Napkins, Silver Spoon and Fork, which will be returned when the Pupil leaves the School. N. B.—A quarter's notice will be required previous to the removal of a Pupil.

WANTED, a Lady of experience, fully qualified to teach French, Music and Singing. To one of an amiable disposition and elegant manners, a liberal salary will be given. An English Lady preferred. Address, pre paid, as above.

Hamilton, July 14th, 1845. 418-4

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: VITION in the following Branches of Educa-tion, viz.;—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February. 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
Buy Street, (between King Street and )

EDUCATION.

Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett,

In Toronto.—The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett,

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In Toronto.—The Rev. Dr. McC M RS, KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references. Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell.

In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis,
Esq., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq. q., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.

A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as

Cobourg, May 12th, 1845. [409-tf]

King Street.

TERMS PER QUARTER—(in advance.) For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar,
History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental
Needle-work, &c. &c. £1 10 0
Drawing and Painting—each 1 10 0
Piano, Guitar, and Harp—each 1 10 0
Daucing 1 10 0 First Rudiments..... Board and Education in the above branches,-A Tutor is required,

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

PRIVATE TUITION.

Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. Palmer's care are treated in every respect as members of his family.

For terms apply to Rev. A. Palmer, Guelfh.

June 1845.

WANTED, GOVERNESS, by a Family in the Country, to take A charge of three pupils, of the age of twelve years and unwards. The Lady must be a Member of the Church of ingland, and be able to teach the Piano on the most approved ciples, with the other ordinary branches of an E Education. Apply, if by letter, (post paid) to Box 338, Post

July 2, 1845. DR. J. A. COWLES,

SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG.

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

Account Books, Writing Papers, AND ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, is very extensive, and in great variety, and will be found to be at the lowest prices. They have also a large assortment of

PRINTED BOOKS, Comprising Works in every department of Literature; SCHOOL BOOKS, including all those in use at Upper Canada College, as also a great variety of others, both of English and Canadian Editions.

Catalogues of their Books can be had on application. June 26, 1845. H. & W. ROWSELL, Book-sellers and Printers

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, AVE, always on hand an extensive assortment of Books, and are prepared to execute orders which may be given them for procuring Books either from England or from the

ties they possess for executing orders in Great Britain, having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the business, and who personally attends to the execu-Books procured from New-York every week by the Express, and delivered for Cash in Toronto at the New-York prices, with the addition only of Duty and Exchange.—English and American Catalogues of Books can be seen at H. & W. R's.

All kinds of PRINTING exceuted in a superior manner, and at moderate prices. Toronto, June 26, 1845.

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

Tutor in Hebrew in the University of King's College, Toronto, and Teacher of Arabic, Syrine, and German.

For sale, price Five Shillings Currency, by Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; Ramsay Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & Mackendrick, Hamilton; and by the Publishers.

H. & W. ROWSELL, June 26, 1845. BANK STOCK.

Cards, stating all particulars, may be had on application to e Head Master.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, Eighty-four Shares in the BANK OF UPPER CANADA. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

BOOKS and STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the in-habitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has opened a well-selected assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL,

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

Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Day and Memorandum Books, Writing and Drawing Papers of all kinds, together with a good assortment of

Music, and Fancy Stationery. He trusts by attention to business, and moderation in his

He trusts by attention charges, to receive a share of public support.

CHARLES BOYER. CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Cobourg, 1st June, 1845.



BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. OODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT BOOKS AND TRACTS

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY OF The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. Catalogues are in course of preparation.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, S just received from the English, French, and American

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Cils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now opening several cases of SPRING GOODS from the New-York Market, consisting of plain and figured Satin, Silk, and Barege Shawls and

with a great variety of other articles suitable for the season. PETER MORGAN,

prising a very complete assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. P. PATERSON.

Toronto, 27th May, 1845. PAPER-HANGINGS. THE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of ENGLISH PAPER-HANGINGS, ex the

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

RICHARD SCORE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, EEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG-TTE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., Rector of LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and

A CARD BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich Vestings, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to Palmer prepares his pupils for the 7th Form of U. C. College, or for entrance at the University, as their parents may desire, —or, when preferred, gives such a general education in the English and French Languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, as will qualify for mercantile or other nursuits.

A LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich Vestings, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public putronage and support.

N.B.—University work done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

1845. New Summer Goods.

N tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his customers

A very Superior Assortment of Vestings, CONSISTING OF

Washing Satins, Plain, White, & Figured Marseilles, White and Buff Cassimeres, Silk Plushes, &c. The above Goods are all of this year's importation, and are therefore of the newest and most fashionable description.—

Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c. J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada,—and at

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

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

BIRTH. them for procuring Books either from England or from the United States. They particularly invite attention to the facili-

On the 31st July, at Merrickville, of consumption, aged 30, Anne Miller, the beloved wife of John L. Read Esq.; and on Saturday the 2nd inst. her remains were followed to the house Books procured from New-York every week by the Express, and delivered for Cash in Toronto at the New-York prices, and delivered for Cash in Toronto at the New-York prices, appointed for all living, by a very numerous and respectable assemblage of relatives and friends. The funeral service was read by the Rev. E. Morris, and a very suitable and feeling discourse delivered by the Rev. F. Tremayne, now in charge of the Rev. Mr. Patton's parish during his temporary absence, from Levit, x. 3: "And Aaron held his peace." She was visited in her sickness by the Rev. Messrs. Tremayne, Padheld, All kinds of PRINTING excented in a superior and Morris, who bear testimony that seldom bave they witnessed such a pattern of Christian submission. Her last illness, although at times severe, was borne with the greatest pa-tience and resignation; her faith and love at the same time leading her to rejoice in hope of the glory of God. Iudeed, she adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour in all things, even from her youth up, consequently as a wife, as a guardian, as a mother, as a member of the Church of Christ, and as a neighbour, her death is much lamented and felt. But we rejoice that our great loss is her great gain. "Let me die the death of the righteous, &c." - Communicated.

On the 28th July, at Georgina, (Home District, Canada West.) Charlotte, wife of the Rev. J. Gibson, and youngest daughter of the late Richard Sayer, Esq., of Aston Hall, Shrop-On the 26th ult., Frederick William, infant son of Edward Ermatinger, Esq., aged 2 weeks.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, July 7: W. B. Macdougal, Esq.; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor; Rev. J. Butler, (26s.); Rev. S. Armour, rem. for Mr. Jennings; Rev. J. Reid, add. sub.; Hon. J. Gordon, and L. G. Gordon, Esq., rem. in full vol. 9; S. Lightbourne, Esq., rem.; H. Rowsell, Esq., add. sub.; Rev. A. Sanson; Rev. J. L. Alexander, rem.;

Markets, an extensive Stock of

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

NEW GOODS.

Toronto, July, 1845.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE undersigned is now receiving by the different vessels arrived at Montreal his Spring Importations, com-

W. Lushington, lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold at English Prices, (exclusive of the charges.)

J. HOLMAN,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

for their continued patronage and support, would respectfully beg leave to invite their attention, as well as that of the public generally, to his new Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he has just received. They consist of the best WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES,

Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c.

He has also a good assortment of

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, for Cash, or short approved credit.

Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845.

412-13

S. E. MACKECHNIE.

DIED.

414-tf | Rev. E. Morris.

A CHILD'S DREAM.

THE HIDDEN WORLD.

"Two worlds are our's; 'tis only sin Forbids us to descry
The mystic heaven and earth within, Plain as the sea and sky."

Christian Year. a guardian angel were assigned to all, and wishing that one might ever be near him, as near that little boy; most like a moonbeam of all earthly things, only more which visited his dreams, he stood revealed, ministering visibly.

Wondrous things and fair the Angel shewed him. it seemed as though a veil was taken from every outthat the eye discerns, or ear may hear, in ocean, air, or sky, but something to unfold, until the whole became but as a type of that high world above where all is true and real; time, in shadowy semblance, must see him." The servant looked stolidly at the which he was ever disposed to view them.

Him who is the true light;" and of that holy kingdom they walked on silently; for both felt oppressed with advances, or did more in fact, toward placing their rewhich He makes light; here as the soul can bear it, the belief that their errand to the lawyer would be lations upon an amicable footing. I even hazarded and hereafter in perfect fulness; of His Holy Word; fruitless; yet both were determined to try every means, the opinion, in chapter xx. of the former volume of its high revealings, so beautiful as an emblem of inno- beautiful in the church-bells, don't you think so, Jem?" cence and truth, of all things pure and good, he felt asked Capstick, in a subdued tone. "Beautiful and that it was no wonder he had always loved, as chil- hopeful!-they talk to high and low, rich and poor in dren do spontaneously, the light.

terious sense, within us.

looked, 'twas whispering to him, that in that fair in the eye of heaven, as the sores of uncomplaining moon he saw a Church, in that dark shadow worldli- Lazarus! And ye poor creatures, livid and faintthings are many meanings, from the Church it seemed an angel-come and learn what is laid up for ye. strong a hold upon life and its honors. Nor did I to picture an individual member, a soul enlightened And learning, take heart and walk among the wicked- ever see manly sorrow more written upon any counfalling into sin; and so fearfully it mirrored, as a 'sign,' nesses, the cruelties of the world, calmly as Daniel tenance than on that of the Duke of Wellington, as CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, the Holy Word, that the child gazed with trembling, walked among the lions." Here Capstick, flushed and his heart was very glad when the first star-like and excited, wrought beyond himself, suddenly paused. the vault. spot appeared, and gradually as one restored to love Jem stared, astonished, but said no word. And then, and grace, the moon emerged from shade, and once Capstick, with calmer manner, said-"Jem, is there more shining forth, walked her calm path in beauty. a finer sight than a stream of human creatures passing

Again, the moon causing the flowing tides was as the from a Christian Church?" Church stirring our hearts at her recurring seasons "Why," said Jem, "that's as a man may consider and raising them heavenward. The sun drawing up with himself. It may be, as you say, a very fine sight to moisten the ground in summer rain; or (when by choly show, indeed." to moisten the ground in summer rain; or (when by choly show, indeed."

cold congealed high up in air,) to fall as winter's snow,

"Sad and melancholy!" cried Capstick; "you'll and adding dignity to those of rank. His rural resirobe, from cutting frost, and when it melts fertilising the earth,—this seemed to tell him who, drawing our ion." Capstick nodded assent. "Bless you! I've donderry, at North Cray and St. James' Square, will

How beautiful the rainbow! The black cloud well

And there were other things, as darkness, fire, -of these faint glimpses, just enough to wake meet awe misusses, just as to-morrow they'll carry a spaniel— voted to her service and renown. child through paths of sun and shade, over the soft green earth. And now most wonderful it seemed to not ashamed to carry their own big prayer-books, bim to find himself on every side surrounded by tokens with the gold leaves twinkling in the sun, as if they of the Cross. Trees, with out-stretched branches, took pains to tell the world they'd been to churchbearing the living leaf throughout the summer's noon, well, how many them have been there in earnest? to die and fall off with the waning year, grew into silent monitors exhorting ever to penitence and faith. In form, he saw it now where he had never seen it before; in the still clouds and in the starry sky; in the plants and flowers innumerable; and in material, where could he turn his eye without the precious where could he turn his eye without the precious where some could he turn his eye without the precious where some could he turn his eye without the precious when so regarded 'Wood'-precious, when so regarded, unto him, however mean and lowly it appeared.

Rivers that, rising where they may, yet ever seek the sea; still flowing towards it, so smooth at times, and then, when ought obstructs, swelling and striving, till, the obstacle surmounted, they press forward with a swifter course, -how well these pictured a soul's path through earth to Heaven: or, again, viewed, in their varied progress of successive waves, as people from all parts being gathered to the Church; while the ocean's "voice of many waters" was as that Church serving day and night with prayer and praise.

Once the child passed along the grassy lane, and the light breeze of spring bore on it fragrance so delicious none could mistake from whence it came; joyously he bounded over the dry ditch and crept along the bank, and then sat down and clapt his hands with glee to find himself amid a bed of violets. How holy did that fragrance seem, how grateful and refreshing unto soul as well as sense, when he was told that he was an emblem of humility; that all sweet scents of herb and flower were as the odour of a righteous life; that love, and faith, and hope, breathed typically from the sheltered garden making it a sacred spot to

those who can discern its hidden beauties. The labour of the field, sowing and reaping, in their many Scriptural meanings, so very plain, so very awful, grew into something mystical; the food prepared up to the light and shown to be very dirty bottles.

Wery pure folks won't be held any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. for the natural, nourishing the spiritual life.' A farm for the natural, nourishing the spiritual life. A farm or garden, attended to with care and yielding fruit in their due season, was as a soul well cultured; the same left wild and overgrown with weeds, spoke but the same left wild and overgrown with weeds. too clearly the sad state of one, where evil passions, meeting little check, choke the better thoughts.

seemed as one vast temple, whence unceasing worship ascended up to Heaven; and so deeply was the impression wrought into the child's soul, that while he down. slept, his little hands were clasped and his lips moved in prayer.

# SUNDAY CHRISTIANITY.

footman-"the business is upon life and death."

"Bless you," said the footman, "that makes no difference whatever. We deal so much in life and death, that we think nothing of it. It's like plums he goes, of course, to church. The Sabbath, he al- his country: - Calendar. ways says, should be a day of rest." And Tangle July, 1823.—The last preceding memorandum -it was his only self-indulgence-illustrated this in this irregular narrative of a public mission was in principle by lying late in bed every Sunday morning to July, 1821. I cannot resume its thread, here broken The child slept. Before he slept he had been read his papers. Nevertheless, with smoothly shaven by a chasm of two years, without alluding to the death thinking much of him he dreamt of; wondering whether face, and with an all unworldly look, he was ere the of the Marquis of Londonderry, which happened in and now as sleep stole over him, and he lay with nought of outward sense to cloud his spirit, a clear, soft light, six days' hard work, what a comfort it was," he would leader in the House of Commons, during the session of knew full well that one was given him, that in his lone- tability which church-going threw about him; he en- Minister of the Crown for Foreign Affairs. His Pro liest moments one was ever by; but only by that light joyed his worldly ease and superiority, as manifested death created a very great shock. As a statesman, in his own costly furnished pew. Looking upon the moving largely in English and European affairs, during pauper worshippers on the benches, and then contem- the momentous transactions which preceded and folplating the comforts of his own nook, he felt very proud lowed the overthrow of Napoleon, and influencing de-Under this guidance all nature grew instinct with life; of his Christianity. And in this way did Mr. Tangle cidedly some of them, history has already passed upon attend church. It was a decent form due to society, his character; and it is no part of my purpose, in these ward object, and its spiritual meanings, more or less and especially to himself. He went to church as he humble and fugitive pages, to discuss it in these reladisclosed, were as the soul within. This earth, all went to his office—as a matter of business; though tions. But as regards that portion of English stateshe would have been mightily shocked had such a mo- manship which has to deal with American affairs, and

setting forth what was, and is, and shall be in eternity. muffin-maker, and, without a word, closed the door. Let those who would doubt it consult the archives He taught him how many spiritual lessons, day by any, Light, of our universe the first and best, is he can see us in the afternoon. And now, Jem, we war, and point off the British statesmen of any class reading unto all. He bade him see in it an image of can only stroll about till the time comes." And so or party who up to the period of his death, made more the same voice; there's a sound in 'em that should Water, the chief support, in ways so manifold, of scare pride, and envy, and meanness of all sorts from vegetable as well as animal life; the want of which the heart of man; that should make him look upon withers the fruitful land into a desert, and the gush. the world with kind, forgiving eyes; that should make ing forth changes the wilderness into a garden; the the earth itself seem to him, at least for a time, a holy winds coming and going we know not whence or where; place. Yes Jem; there's a whole sermon in the very strengthening the faint and weary traveller, purifying sound of the church-bells, if we have only the ears to the laden atmosphere, stealing in softness to the rightly understand it. There's a preacher in every fevered cheek, or rushing fearfully in mighty power; belfry, Jem, that cries Poor, weary, struggling, fighting both combined forming the breath of our existence : creatures-poor human things! take rest, be quiet .how reverent grew the spirit of the child when he had Forget your vanities, your follies; your week-day learned to feel all these varied operations, as emblem- craft, your heart-burnings! Ind you, ye human vesatic of his working, Who is around and, in some mys- sels, gilt and painted; believe the iron tongue that tells ye, that for all your gilding, all your colours, ye Then it was night; a clear, bright, frosty night, are of the same Adam's earth with the beggar at your and he was watching the moon's eclipse; he saw, as gates. Come away, come, cries the church-bell, and the earth passed between her and the sun, the deep learn to be humble; learning that, however daubed shadow stealing more and more, till the whole orb had and stained, and stuck about with jewels, you are but lost his light, and, faintly visible, her dull and sombre grave clay! Come Dives, come; and be taught that hue robed sky and earth in gloom. And while he all your glory, as you wear it, is not half so beautiful ness and sin hiding His face who is her sun, from stinted and crushed by the pride and hardness of the as he also was, by so melancholy a fate, in the midst Whom alone her light is all derived; and, as in typical world—come, come, cries the bell, with the voice of

vapour, to be condensed in clouds, and then returned | - and it may be, what I call a very sad and melan-

and that's what they call their humility. Well, that's a pleasant sight, isn't it! And then for them who're ever, only that it's Sunday-church-going day?you will remember you're Christians till next week?

How many of you will go to-morrow morning to your offices, and counting-houses, and stand helpind your offices, and counting-houses, and stand behind your offices, and counting-houses, and stand behind your counters, and all in the way of business—all to (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. scramble up the coin-forget you're miserable sinners, while every other thing you do may make you more miserable, only you never feel it, so long as it makes you more rich?' And so there's a Sunday conscience like a Sunday coat; and folks, who'd get on in the world, put the coat and the conscience carefully by, and only wear'em once a week. Well, to think how many such folks go to worship-I must say Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment it, Master Capstick, to stand inside a church and watch a congregation coming out, I can't help thinking it, however you may stare, may be, thinking after my fashion, a melancholy sight indeed. When we staunch at church, remember-I can't help thinking there's a good many poor souls who're only Chris-

Capstick looked earnestly at Jem and said, "My dear fellow, it's all very well between you and me to say this; but don't say it to the world; don't Jem, if you would'nt be hunted, harried, stoned to death, like a mad dog. Folks won't be turned inside out after this fashion without revenging the treatment with all up to the light and shown to be very dirty bottles, see'em; but take your hat off to the coat, as if it was the best bit of broad-cloath in the world, without a These and more, many, many more than these, the flaw or a thread dropt, and with the finest bits of gold Angel brought before him in his dream, till the earth lace upon it. In this world, Jem, woe to the man with an eye for holes! He's a beast, a wretch, an evil-speaker, an uncharitable thinker, a pest to be put

"I always speak my mind," said Jem. "It's an extravagance that has ruined many a man," said the muffin maker. "But enough of this, Jem; it's just the time to catch Tangle before he goes out." A few moments brought them to the lawyer's door. Ere, however, the muffin maker could Capstick rose early; and, speedily joined by Bright touch the knocker, the door opened, and Mr. Tangle, Jem, both took their way to Mr. Tangle's private his wife, his two sons, and two daughters presented mansion, Red Lion Square. It was scarcely nine themselves, all, the females especially, being dressed o'clock, when the muffin maker knocked at the law- for church. Yes; dressed for church; carefully, yer's door! It was quite impossible that Mr. Tangle elaborately arrayed and ornamented, to sustain the should be seen. "But the business," cried Capstick severest criticism that, during the hours of devotion, to the man servant—a hybrid between a groom and a might be passed upon them by sister sinners.—Little's Living Age.

SUICIDE OF LORD CASTLEREAGH.

The following is an extract from the forthcoming to a grocer you know. Mr. Tangle never can be seen work of Richard Rush, containing his "Recollections

church-bell ceased, enshrined in the family pew .- August, 1822. He died by his own hand at North There was he with his wife, decorously garnished with | Cray, his country home, in Kent. The event proit is no unimportant portion, I appeal to the preceding pages to attest the candid and liberal spirit in which he was ever disposed to view them.

Let those who would doubt it consult the archives "I'll come at half-past ten," said Capstick, "for I ding pages to attest the candid and liberal spirit in

opinion, I still hold it on grounds then intimated .est degree: the firmness and courage of his nature by unre being not more remarkable than the gentleness and suavity of his manners. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, between the graves of Pitt and Fox. The diplomatic corps all went to his funeral; and not one among them could gaze upon his pall without having his memory filled with recollections of kindness received from him. If any thing intrinsically unpleasant ever arose in the transaction of international basiness with them, he threw round it every mitigation which UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER blandness of manner could impart; while to announce or promote what was agreeable seemed always to give him pleasure.

His personal attentions to them were shown in ways which seemed to put out of view their coming from an official source, so unconstrained and friendly did they ever appear. Might not each individual, of the large assemblage of Ambassadors and Ministers who were of the funeral train, naturally have felt grief at the death of such a Foreign Secretary? struck down of his high employments, and with apparently so he took a last look at the coffin when lowered into

Upon the death of Lord Londonderry the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in England passed to the hands of Mr. Canning-a name also known to fame-a statesman and an orator, filling each sphere with powers highly disciplined, whether their exercise was on great occasions, or only dazzled on lighter ones he was equally the ornament of private life, in a society refined by age, by education and by WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. "Perhaps so-only let me do it after my own fash- ners at that abode, as the hospitalities of Lord Londence was at Gloucester Lodge; and his classic dinaffections, so wayward else and narrow, unto Himself, thought of it many a time when I've seen a church long be remembered by the diplomatic corps at the emptying itself into the street. Look here, now .- English Court in the time of George IV, as reliefs I'll suppose there's a crowd of people—a whole mob along the often anxious path of international business. of 'em going down the church steps. And at the He too, soon passed away. Raised by his genius to Physician's and pamily prescriptions carefully compounded shews affliction, and the softened heart mourning its church door, there is I don't know how many roods the Premiership, the proud dream, it may be, of his sin. The sun shines on the falling rain; He looks of Christian carriages—with griffins painted on the life, he died almost immediately after ascending to upon the mourning heart, and, from its bitter tears, pannels, and swords, and daggers, and battle-axes, that pinnacle; the victim, in his turn, of official labors calls forth graces lovelier far than those bright colours; that, as well as I can remember, Jesus doesn't recomdistinct yet blending, mingled of earth and Heaven, mend nowhere: and there's the coachman, halfasleep ocean where his sway was great—the House of Comand trying to look religious—and there's footmen fol- mons. Britain entombed him also side by side with lowing some and carrying the Holy Bible after their those of her distinguished men whose lives were de-

# Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7sd. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time

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,

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River see what some people do all the week-people who're Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page ournal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. Mr. Wakehela's Auction Marc.

IERMS:—Unty £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well

Toronto, May, 1844.

FOR SALE,

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

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

"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.

Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbier.

Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. authorised to collect and receive the same. April, 1844.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND IN UPPER CANADA.

#### To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others.

of a Sunday before half-past ten; a quarter to eleven of England," whilst he was there as the Minister of THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of the contract of the contr These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description y may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents pay way of LEASE for IEN TEARS—TO INDIES. The Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under me the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Deed the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land now ling at 10s. per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he yfind it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

The SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Moni eposited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accrued,—will enable the provident and industrice titler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he Leases, if he choose so to do. By the EMIGRANTS' DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow INTEREST at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, upon monies deposited Emigrants, for any period not less than 90 days—the money being always at the disposal of the Emigrant without notice.

pure and calm, and not so cold, beamed round about him, and, by that light, he saw his Angel. Then he The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the

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

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

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

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the and, still expanding from that radiance divine, of lowly Christian and his heavenward path. And as the child imbibed all this, and it became to him so sacred in the church-bells range out, summoning Christian the Christian and the Congress at Line Spiniot, in the following from the tradition of lowly this work, that had he not left England to attend to him, would be most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, and the church-bells range of the constitution of th pending, the question of impressment; and as an opinion. I still hold it on grounds then intimated. His sentiments were all of a lofty kind. His private life was pure, and all who knew him in those relations are larger to the life was pure, and all who knew him in those relations are larger to the loved him. In society, he was attractive in the high- 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.

> T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. 37 OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

FROM LONDON, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET,

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No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

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

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

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

Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT,

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

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

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

January, 1844. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c.

(Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto. ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842.

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

MR. BEAUMONT.

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

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST, FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

TORONTO. BUILDING LOTS.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. NOTICE

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. Laughton, 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 Epwane C. n whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is 353-tf New York, February 14, 1845.

THE ROYAL MAIL

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, Wellington ... Garrafraxa, WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston. SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, ...... CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL, ..... CAPT. COLCIEUGH,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,-At Noon. UP.WARDS. From Kingston to Toronto. PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH. Every Monday and Thursday Evenings,

.... CAPT. SUTHERLAND,

Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO. ..... .... CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, At Seven o'clock.

SOVEREIGN ...

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked

and paid for as freight.

The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. Royal Mail Steam packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK!

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

next, the 22nd instant, The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Niue o'clock.

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

N. B .- No freight received on board after the second bel 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 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. RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. THE STEAMERS

AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER. WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:— LEAVE KINGSTON.

e Aid, ...... Every Monday, at 7 A. M.
Prince Albert, ...... "Wednesday, at 7 A. M.
Beaver, ..... "Friday, at 7 A. M. LEAVE BYTOWN.

" Beaver, ..... " Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal.

Kingston, 1st May, 1845. 407-26 JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE, IN SHEET FORM, (PRICE 9d)

THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES TO BE LEVIED On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation INTO THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA, FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845. This is an indispensable document to all persons engaged in Trade, and an early application is recommended. Cobourg, May 9th, 1845.

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 ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial. Price 9d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845. 396-tf THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY:

A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN.

Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the Depository of the Church Society OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS, POGETHER 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 71d. each.

For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co, and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. April 9, 1845.

Newcastle ... Clarke .... Cartwright ... Do. .E. half .W. half 11 .S. half 11 ... ... S. half 1 . ...S. half .. S. half 7 .W. half 29 .E. half 32 . .S. half 20 ..

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. 44 & 45 \ \text{Raid of Raid ..E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100 Warwick ... For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto, (if by

W. half 16 ... 10

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

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Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

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

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

Toronto, August 1st, 1844. 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-DIRECTORS.

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

July 5, 1843.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES OF Asthma.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

Inward Fever.

Inflammatory Rheumatisn neys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER Inflammatory Rheumatism COMPLAINTS In the court 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.

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MERCURIAL DISEASES. New thout them. Bilious Cholic and Serous. Costiveness.
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MERCURIAL DISEASURY
ver fails to eradicate entirely all
the effects of Mercury infinitely
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Night Sweats.
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Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
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PILES — The original proprietor
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Eruptions of the Skin,
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SCROFULA or KING'S EVILin its worst forms.
Ulcers of every description.
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