poetrn.

THE DEATH OF MOSES. (From the Poetical Remains of the Rev. D. B. Winslow, M.A.)

" No man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day." He gazed o'er all the scenes below, The mount on which he stood, Where rivers in their silvery flow Hied on to ocean's flood;

Where harvests waved o'er many a field, That glitter'd like a warrior's shield Where summer zephyrs softly swept

That he might but behold. But when he thought how greenly there His people's homes would stand, How soon the melody of prayer Would swell from all the land; What myriads yet to be would breathe The perfum'd air reclined beneath The vines their hands did rear-A smile, like some lone star-beam blest,

at quivers on a wave's white crest, Illum'd the prophet's tear. He died-unbent his noble form, Inquench'd his glorious eye, Though many a vanish'd winter's storm Had coldly swept him by; No fell disease, whose venomed sting Hath poison'd oft life's purest spring, Had made that form its prey; So when at last death's angel came, Sternly from out an iron frame

The life was wrung away.

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He slept-a chosen few convey'd, storing earth her trust, His ashes to a verdant glade, And left them-dust to dust. No pilgrims came in after years No storied tomb or stone To other ages mark the spot : His sepulchre, by man forgot, To God is only known.

Oh! thus—upon my sight expand,
When life's brief space is fill'd,
Some glimpses of the promised land
Death's darkling paths to gild;
Some hopes, if I alas! must grievo
The world in darkness veil'd to leave,
That soon the moon will shine,
When all the tribes of When all the tribes of earth shall haste, Pale pilgrims o'er this dreary waste, To seek the realms divine.

Thus, too, when the last sands depart, And through its wonted track. The life-tide to the quiv'ring heart 1s coldly hurrying back, The mental eye unquench'd nor dim,
The soul unbow'd—unscar'd—like him May I return to rest; And if, where waving tree-tops close, Lov'd hands may yield me to repose, I shall be doubly blest.

And what if cold oblivion's shade Around my tomb must fall, And none, as generations fade, My memory e'er recall? That slumber will not be less sweet For oh! what were it worth To be remember'd e'en a day When all we lov'd have pass'd away, And perish'd from the earth?

CHURCH CLAVERING, OR THE SCHOOL-MASTER.*

of high-sounding authorities; nor do its pages abound that they should be his for ever?" with what Aristophanes calls

"Break-neck, galloping words."

views from his father, as to the sinfulness of such conduct, yet, having some doubts, he determined to call on the Vicar for his advice.

case to Mr. Andrews.

"'My young friend,' said the worthy Vicar, 'I am of the hands of the Bishop, is a presumptuous and sinful act. Under the former dispensation several rity, to interfere with sacred things. He then pointed feeling or habit which accompanies the child every Out the account given by Moses, in the sixteenth chapter of the book of Numbers, of the terrible judgment the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how Uzziah was smitten with leprosy, because his heart Was lifted up and he transgressed against the Lord his God, and went into the temple of the Lord and burned linense,—an office which appertaineth to the conservative and leading in the present age. We have cultivated the intellect and neglected the morals. The first branch of education,—and office which appertaineth to the conservative and lead him to a quiet bome, far within the walls, will mention for convenience sake,—is the acquisition of knowledge, or, to use a single word, instruction.—

This, of course is a necessary to your proposed of sin, to the light and wents to the first, which we are experiencing in the present age. We which we are experiencing in the present age. We which we are experiencing in the present age. We which we are experiencing in the present age. We which we are experiencing in the present age. We have desired upon it. My obtained the hand, removed his perplexity, soothed his disaption the softening of penitence to which and wents to the first, with the well as increase of the number: and, therefore, it becomes which have end with the softening of penitence to which and wents to the first, with the well as increase of the number: and, therefore, it becomes which have end with the softening of penitence to the hand, removed his perplexity, soothed his disaption and wents of the Roman Bishop Wise-increase of the number: and, therefore, it becomes the hand, removed his perplexity, soothed his disaption. My obtained the hand, removed his perplexity, soothed his disaption. My obtained the hand, removed his perplexity, soothed his disaption. My obtained the hand, removed his perplexity, soothed his disaption. My obtained the hand wents of the Roman Bishop Wise-increase of the number: and, therefore, it becomes the hand wents of the Roman Bishop Wise-increase of the number: and, therefore, it becomes the hand of the limit has done the bring with the went with the world and the althor of the book, and handed down to the latest posterity, as the man who made Israel to sin, -his crime being, that he set up a rival altar in opposition to that of the true

* Church Depository, pp. 267. Boards, 5s. 4d.; cheap

on no account enter upon any of the functions of that service which is his bounden duty." the ministry without receiving ordination from the

versation, through the influence of the Vicar, Mr. | the remaining two. Primer obtained the Mastership of a School in the village of Church-Clavering. In his new situation, he was very happy; he became respected by the farmere and trades-people, and with the parents of the poorer children he was on terms of the greatest kindness, not only advising them about their children's welfare, but also on their own affairs. But a most important benefit which he received, was from the mutual confidence and even friendship which sprang up between only which has that tendency. him and the Rector, Mr. Sanderson. Joseph Primer felt that his knowledge of the principles of the Church and now we will add glory in, the Protestant name .-

real doctrine of the Bible; and he wondered how he testing spirit—the spirit of denial—the spirit which, practical truths contained in the introduction, preface, and infidelity on the other, has entirely expended itrubries, and various services of that most valuable re- | self. pository of sound doctrine. It occurred to him that sufficiently instructed the people in these doctrines, have been charged to the Church. and that no doubt it was owing to this neglect that people had become so ignorant of them, and that separation from the Church, instead of being looked on as a sin, was considered as a right. The more he read and meditated on these things, the more admirable and practical appeared to him the true Church-system; and as years passed on, he learned to find a holy comfort in following her guidance, and in leading those committed to his care in the same safe and quiet

Mr. Primer had very high and at the same very just notions of the serious responsibility as well as dignity of his office. He felt what Niebuhr has well expressed in the following words:-"The office of a schoolmaster is a thoroughly noble one, and notwithstanding all the evils which disturb its ideal beauty, truly for a noble heart one of the happiest ways of life."

His views as to the much disputed question, -the true object of education,-though old as the Church

we are acquainted, has so nobly advocated sound principles in Church and State, as Mr. Gresley. This we object of the Church, whether as represented by the say without identifying ourselves wholly with every principle and deduction to be found in his pages. No two men are exactly alike in their personal appearance, and we believe the same to the child onward in his course, that he may learn their personal appearance, and we believe the same to the child onward in his course, that he may learn their personal appearance, and we believe the same to the child onward in his course, that he may learn their personal appearance, and we believe the same to the child onward in his course, that he may learn the may lear rule of dissimilarity will hold good with respect to the to love God and his neighbours, and so pass through Catholic truths, the tales of Mr. Gresley are so well as we shall have to give account at the last day for all place the author among the foremost writers of the day.

The book The book now before us was written to shew the pracdefinition of Christian education is such as I have tical working of a school, in which education was regarded as the training of the adopted children of God in the minds of parents or masters, and others inteto live to his glory. Its style is clear, simple, and unpretending. It contains no vague generalities about their care, should be, Are these children, or are they cation—no diligently-gathered and formidable array of high-row with the look upon as

Regarding the true object of education in this light. no Churchman can, consistently with the rules of the Yet, unassuming as it is, it elucidates great principles, divinely-appointed way of salvation into which he was principles which, if discarded by any system-builder, baptized, sanction or approve of any system of instructrained in the Church's teaching. He can have no spirit which he imbibed in his infancy, and was nurmust render his structure obnoxious to every consciena Clergyman, and had received a sound education.— sympathy with the endeavour to harmonize good and going quietly to the quarters assigned him in the gar-The death of his father left him in very indifferent circumstances, and with complacency and false cumstances, and, while undecided what he should do for the support of his widowed mother and sisters, he had a narrow escape from here with the state of the support of his widowed mother and sisters, he had a narrow escape from here with the state of the constant is in the training, which can only fit him to be a reconcilable enmity to the worldly temper. "And I," patiently the training, which can only fit him to be a reconcilable enmity to the worldly temper. "And I," saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to t had a narrow escape from becoming an Independent perceptions of the truth, what can we expect from them teacher. The minister of that sect in the same vil- as men? Instead of unflinching zeal and energy in lage offered to get him admittance into an Independent | defending the Church's outworks, we shall find a dis-College, where a few months practice in extempo- position to betray her whenever expediency requires it. raneous praying and preaching would qualify him for Instead of regarding her rights and privileges as sacred, a call, and procure him a decent maintenance. For. we shall find that they will be held in no higher esteem tunately, although he had not inherited very clear than the pretensions of the "modern weeds of doctrine"

licensed by the Bishops, as enjoined in the seventy-"Joseph Primer accordingly went and opened his seventh Canon, and also in the Act of Parliament, the connection between religious and secular know-

Bible, 'it will be founded on what is written in this secular education, and to suppose that, though God's book. I do not hesitate, therefore, to say, that to ministers are the fit persons to teach religion, yet they undertake the office of minister, without the laying on have nothing to do with other matters. The truth is, that religion is not so much a separate thing, taught like any other science—this is theology, or divinity. awful instances occur of the severity of God's judg- Religion consists not only in facts and doctrines comments against those who presumed, without due authohour of the day, in whatever exercise he is employed. which fell upon Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, for ration, to consider education as the mere communica-

> This, of course, is a necessary branch. I would not for a moment speak disparagingly of it, although it has been made too much of by others. Religion is no ally with ignorance. The Christian religion appeals.
>
> The course, is a necessary branch. I would not for the use of new weapons.
>
> The course, is a necessary branch. I would not far distant when this desirable and necessary state of the use of new weapons.
>
> And first, I remark, that, deep scated in every soul, not far distant when this desirable and necessary state of the use of new weapons.
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> But no, he clings to his old error. He wields the awakened whenever conscience is aroused, is the feel-been made too much of by others. Religion is no ally with ignorance. The Christian religion appeals of the residue of the product of the product of the product of the product of the church and its ministers will be accomplished of the church and its ministers will be accomplished awakened whenever conscience is aroused, is the feel-been made too much of by others. Religion is no ally with ignorance. The Christian religion appeals of the product of the product of the product of the product of the church and its ministers will be accomplished of the church and its ministers will be accomplished awakened whenever conscience is aroused.
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> But no, he clings to his old error. He wields the awakened whenever conscience is aroused, is the feel-been made too much of by others. Religion aroused the product of the church and its ministers will be accomplished of the church and its ministers will be accomplished of the church and its ministers will be accomplished of the church and its ministers will be accomplished awakened whenever conscience is aroused.
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> But no, he clings to his old error. He wields the awakened whenever conscience is aroused.
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> But no, he clings to his old error aroused to the church and its ministers will be accomplished to the church and the c been made too much of by others. Religion is no all y with ignorance. The Christian religion appeals to the intellect as well as the heart. It numbers amongst its disciples the wise and intellectual, as well

> friend, said he, see the slightest difference in princi- man to do his duty to his Maker. How is a man to ple between these cases and the case of those who live to the glory of God?-how, but by doing all the God. presume to administer the Christian Sacraments, good he can in his generation, enlarging his knowledge, especially that of the Holy Eucharist, without a commission from God. It is said expressly in the New for God's glory. The man of ability and station will They never learned the positive high principles of the Testament, that no man taketh the honour of the not perform the object for which God placed him here Church.—They were always ignorant of her holy heathen in his blindness, "but for the sake of what? one our duties, you will invariably meet with the ready priesthood to himself, but he that is called of God, as by burying his talents in a napkin, and suffering them presented to missen, out he that is cancer of cod, as by ourying his talents in a napan, and to rust for want of use; but he will best glorify God or, if some were partially imbued with her life, her thousand rivers of oil? Shall I give my firstborn for their aid and support in your mutual relation in this from the history of the Church for eighteen hundred by acquiring information, knowledge, power, influence, truth, and her spirit, they always held fast to protest. my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of world, and encouraging you in the expectation and years, that the Apostles, and after them the Bishops, provided only that he learns, at the same time, how to They were constantly expressing dissatisfaction. They were the appointed instruments of God to commission use these acquirements rightly. And it is manifest acted more or less as if they supposed that they could can be required? And the mother unclasps the little world to come." others to the office of the priesthood. Therefore, as that the same rule applies to the humblest man even improve the Church of Christ. How was it posyou have consulted me, I do not hesitate to give you amongst us. The more knowledge he gains, the more sible, then, for them to remain in her. The wonder casts it upon the dark streams of the Ganges. my opinion, founded on God's word, and confirmed by is his mind enlarged by instruction, so much the more is not that they have gone to Rome, but that they "Pardon we need, pardon may be had," says the the universal practice of the Church, that you should able is be to live to the glory of God, and render Him could so long remain in the Church, where they found Christian, "but for the sake of what?" And the

(To be continued.)

THE SPIRIT OF DENIAL. (From the True Catholic.)

The writer of this article does not despair of being able to show, that so far from high church principles having a Romish tendency, it is the protesting spirit

We have remarked above, that we acknowledge, while we glory in the positive truths which it symbol-"What most surprised him in his investigation was izes, we abhor the spirit which too often accompanies the clear light which the Prayer Book throws upon the it, and which we shall hereafter designate as the procould so long have shut his eyes to the important when it has found fault with Rome on the one hand

This spirit of denial has no place in the Church; his father and other clergymen of that day had not and it contains all the Romanizing tendencies which a difference in character, which is analogous to, which

of the Trinity among what are called orthodox sects quite unexceptionable; but they are mere business is seldom any thing more than the depial of Unitari- men; or frivolous women; they have no sense of the

ties to the expediency-men and lax thinkers of our minds, and yearning hearts are born. With their much of the warmth, and freshness of early feeling. and exertions. (From a Correspondent of The Church.)

No other writer in the narrative form, with whom we are acquainted, has so nobly advocated sound principles in Church and State, as Mr. Greeley.

The serv. w. Greeley.

The short of denial. Their mest ideas of looking coldly upon, they recognized the true. Instead of of the system they are leaving, and generous joy at than the frivolities of amusement, or the details of quivering upon the confines of perdition. Would to may not have gained health. God that we might close the picture here. Would Analogous to this, is the separation of the faithful that we might shut up the narrative, and leave the in Christ, from the world. They have been chosen, good soldier of the cross, he rushes at once to the saith our Lord, "if I be lifted up will draw all men ramparts, and begins to flourish before his old com- unto me." And thus he spake, adds the evangelist, panions, the weapons which they had taught him to signifying what death he should die. Evidently it wield. He learned from them to deny the Church, was not the actual result of his passion to which he and now his churchmanship is little more than a de- referred, but to its tendency. "I," said the Eternal nial of their denial. He holds his position in the Word incarnate, "by being raised upon the cross, will Church of Christ only, or nearly so, as an antagonist make that cross the centre of a system, of a religion to those who differ from him. He does not submit which will be fitted to reach the hearts of men, attractprung from the corruptions of men's hearts."

After shewing the advantage of Schoolmasters being to Catholic training. He will not go humbly and patiently through the routine of tactics. He runs be-

consecrating whom he would. 'I cannot, my young the more the mind is enlarged, the more able is a good of denial, and impelled by the protesting spirit, fights all Adam's family in whose soul their arose not the prosperity, and when the generous bounty of her sons

horrible guilt of wounding Christ's own body!

THE WORLDLY AND THE UNWORLDLY. (By the Rev. T. P. Tyler.)

Upon the very surface of things, to all apparent, is is in a good measure identical with, the distinction Let us look now through the catalogue of those who between the elect and the world. Without any retolic succession. They deny baptismal regeneration. much nore of religious, but talks of things the far-They dony sacramental grace. They deny a visible thest renoved from the inward life, from what the soul primitive truth which some one of the sects does not deny.

In such systems as these, inquiring thoughful minds, and yearning hearts are born. With their milk they suck the spirit of denial. Their first ideas

Total of their characters. There is another class of the sects does not deny.

Christian life. These good effects you have reason to expect and to require as the fruits of your labours and winds tempore. Africation or their characters. There is another class of the sects does not deny.

Christian life. These good effects you have reason to expect and to require as the fruits of your labours and exertions.

They are considerate; they feel deeply the good and they suck the spirit of denial. Their first ideas

They are considerate; they feel deeply the good and they want to be reason to expect and to require as the fruits of your labours and exertions.

They are considerate; they feel deeply the good and they want to expect and to require as the fruits of your labours and ministerial to expect and to require as the fruits of your labours and exertions.

They are considerate; they feel deeply the good and they want to expect and to require as the fruits of your labours and ministerial to expect and to require as the fruits of your labours and exertions.

They are considerate; they feel deeply the good and they want to expect and to require as the fruits of your labours and the exercise of the exer

fore he has a message. He fights before he is properly armed. And what is the consequence? His souls cannot be won, can in no way be drawn, except former companions see no change in his spirit. They by presenting to the faculties in them implanted, obof the Prayer Book, Mr. Primer proceeds to speak of wield their own weapons better upon their own ground, his Spirit, in the Church which is his body; in the is not ususped from them for our aggrandizement. Brighton. than he can upon a wall to which they are not adap- faith, the worship, the sacraments of that organization personal beauty. There is nothing now to hold him. He must make another protest or he cannot exist.—
Would to God that at such a time as this, some friend had been near, to whom he would have told the sickness of disappointment which had come ever him. ration, to consider education as the mere communication of knowledge. Well, what have you learnt?—
this is too frequently the principal question which the parent puts to his child on his return from school; and it is the text which superficial writers and talkers have God's ordinance. Next he proceeded to shew him this is too frequently the principal question which the the case of Saul, whose kingdom was not suffered to parent puts to his child on his return from school; and whom he would have begged counsel and comfort, proper objects to the faculties, furnishing a field for continue because he ventured to offer sacrifice, which God's priesthood alone was authorized to offer.

God's priesthood alone was authorized to the twenty-sixth chapter of the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed him how the second book of Chronicles, and shewed his perplexity, southed his disan-

past? We have but to look into pagandom now for ters of Christ and the Established Church who labour

so little affinity for their feelings and sins. oded a lo great ideas of his religion are atonement, and cleaus-Mr. Primer, in making a philosophical division of The Church then indignantly repels the charge of ing. A body broken; a blood shed; One coming the subject-matter of education, classes it under three Romanism. She abhors it and will show herself a forth from the very heart of the adorable Trinity to We have inserted the whole of this conclusive argu- heads:—First, The acquisition of knowledge; Second, much better champion for the truth, than many who be at once sacrifice and Priest; before him, in the ment, believing that its serious perusal must prevent The improvement of the faculties; Third, The forany conscientious person from committing so flagrant | mation of moral habits. Of the first of these we have | children those who have all their lives violated her | fered a commemorative sacrifice of that one offered | Sheldonian theatre, and nothing could have passed off a breach of the law of God. Shortly after this conspirit. She abhors the denial in which they lived. Upon the cross. That cross, to him the very symbol of atonement, is the very emblem of his faith; it has a difficulty in obtaining tickets for the numerous appli position, and an humble spirit. When her own children, those whom she has purtured from infancy, and trained up in holiness through their lives, and who have ever obeyed her, holding her doctrines and manifesting her spirit; when such as these flock to Rome, then will she wring her hands in despairing woe. But the will she wring her hands in despairing woe. But the wing will she wring her hands in despairing woe. But the wing will she wring her hands in despairing woe. But the wing will she wring her hands in despairing woe. But the world it is but water, bedewing the brow; to him that time will never come. It cannot come. Only it is the blood of sprinkling from God incarnate was-those who do not know and love the Church can leave her. Their defection may wound her. No doubt she may be weakened for a time in her influence, and men may look upon her with suspicion. But she will come and at the same time, furnish to the electione thoughts may look upon her with suspicion. But she will come and at the same time, furnish to the electione thoughts out of the trial as she has come out of all other trials, unearthly, to be dwelt upon in secret, apart from the others reason to complain of the greeting given by the permission of the Rector to improve it by making free again be, our battle cry in many a hard contest. But of those who wound her thus? God save them from far he is no more of the world though busy in it, but sity:the sin of apostacy! God protect them from the that He who was lifted up, and who shed forth from Doctor in Divinity. The Rev. C. Hawtrey, King's

DAY, JULY 8, 1846.

(From a Correspondent.)

of Kingston, and you will thereby oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

as Ministers of Christ, Heralds of the Everlasting ment of the Cathedral at Calcutta. Here he made a very Church. They deny the intermediate state. They values; of the commonplaces of trade and of the news. Gospel, and Stewards of the mysteries of Christ's happy allusion to Bishop Wilson, who was present Church. They deny the intermediate state. They deny the Divine covenant. They deny the IncarnaWe have nothing against them; but we do not get deny the Divine covenant. They deny the IncarnaWe have nothing against them; but we do not get two Bishops of Calcutta had, on the same day (namely, tion of the Son of God. They deny the indwelling of the Spirit. Indeed there is hardly one venerable ly, and this is in truth the correct adding up and sum primitive truth which some one of the sects does not total of their characters. There is another class of God's commandments, and in exhibiting a godly and his well-known poem of Palestine.

They dare not at once look upon her otherwise than doin of Heaven.

The main cause of the difference is this. The the welfare and happiness of immortal souls, your re-

requisition from his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, or Ordinary, add to your incomes or salaries a sum necessary in amount to a competent provision for yourselves, and adequate to the maintenance of yourselves, and adequate to the maintenance of yourselves and families.

"It is true, and you, my Reverend brethren, know, they it Ministry the Onsen Dawager has forwarded to the Maintenance of your arrives the Onsen Dawager has forwarded to the Maintenance of the prize assigned to him.

Her Majesty the Onsen Dawager has forwarded to the

escaped soul in the home of catholic peace. But no he has brought his idol with him. The protesting spirit which he imbibed in his infancy, and was nursured by in his youth, still clings to him. Instead of going quietly to the quarters assigned him in the garappropriated by endowment to the support of the Established Church in this Province. In this respect, religion has here in this country an establishment, and religion has here in this country an establishment, and Radnorshire. a distinction and pre-eminence granted to us with ACCOMMODATING, VERY!- On Sunday afternoon and against the cause of religion. There is no oppression ham Journal. or injustice exercised towards the congregations who Conversion of Two Dissenting Preachers. At

"I may also and farther observe, that the only dis- Colonial Church -An interesting Church of wood, give you the best advice I am able. And I think I may speak confidently of my power to give you sound advice; because, said he, placing his hand on the more successive generation, even as in the revolution of the successive generation and the revolution of the successive generation and the revolution of the successive generation and the revolution of the successiv the Church, he knows nothing of her spirit, her beauthe Church, he knows nothing of her spirit, her beauty, her internal power, nor her peace. He has protested himself out of sectarianism, he now protests himself out of all influence in the Church. He feels himself entirely out of place in a system of affirmation. He has not learned how to receive and act upon independent truth. He has never known truth, except with its armour on,—and of course has never seen its

Church, and made priests of the lowest of the people, as the unlettered and poor; and, in one point of view, out on the other side, and new finds use for his sword perience? I tell you we never had a brother yet in members and hearers to her temporary interests and

The Archdeacon concluded the Charge by an affect tionate assurance and encouragement of a future reward.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

Oxform June 24 .- The encenia, or commemoration

that He who was lifted up, and who shed forth from his side both water and blood, has thereby called him out of the world, has drawn him to himself?

EXTRACT

FROM THE CHARGE DELIVERED BY THE VENERABLE
THE ARCHDEACON OF KINGSTON, ON WEDNES—
DAY, JULY 8, 1846.

Doctor in Divinity.—The Rev. C. Hawtrey, King's College, Cambridge. Presented by the Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Hampden.

Masters of Arts.—The Rev. Benjamin Webb, M. A.
Trinity college, Cambridge; the Rev. John Mason Neale, M. A., Trinity College Cambridge; the Rev. Stephen Thomas Hawtrey, M. A., Trinity college, Cambridge, The two former presented by Mr. Hickley, tutor of Trinity; the latter by Mr. Daman, tutor of Oriel College.

The Crewian oration was this year spoken by the public orator Mr. Jacobson, who made the life of Lord Crewe

lie orator, Mr. Jacobson, who made the life of Lord Crewe the prominent subject of his speech. Lord Crewe, at once a nobleman and an ecclesiastic, devoted a large for-Let us look now through the catalogue of those who have gone over to Rome. The greater part, if not all in this country were originally mere Protestants.—
They belonged to the sects who hold almost all their doctrines as denials. Even the fundamental doctrine of the Trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the Trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the trinity among what are called orthodox sects of the trinity besides a liberal donation of the founders all devoted a large fortine to the purposes of charity besides a liberal dunation of the founders and benefactors of the trinity besides a liberal dunation of the founders and benefactors of the trinity besides a liberal dunation of the founders and benefactors of the trinity besides a liberal dunation of the founders and benefactors of the venerable Dr. Stuart, addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeacoury of Kingston, assembled on Wednesday the enlarged the incomes of no less the word which describes them; it is not easy to find the venerable Dr. Stuart, addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeacoury of Kingston, assembled on Wednesday and the venerable Dr. Stuart, addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeacoury of Kingston, assembled on Wednesday and the venerable Dr. Stuart, addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeacoury of Kingston, assembled on Wednesday and the venerable Dr. Stuart, addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeacoury of Kingston, assembled on Wednesday and the venerable Dr. Stuart, addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeacoury of Kingston, assembled on Wednesday and the venerable Dr. Stuart, addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeacoury o whom the rector of Lincoln College is alway to be one, several large estates, including Bamborough Castle, where anism, if indeed it is not sometimes a denial of the Divine unity. The whole spirit and teaching of all the sects is denial, denial, denial. They deny Apos-"In return for the faithful discharge of your duties, the University of Durham and the erection and endow-

borne, Morgan, Commoner of Balliol. The collection made after Bishop Wilson's sermon "In return for your work of love and concern for except at the installation of the Duke of Wellington.

KING'S COLLEGE,-The annual distribution of prizes mind. Hence, it cannot be expected that any number of men will hold precisely the same views on a bert of men will hold precisely the same views on a support of Sunday branches of education which aids us not in this, in mere business, or more pleasure. The immortal formation, took in mere business, or more pleasure. The immortal formation, took in mere business, or more pleasure. The immortal formation, took in mere business, or more pleasure. hing. Hence, it cannot be expected that any number of men will hold precisely the same views on a particular subject, and, on the same principle, we does not tend to this, which is the great object, and the finally lose not tend to this, which is also violently protested against—the body, which seed of the protested against—the body, which seed of the protested against—the body of careful violently protested against—the body, whic pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.

"In return for your pastoral instruction and diligent attention to the spiritual interests and temporal welfare of all committed to your charge, your congregations will, upon an official application to them, or requisition from his Lordship the Bishon of the Discount of the students and gentleman. The Principal and the Professors were gations will, upon an official application to them, or requisition from his Lordship the Bishon of the Discount of the students to whom the divinity prizes had

some variations from the rights possessed by the evening, two sermons were preached in the Weslevan United Church of England and Ireland in Great Brimeeting-house at Cropwell Butler, by Mr. W. H. Hunter, meeting-house at Cropwell Butler, by Mr. W. H. Hunter, tain. The counexion, in this country, of the ecclesiastical power with the civil authority gives no occasion for the exercise of oppression or injustice. We wise at the Church, and the meeting house was well athave no political power or office attached to our spiritual callings and professional functions that endanger true principles accordance our abstractor or militate. We wise at the Church, and the meeting house was well attended by Church people, both from Tythaby and Croptual callings and professional functions that endanger will." The collections amounted to the liberal sum of £8.4s. 7d. We trust the parishioners will inform the our principles, secularize our character, or militate Bishop of their Clergyman's complying temper. Notting-

differ from us in their mode of worship and the disci-pline under which they are governed. No exactions. pline under which they are governed. No exactions G. Rees and Mr. Wm. Edwards, the former of whom had

lebrated at Trinity Church St. Philip's. The Rev Aaron Rogers, Incumbent of Trinity Church, read the Prayers. Rogers, Incumbent of Trinity Church, read the Prayers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Peter Hall, Rector of Milston, Wilts. At the close of the service, a collection was made from seat to seat, when, we understand, between £40 and £50 was collected. The Church is to be built in the style that prevailed in the early part of the fourteenth century, and accommodation will be provided for 700 people, 500 of the sittings to be fair and unappropriated.

appropriated.

Within the last eighteen mouths the windows (ten in number) of the ancient flint-built Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, near Sittingbourne, have been enriched with painted glass at the sole expense of the Rev. Mr. Musgrave, who is also himself the designer.

and Chapter, with an energy and determination deserving the highest praise, have devoted themselves to the task made in the Chapter-house. When in its original state the Chapter-house of Durham was justly described as the finest in the kingdom of the Norman style. It was built by Bishop Rufus, 1133-43, and the only subsequent additions were some buttresses at the east end, a large per-pendicular window above the doorway, formerly full of stained glass and tracery, with stained glass in the east window. Its whole length was 77 feet, width 34 feet 51 inches, and the height at the western arch of the groining 45 feet. The east end was of a semicircular form, and when in its original state, with its fine columnar work when in its original state, with its fine columnar work and beautiful tracery, must have been an object of great interest. In 1799 a new taste displayed itself. It was voted to be too large, and this fine building was doomed to destruction, we are told, for no other purpose we are told than to make "a comfortable room." Accordingly, a man was suspended by tackle above the groining, and knocked out the key stones, when the whole fell and crushed the paved floor, rich with grave-stones and brasses of the belong and priors. After this the eastern pores of the bishops and priors. After this the eastern portion, 40 rect in length, was puned down, and a wan, wish common sash windows, built across the remainder. The western door and windows were then blocked up and a plaster ceiling added. Two doorways (cut through the north wall) and two fireplaces (cut in the wall) completed the improvement, and the then Dean and Chapter obtained what they imagined was comfortable room." Nothing ed what they imagined "a comfortable room." Nothing whatever remains of the east end but three of the carvatides or brackets which carried the ribs of the groining, which are, however, much damaged, having been exposed for several years, and a quantity of the zig-zag rib Even that interesting relic the stone chair, in which all the bishops from Carileph to Barrington had been installed was not thought worthy of being preserved, but was doomed to destruction. From the period of the demolition from 1799 till 1800, nothing was done towards the resto-ration of the Chapter-house. In the latter year, however, the internal portion of the western door was uncovered, as well as portions of the arcade, which had previously been plastered up, and the beautiful stone work which was then brought to view must have amply repaid the Chapter for their trouble. Last week a number of men were set to work to remove the southing and plaster with which the tracery had been covered, and they have succeeded in exposing the original walls and the beautiful interlaced arches of the portion of the Chapter-house which remains. We understand that the plaster ceiling is not yet to be touched. We trust, however, that it will not be permitted long to disgrace this once noble building, and that the Dean and Chapter will not rest until they have restored the entire apartment to its pristine extent and beauty .- Newcastle Journal.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. MOORE,-We have to announce the death of the Rev. James Moore, LL.D., Vicar of the opulent and extensive parish of St. Paneras, which took place on Friday, the 19th inst., at his residence in Gower-st., after holding the fiving for nearly half a century. The demise of the Rev. Rector, who is stated to be in his 82 year, was announced to the parishioners by the tolling of the bells of New St. Paneras, and those of the various district Churches, and as a mark of respect to his memory, all the Churches, on Sunday last, were hung with black cloth. Dr. Moore had been in bad health for some time past, and unable to perform any public religious duties, occasioned, it is believed, from the effects of a paralytic stroke with which he was seized whilst preaching at the New Church, four or five years The nominal value of the living, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, is £1,910, but there are other advantages pertaining to it. It is rumoured that either the venerable Archdeacon Hale, or the Rev. Thomas Dale, both of whom are Canons of St. Paul's, will have the presentation conferred on them.

THE FAMINE IN THE HOLY LAND .- The scarcity and consequent dearness of price of all means of subsistence are daily increasing. On the 29th of Sivan, the anniver- dictory principles, yet at least to promote the rallying ory, who is buried a little way out of town - an anniversary which is celebrated with great solemnity by the residents of the Holy Land—we shall prostrate ourselves on his sepulchre in prayer to the Almighty for forgiv our sins, and the speedy coming of the Messiah.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1846.

promite away a confer I sate a	with the sold at the sold at
First Page.	English Eccles. Intelligence.
Poetry.—The Death of Moses. Church Clavering.	Wanderer by the Sea Shore.
The Spirit of Denial.	Forest Dreams. Moral Courage of Sir Matthe

late Charge.	the sent the Ballings shall be and meaning
***************************************	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.
	BISHOP OF TORONTO has authorized
the publication	of the following list of appointments

for Confirmation, East of Toronto:-

Day of the Week.	1846.	I lace.	Hour.
Monday	17	.Scarboro', St. Paul's	11, A. M.
		Do. Christ Church	3, P. M.
Tuesday	18	Windsor	3, Р. М.
Wednesday	19	. Whitby	10, A. M.
Thursday	20	.Brock East	10, A. M.
**		Brock West	3, P. M.
Saturday	22	.Darlington	11, A. M.
Sunday	23	.Cavan, St. Paul's	10, A. M.
THE ROLL OF THE PARTY.		Do. St. John's,	3, P. M.
Monday	24	.Emily	11, A. M.
- toll a top 180		Lindsay	
Tuesday		.Fenelon	
Thursday	27	.Peterboro'	11, A. M.
Friday	28	.Hope (Perrytown)	2, P. M.
		.Cobourg	
		Port Hope	
Monday	31	.Grafton	11, A. M.
		Colborne	3, P. M.

Cabinet for the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel,-what- an early opportunity to deprecate the unseemly lanregret, and of serious apprehension.

led to the resignation of the late Prime Minister,—the are at a loss to account for the silence of our contemsort of headlong passion and infatuation which created porary in this case, upon any grounds of which the the determination to effect his downfall. If the late right-minded portion of the community are likely to porters, it was but right to let him know it in terms coarse and offensive paragraph contained in that comwhich would be intelligible and effectual; but they munication:were bound at the same time to regard the consequences of his overthrow,-to take into account the prostration of their own strength and influence as a political body. And they should have gone farther than mere considerations of self; they should have weighed other interests than their own in the disruption of their power which was to be anticipated. If they were prepared with the belief that the Whigs, with their avowed principles, are safe depositaries of the government of our great country; if they had come to the conviction that their often enunciated theories of administration were consistent with the preservation of the moral and religious interests of the kingdom, then might they be defensible in breaking up their own party for the sake of effecting the political destruction of Sir Robert

In the present condition of the House of Commons, In the present condition of the House of Commons, and the present state of feeling in England, there can be little hope entertained of a strong or permanent spiritual comfort of one single individual." be little hope entertained of a strong or permanent government for some time to come. On the contrary, we must anticipate a formal division and struggle

will be slighted and paralyzed.

the foresight of these national misfortunes will quicken sible for the error and crimes of those who dishonour the real patriotism and the genuine philanthropy, of and disgrace them. wholly abjuring the spirit and the trammels of party. These preliminary considerations are only fair, and Out of the present and prospective evil, this good may they should be duly weighed, in order to relieve the come,—that men will see it to be wise and dutiful to great body of Orangemen,—whose leading design it is and move in one united and invincible phalanx for the law established,-from the imputation of that gross good of their country. If the agriculturist and the inconsistency with their fundamental principles, which manufacturer have their separate interests, they are is implied in the communication from which we have but temporary and partial compared with those great just made an extract. DURHAM CATHEDRAL.-For some time past the Dean national ties and duties which should bind them together as one: if the Conservative and the Whig | that its writer, instead of being guided by the great valuable and important restoration which is being and unalterable obligations which are only to be effect maintain. He speaks of "the Bishop of the Episcotually maintained by a united action. Together they pal Church," in a tone which indicates great ignorance, form but one body: the national pulse is one: and if or great want of courtesy: an "Episcopal Church" the life-conserving circulation is to be limited to a would certainly be an anomaly without a "Bishop" destruction of the whole.

> ortance to the ties and the traditionary rules of Party. Γο govern independently of party may at present be imossible; but when men speak of party ties and party ties as something more binding on a Statesman than the service of the crown and country at such a conjunc-ture as that of December last, they have surrendered the fundamental principles of the British Constitution to the mushroom traditions of the last 150 years. We hope thoughts and better principles.

When the foundations of the Constitution are assailed, and the efforts are powerful as well as obvious to mutilate or destroy it, the term Conservative is unquestionably an appropriate one by which to define those who would maintain things as they are, and suffer no inroad upon an order and an organization which is deemed to be too sacred for change. But even this, -and we speak it respectfully, -indicates a defective condition of society: it is a sect-spirit at the best; a descent from the high elevation and the bold tone which the adherents of a settled order of things should maintain. We should consider ourselves, for instance, to be compromising the dignity of Christianity, if, at a time when a considerable number of individuals were sinful and infatuated enough to deny our Lord's divinity, we should choose to have ourselves commonly designated by the name of Trinitarians, and leave it to be suspected that we were not content with the broad and comprehensive name of Christian,-as if that were not enough to imply all that a sound religious belief embodies. We should be glad, then, if there were a more general appreciation of the value of a like comprehensive term in our civil relations,-if the name, for example, of a Briton, or a British subject, was considered to imply all that, as conservators of the Constitution, we intend. We conceive, too, that a great injury, as well as great injustice, is done in speaking of the Church in terms which would indicate its being on any sort of level with the sects that surround it, - when people, for instance, content themselves with speaking of this great and holy institution as the "Episcopal Church," as if episcopacy was not one of its essential attributes, or as if there could be a Church without it. And so, when the conservators of our great political fabric allow themselves to be commonly known by a designation which may better distinguish them from opposing parties in the State, they give importance to the dissentients from their own high constitutional tenets, and lend a sort of

Perhaps, as we have already said, recent political events may help, if not to the fusion of these contratogether of those who respectively maintain them, more universally and without badges which mark them as distinct or as opponents, under one common standfor forgiveness of ard. And this might the more certainly be accomplished, if questions of mere secular and passing conlowed to be open questions, such as the nation without the trammel of party or the bias of official position, might freely and broadly discuss. The changes of the seasons, not less than our foreign relations, may cause questions like these to present a continually varying aspect; and it is not to be expected that one set of opinions upon points which a war or the weather may essentially change, are to be rigidly upheld as are those which concern the fundamental and immutable principles of the Government and the laws. The narrowing of the circle of cabinet propositions, and the adoption of a freer and more open discussion of questions of fiscal concern and interest, -not moral and not intangible, like the prerogatives of the Crown or the rights of the Church,-would help gradually to do away with this party and sectional feeling, and place the national representatives upon one broad basis, not of selfish effort, but of patriotic energy.

sanction to the legitimacy and justness of the spirit of

Had Sir Robert Peel dealt with the Corn-Law question upon this principle, and left it to the free course of unbiassed argument and unfettered action, the great secret of its truth or falsity would have been more fairly elicited: the wheels of Government would not have been clogged as they are now, nor the public welfare jeopardized by an experiment to which the national voice cannot be said to have assented.

We were prevented in our last number, by the want of space, from noticing a communication, signed "An ORANGEMAN," in the British Canadian of the 18th instant; and we were the less reluctant to postpone the remarks called for by this very objectionable arti-Our last intelligence from England, or the most cle, from the hope that the conductor of a paper so startling portion of it, the substitution of a Whig respectable as the British Canadian would have taken ever mingled feelings of satisfaction or disappointment guage employed in that communication, although the it may awaken, -is to ourselves a cause of unfeigned number in which it was contained furnished nothing in the shape of an editorial protest against its intem-Nor is our regret by any means diminished, when perate and uncalled for expressions. We have, howwe contemplate the circumstances which immediately ever, been disappointed in this expectation; and we Premier had fairly forfeited the confidence of his sup- admit the validity. We refer to the following very

> "I may as well mention that the Bishop of the Episopal Church, and the Principal of the British Wesleyan Methodists, refused to permit a sermon to be preached to the Orangemen as a body in any of their churches in the city. The objection of the Bishop was grounded on the connection between Church and State, as likely to interfere with the former; or, in other words, that the State had such control over the Church, that he as its Bishop could not accede to their request. The refusal of the head of the British Wesleyans was still more ridiculous. and was given without any reason, save that the Bishol had refused, and he must follow suit and do so likewise I shall not trouble you with the whole of the correspon dence between the worthy heads of these two denomina tions, nor will I say much as to the expressions and feelings of the insulted party; one thing is clear, that neither his Lordship nor the Superintendent seem to understand their duties as Ministers of the Gospel; nor rom their sentiments do they pretend to act or feel as He who would refuse to administer the

We must begin with separating the great body of Orangemen from all sympathy with, or responsibility between the two great rival interests of the kingdom, for, the rash and injurious doings of this anonymous fact of the nearly equal strength of the conflicting par- suppose that the unchristian sentiments thus enuncia-

Previous to the ceremony, Divine service was ce- aggrandizement of party, the interests of the nation society, of which they are unworthy and inconsistent members, because it is not unusual to make the We have, it is true, the glimmering of a hope that very best institutions, even Christianity itself, respon-

cast away the designations and the conflicts of party, to uphold the constitution of Church and State as by Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary

The whole style of this letter would make us believe of restoring the interior to something like its original beauty. This week it is our pleasing duty to notice a are as nothing when contrasted with those great moral posed to the interests of the Church he is pledged to portion only of the great body politic, this partial dis- but the bearing of the expression would seem to indiribution of the vital boon will be the decline and the cate that the "Episcopal Church," so called, was one of the many sects of the day which, from a sort of Speaking of Sir Robert Peel and his recent position, common-place expediency, admitted the contingency an able English journal expresses itself as follows: -- of a Bishop as its head. Or perhaps we are not alto-"Like all other public men, he attached too much im- gether wrong in believing that this individual was unwilling, from the application of his proper title to the Bishop of Toronto, to give offence, in these lax days of liberality, to him who is known by the designation of "the Roman Catholic Bishop" of that city.

But the affirmation of this correspondent of the British Canadian, -a pseudo-orangeman, we fear,bears a contradiction upon the very face of it. He be preached to the Orangemen in any of his Churches in the city"; but how could such a refusal have been communicated in face of the fact, that the Cathedral was open for the reception of Orangemen, as of all else, on that day at 11 A.M., and at 3 P.M.; and when there were three other Churches in the city, open twice in the day, at which they could have attended? Is it meant to be said that, if they had availed themselves of any of these services, the officiating clergyman should not have had permission to preach to them; or will it be asserted that, if they had intimated their ntention of being present at any of those services, there should not have been a word addressed to them ppropriate to the occasion?

More than this on Sunday the 12th July could not have been asked or expected; and less than this, we are very sure, would not have been granted. But that a ormal and special service, designed as the conclusion of the show and stir of a public procession, should have been declined, -and we know it would be kindly and courteously declined, -cannot surprise any one who knows what the law, as it stands, has settled apon that point, and how ill it would become the Ministers of the Established Church thus directly to countenance its violation. The law it is true, may be an unfair and vexatious one, but that does not change the duty of obedience, and the obligation of submission, until its obnoxious provisions shall have been legally and constitutionally changed. St. Paul did not hesitate to press upon his converts, the duty to be subject to the principalities and powers and to obey magistrates, although a Nero may have been enperor of Rome, and the governors of provinces extortioners and persecutors. If we are, in God's wise Providerce, made subject to arbitrary or oppressive laws, it is the duty of Christians to feel that this has been permitted on account of their sins and neglects; and although we are allowed to use every constitutional means to have them changed, the surest way to effect their modification or repeal, - for it is all in the hand of God, -is to show the example of a quiet and religious submission.

This view of the case, which every real Orangeman will affirm to be a correct one, will shew how much value is to be placed on the assertion of this their rash and nameless champion, -that "neither his Lordship nor the Superintendent seem to understand their duties as Ministers of the Gospel": and that "from their sentiments they do not pretend to act or feel as Z Christians." Before a writer like this professes to be an instructor upon these high and momentous paints, should himself set the example of a Christian duty, before he presumes to blame others for its neglect. And, perhaps, even he himself may, upon reflection, be convinced that the Bishop of Toronto knows his duty as a Christian as well or better than he can point it out to him: we do not urge this conviction beyond himself, because there is little fear that any besides himself will doubt it.

We cannot, amidst the warmth and uncharitableness which this writer exhibits, help feeling a satisfaction that so much anxiety was manifested on this oc- | casion for a religious service. We accept it as an augury of future improvement, and will hail it as evidence that all who bear the honoured name of Orange. men intend henceforward, to be living examples of their professed regard and attachment to the Church, -that none, henceforward, are to be subject to the imputation of wholly neglecting the practical duties of their faith, but are resolved to manifest a zeal and assiduity in discharging them,-that henceforward, the twelfth of July is not to be the only occasion on which they will be seen to be anxious for the services of the sanctuary; but that the house of God and the solemn duties to which it invites them, will always, on every occasion when its welcome portals are open, find them humble, penitent, and thankful worshippers within its humble, penitent, and thankful worshippers within its but we trust that the stir and excitement which has been indulged in for this alleged spiritual deprivation, is an earnest that, for the time to come, this is to be the rule and practice of ALL.

It gives us much pleasure to promote the circulation of the following notice :-

"ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NORTH GATE. - The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto will preach [D.V.] at the above Church, at Morning Service, on Sunday next, the 2nd of August. The choir will be strengthened and special service performed. After the sermon a collection will be made to assist in the liquidation of the debt incurred by the Trustees in

the enlargement of the sacred edifice.'

The comparatively recent establishment of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church, exposes it to many of those difficulties which are generally found to attend the exertions of a religious community at its first comencement. These impediments, whilst they continue, must of necessity hinder the Church's complete and efficient operation. A case of this kind seems to possess peculiar claims on the Christian liberality of

Churchmen; and it is to be hoped, accordingly, that

the intended appeal will be cordially responded to.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER, a compilation prepared for the purpose of furnishing "Statistical and general information respecting all parts of Canada West,"-has made its appearance from our Provincial Press. In acknowledging, with thanks, the receipt of a copy; we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that the practical utility of the work will correspond, in a very great degree, with the large amount of laborious and diligent inquiry which has obviously been bestowed upon it. Our inspection of the statistics has been somewhat cursory; for a searching examination of so copious a collection of particulars, would nsume more time than we can readily spare. The intelligence embodied in the description of the various localities is very full and precise; and the topography -the agricultural and manufacturing; and the very champion. Our readers must not, for an instant, of those places with which we are best acquainted seems to be correct. On the whole, the minuteness ties will only lend vigour and asperity to the contest. ted are, or can be participated in by any considerable displayed by the author affords proof of the utmost During this civil war of opinion, too, we have the most number of the very excellent and very loyal men who, care and attention; more especially as the informacertain grounds for apprehending the loss of national we believe, constitute the great majority of this ancient tion has been obtained mainly during his own travels, confidence and consequently of the national prosperity: association. We mention this, because it is so com- and is the result of personal knowledge and experience.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

of the following accounts:-

Land expenses

Richard Cuthbert, Book-binding

Cash disbursements—Stock £0 11 0

Thos. Champion, two months' salary 20 16

Expenses ... 7 6 9

That the thanks of the Society be given to Thomas C.

THE CLERGYMAN OF TRINITY CHURCH, TORONTO,

begs to return thanks, through the medium of this paper, in behalf of himself and the congregation, for the very

The following inscription is written on the inside of

"Presented to Trinity Church, Toronto, as an offering

handsome present of Sacramental Plate, recently made to the Church, consisting of a Flagon, Chalice, and Paten.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS Stations throughout the Diocess, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Dio-

Previously announced, in No. 96, amount.....226 19 Nassageweya—per Rev. George Graham.... 0 5 0 Sandwich—per Rev. Wm. Ritchie..... 2 10 0 St. James's Church, Dundas-per Rev. Wm. McMurray
St. John's Church, Mono£1 5 6 St. Mark's do. do. 0 9 6 —per Rev. Geo. Bourne.... St. James's Church, Louth £0 16 3 taining 600 acres, in trust, to be leased, sold, or exchanged for the benefit of the resident clergyman, when he shall have been appointed in the said township of Belmont, and 103 Collections...... £236, 15 11 T. W. BIRCHALL, July 30, 1846.

in the mean time to the clergyman residing nearest to the THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Street, Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of Enniskillen, lot 32, in the 8th concession of Dawn, and lot 29, in the 5th concession The Church Society's House.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, 2nd July, 1846. The Lord Bishop in the chair. of Amaranth, containing 600 acres, in trust for the general purposes of the Society.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. Z. The Minutes of the last three Meetings were brought up and read.

The Minutes of the last three Meetings were brought p and read.

The Treasurer laid on the table a statement of his counts, shewing a balance of £706 8s. 3d.

The receive since the let April have been—

£ s. d. accounts, shewing a balance of £706 8s. 3d.

The receipts since the let April have been

Sales in Depository, April 59 15 95 Fund 11 10 0
Bishop's Students' Fund 1 3 7 1 5 0 0 10 0 to Almighty God for the advancement of His service. The payments since the 1st June have been, as per audit 6th May, 1846,—£90 3s. 9d.

"W. H. RIPLEY, B.A., Oxon., Incumbent. "ALEXANDER DIXON, Churchwardens. "July 9th. 1846." 9 9 9 Pino men Tong 245 0040 000400+01 0400 000000-40 000 9 36 9 8 492 197 100

the Paten:-

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DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, LENNOXVILLE. This Seminary, endowed and opened last year by the Corporation of Bishop's College, may be said to have attained a flourishing condition, considering the shortness sons educated at a distance from home, will find it accord already promises to become a powerful auxiliary in advancing the interests of education in the Province.

The Committee, under whose superintendence it is carried on, state that it is their object to place the Institu-

tion on a footing, in some respects, similar to that of the higher class of public schools in England; avoiding, at the onset, the well known defects of the older ones, and introducing the improved methods of teaching and disciestablished. The system of corporal punishment, as being both brutal and unnecssary, together with the unceasing recourse to tasks and confinement, as being equally possive vexatious and unprofitable, and even injurious, are disalvexations and unprinted at the Dead Languages, to the exclusion of those other studies, which, in the present day, are indispensable in the education of the future professional man, merchant, and man of business, is considered unsuitable in a Canadian Public School. At the same time, it is believed that this Seminary possesses, with a proper regard to the wants of the country and especially of the community amongst whom it is more immediately placed, adequate means of cultivating in the minds and habits of its pupils the qualifications looked for in the character of the Christian gentleman and subplace.

Up to the present time, the interior government has been placed under a Head and Second Masters, (the former being one of the Professors of the College) with a primary of the Professors of the College. mer being one of the Professors of the College) with a principles to which I adhered when they were less favourably French and assistant master; and classes, conducted by received. I cannot, indeed, claim the merit either of having proper instructors have been opened for the branches of carried measures of free trade as a Minister, or of having so Drawing and the German language. The school-rooms hitherto used have been apartments fitted up for the purvet what would have been an impracticable attempt into a roose in the building coveried by the purvet. hitherto used have been apartments fitted up for the purpose in the building occupied by the resident scholars; but in consequence of the gradually increasing demand for accommodation, a new and extensive school is now in course of erection, and other enlargements of the present building are in progress, with the view of providing are in progress. course of erection, and other enlargements of the present building are in progress, with the view of providing space for additional sleeping apartments, &c. These improvements, which include superior arrangements for warmth and ventilation, will, it is expected, be completed early in September, while in the meantime the business of the school will be conducted on the plans already adopted.— With regard to the expense of the course of education, the present rate of charges must appear comparatively low in the estimation of all who know the cost of a good education in other seminaries; and it is contemplated, as early as circumstances permit, with the object of meeting the views of parents of narrow income to reduce considerably the scale of expense for resident scholars, published in October last.

From the above brief and general statement it will be and improving prospects of the people of Lower Canada, are interested in witnessing its growth and progress, but that those also, resident in our cities, who wish to see education—efficient and economical education—flourish,

discussions have laid bare the misry, the discontent, and outrages of Ireland; they are too clearly authenticated to be denicd,—too extensive to be treated by any but the most comprehensive measures.

Should you again elect me your member, it will be my duty and the cause of virtue and learning prosper in the country at large, are concerned in the success of an enterprise those whom Her Majesty has been pleased to call to her coun-

tending towards the accomplishment of these objects.

The village of Lennoxville, in the vicinity of the thriv-

climate; and as the access to it, at present neither difficult nor expensive, will probably before long be greatly facilitated by projected improvements in the mode of transit, it may reasonably be expected that some of our city merchants and professional men, who may prefer to have their

From our English Files.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS. introducing the improved methods of teaching and disci-pline practised in those which have been more recently established. The system of corporal punishment, as be-me the office of First Lord of the Treasury. My seat in Parliament has therefore become vacant, and is again at your dis-

When you did me the honour to ask me to represent you, I consented to become a candidate, not merely or chiefly because the distinction of representing the City of London was a just object of ambition, but because I wished to obtain for the priniple of commercial freedom the sanction of your approbation. Although I was elected by a very small majority, and the elections of 1841 were adverse to my hopes, and favourable to the doctrine of protection, every year that has since elapsed has witnessed some relaxation of restriction, and some advance towards the establishment of the principles for which I con-

Finally, we have this year seen Sir Robert Peel propose and carry a measure for a total repeal of the duties upon foreign

You may be assured that I will not desert, in office, the

I trust that the measures of commercial freedom which still remain to be accomplished will not occasion the renewal of angry conflict. The Government of this country ought to beold, with an impartial eye, the various portions of the community engaged in agriculture, in manufactures, and in commerce. The feeling that any one of them is treated with injustice provokes ill-will, disturbs legislation, and diverts attention from many useful and necessary reforms. Great social improvements are required: public education is lamentably imperfect; the treatment of criminals is a problem yet undecided; the sanatory condition of our towns and villages has been grossly ne lected; the administration of our colonies deinferred, that not only those who are more immediately engaged on the spot in establishing an efficient place of Education in the Townships, adapted to the present wants

Should you again elect me your member, it will be my duty to consider all these important matters in conjunction with

The Standing Committee recommended the payment LORD STANLEY is not one of your vapouring politicians, full of big words and little intentions. We attach, therefore, the more weight to a declaration like the following, coming

from such a man:—
It had been boastingly said (observed his Lordship in his speech upon the Customs' Duties Bill) by the Free-traders, that if once they swept away the monopoly of the laudowners, the latter would soon be their confederates and coadjutors in doing away with all other monopolies and protections. He hoped that experience would faisify that prediction. (Hear, Messenger's wages, do. 5 0 0 hear.) He hoped that the landowners and the agricultural interest generally would not consent so far to stultify the cause in which they had engaged—the cause he begged to tell the It was Resolved, on the recommendation of the Land House, in which they were still engaged—(hear, hear)—the cause in which they would continue to be engaged—(cheers)—as to say that because they would for a time, at all events, be That the thanks of the Society be given to Andrew P. Farrell, Esq., for his donation of part of lot No. 24, in the 4th concession of Dunn, containing one acre, to the Lord Bishop, in trust for the site of a Church. deprived of protection, they would acquiesce in those principles which they had felt to be so unjust to themselves, and that Bishop, in trust for the site of a Church.

That the thanks of the Society be given to J. S.
Buchanan, Esq., for his donation of lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and
broken lot No. 11, on Head Street, and 8, 9, 10, 11, and
broken lot No. 12, on Colborne Street, in the village of
Strathroy, containing four acres, to the Lord Bishop, in
trust for the site of a Church and purposes apprurement they would spitefully agree to involve other interests in the same injustice they experienced themselves. (Hear, hear.) He assured the House that he had not abandoned, that he did not abandon, and did not mean to abandon, the principle of protection to the domestic industry of the country—(cheers)—
and he was much mistaken if many years elapsed before they
would find the manufacturing interest of this country sensible
of the mistake they had committed, and desiring for themselves trust for the site of a Church and purposes appurtenant That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. John Kirby, for his donation to the Lord Bishop of lots No. 9, 12, and 13, in the 9th concession of Belmont, conthat protection which they had so earnestly requested might be taken away from others. (Renewed applause.) Wellington, behind the lines of Torres Vedras, sustained himself with a calm confidence in the future, akin to this.

Before long, the great problem of the next Parliament will be solved. In that Parliament we shall have, as we had in the present one, the will of the country pronounced, but with this advantage, that the country will protect itself from the trea-chery by which it has been betrayed. There will be no PEEL to bid for traitors, and no traitors in the market, if there were. -John Bull

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL .- Thanks to Sir Robert Inglis, we have escaped, for the present, from one of the measures intended to enthrone Popery in this country. On Wednesday, Mr. Watson's "Catholic Relief Bill," as it was called, was thrown out in committee, upon the motion of the Hon-Baronet, by a majority of forty, in a House consisting of two hundred members. A similar fate, we trust, impends over food Loyalbarash shill in the other House, unless it be strictly confined to the repeal of the obsolete statutes which have long been a dead letter, and, therefore, are only fit to be blotted ou

Among a thousand instances that might be adduced of the still intolerant character of Popery, we will mention one only, which was brought forward by Sir Robert Inglis. Since the appointment of the present Roman Catholic Bishop of the dicese of London, "no Roman Catholic Priest will celebrate a mixed marriage without requiring from the Protestant party a written undertaking that the children of the marriage shall all be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith." This is the religion which we are called upon to favour by legislation, and for the instruction of whose teachers the Maynooth grant was voted!—Ibid.

Composition of the House of Commons .- From the analysis of the division on the Irish Coercion Bill, it appears that 221 Whigs and Reformers voted against that measure; that 16 paired off against it; that 5 voted for it, and that 36 This makes the whole strength of the Liberal party in the present House of Commons 272 votes. From the same analysis it appears that 70 Protectionists voted against the bill; 8 paired off against it; 106 voted for it; and 56 did not vote as all. This gives a total of 240 Protectionist votes. From the same analysis it further appears that 108 Peelites voted in favour of the measure; 1 against it; that 1 was absent; and that 24 paired off against the measure. This gives a total of 136 Prelites. It likewise appears, from this analysis, that the English majority against the second reading of the bill was 56; the Scotch majority 9; and the Irish majority 17; and that the Welsh members gave a majority of 9 in favour of the bill-

IBRAHIM PASHA IN IRELAND .- On Sunday morning bis Highness, Iorahim Pasha, arrived in Belfast, from Liverpool, and proceeded immediately to the Royal Hotel, in Donegal place. His Highness was accompanied by a numerous suite. After partaking of some refreshment, his Highness left in company of Sir Jas. Murray, &c., to visit the establishment of Messrs. Richardson, near Lambeg, and returned in the after-Messrs. tricuaruson, hear baurcey, and return moon. In the course of the morning he was waited upon by the Mayor and several of the magistrates, who proffered their services in conducting him over the town, and pointing out to his attention whatever might appear worthy of notice. On Monday morning Ibrahim Pasha, having breakfasted at an early hour, left his hotel, accompanied by his suite, &c., for the purpose of visiting some of the principal manufacturing con-cerns. Amongst others his Highness visited the large foundry and engine making establishment of Messrs. M. Adam, Currell & Co., where he was shown a steam engine of large size in progress for Mehemet Ali, one of a number ordered rome time since from this firm. He seemed pleased with his visit, and panied by Mayor General Sir George Berkeley and staff, pipes, which struck up on the advance of his Highness and suite, were evidently quite a new instrument to the Egyptian Prince. At eight o'clock, his Highness and suite left the Prince. At eight o'clock, his Highness and suite lets the Royal Hotel, for the purpose of proceeding to the quay, to embark on board the Royal William, belonging to the city of Dublin Company, for Liverpool—the same vessel by which he had arrived, and of the arrangements of which he had expressed himself in terms of approbation. The Pasha and suite were received on board by Captain Williams; and the steamer, with his Highness's flag on board, set sail at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, amid the loud huzzas of many thousand spectators. THE LATE POPE. - THE ELECTION OF A NEW PONTIFF

The Church of Rome is now rendering to the deceased Pope its last offices, which are called the Noven Diali, because they last nine days. The cardinals, formally assembled, exercise last nine days. The cardinals, formally assembled, exercise the sovereign authority, and are making preparations for the great act of the election of a successor to the late Pontiff, who must be one of their body. The diplomatists are admitted to short audiences. Each minister, after the usual compliments, ventures to give his private recommendations, but always in general terms, waiting till his letters of credence are to be enounced, and which must be addressed to the Sacred College, which receives them at the grated wicket of the Conclave. In the evening of the day on which the cardinals enter into the Conclave, they proceed there in procession, chanting the Corclave, they proceed there in procession, chanting the "Veni Creator." During this evening the members of the diplomatic body may enter the Conclave, and even the cells of apartments of the cardinal. At the closing in of the night apartments of the cardinal. At the closing in of the an official walks through the corridors ringing a bell, as the signal of departure, and the Conclave is closed in, not to be re-opened until after the election is consummated. All this pass on the 11th instant, between seven and ten o'clock The Conclave is guarded by a prince, called Marshal of the Conclave, posted at the outer gates. The first step in the election will be taken on the 12th. All business is suspended during the sitting of the Conclave; even the tribunals suspend their proceedings; and the only authorities that retain their functions are the Camerlingae, the Grand Penitentiary, and the Vicar of Rome. No order can be issued from any other authority without being specially confirmed by the assembled cardinals, which confirmation is transmitted immediately to the Governor of Rome and the Treasurer General. According to the custom which has always been observed, the arrival of the cardinal legates and the foreign cardinals will be waited for before the election is essential. before the election is seriously entered upon. The first may arrive at Rome in time for the second or third day of the Novem Diali, and the others by the 20th day after the death of the Pope; consequently there can be no election before the 20th inst., unless some auforescen event shall occur. To constitute a valid election the candidate must obtain at least two-thirds of the rotate minute by the control of the rotate minute by the control of the cates minute by the control of the cates minute by the f the votes, minus his own. If 45 cardinals are assembled he must have 30 votes, and if there be 46 the majority must be 34. If the Conclave be composed of 57 members the election will be completely canonical if one of the candidates has 38 votes, without reckoning his own.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. -The Cape of Good Hope papers reach to the 15th of April. These state that most active pre-parations had been made on the part of the Governor trengthen the position of the frontier; and should the Gaika cribes, the offensive parties, attempt an invasion, the forces as abled would at once be brought into action. Sir P. Mait land appears quite prepared to teach the caffres a lesson of obs dience, and so strong a demonstration has been made, by the arrangement of the army and the equipment of the burghers, that those chiefs who are in communication with the government have already spoken of the general desire to abandon hostilities. The heads of the Gaika tribes themselves are researched as manifesting great disklet to the acceptable. presented as manifesting great dislike to the course pursued by one or two of their younger chiefs in provoking the quarrel.—Sandilla, it is said, is greatly averse to war, and is straining While we have made all this preparation for slaughter, the Caffres have, it seems, remained perfectly passive. The accounts from the interior state that affairs remain quiet, and nothing has yet been done which would indicate on their part a wish for a speedy collision with the troops. They, no doubt, a wish for a speedy collision with the troops. They, no doubted a speedy collision with the troops. They, no doubted a speedy collision with the troops. They not with probably be shortly brought to make terms of peace on conditions less advantageous for themselves, but with greater prospect of security for the settlers. The principal chiefs of the Slambie tribes profess fidelity to their engagements, and as no complaints have been made against them, their support cannot be appreciately reckoned on by the Guika neonless A very old. consistently reckoned on by the Gaika people. A very old chief, named Eno, who lately died, had impressed upon the minds of his sons in his last moment the impolicy of interfering in any attempt made upon the safety or tranquility of the colony. The state of the weather in most of the districts was lony. The state of the weather in most of the districts was favourable to agriculture. Refreshing rains had fallen, and vegetation was in the height of luxuriance.

MODERN PHILANTHROPY .- There is, in truth, an extensive amount of cant afloat just now, both here and elsewhere, on this subject of The People. It is the staple commodity of your newspaper-mongers, and the catchpenny song of the streets. Agitators feed upon it, politicians play upon it, our needy bre-thren of the quill pay outstanding debts with it. It is one of while this interval conflict is pursued, the true sources of public benefit and peace will be overlooked: in the of public benefit and peace will be overlooked: in the principles of the whole party, or publisher, and is in perfect keeping with its contents.

The village of Lennoxville, in the vicinity of the thriveness of individuals with the principles of the whole party, or be unauthorized and imperfect. I have the honour to be your most faithful and obedient servant,

J. Russell...

ocial importance. John Howard made four pilgrimages Germany, five to Holland, three to France, two to Italy, with the simple object of mitigating the physical sufferings of his fellow creatures; he visited Spain, Portugal, the United States, and Turkey, with the same practical and praiseworthy Purpose: He passed days in peat-houses and lazarettos, and finally laid down his life in the blessed work of charity at Cherton in the Crimea. Nous avons change tout cela. Philanthroly is a luxurious creature now a-days. She is passive rather than active; she does not work—she talks. Her disciples take no journeys, unless it be to Italy for their own pleasure; they at at home in satin dressing gowns, supported on velvet, feeding on turtle. They tell the labouring classes—which they atyle the bone and sinew of the land—that though they talk atyle the bone and sinew of the land—that though they talk prose, and lead prosaic lives, they are nevertheless first-rate poets; that though rough at the surface, they are the gentlest could not but be embarrassing to myself, while it was at the of creation at the core; that though dull, they are quick; though page. though ugly, handsome; though stupid, vastly clever; though commoners in the last degree, yet nobles of God, and nature's grander.

There is not one of these popular authors who has had the manliness to suggest supposing he has had the head to discover, a remedy for the evils which every honest mind perceives in the social condition of the humbler classes. The most they have done is to drag further into the light miseries which every one saw without their aid -to point out exultingly distinctions of rank, which have always been, and can never cease to be-to remove bonds of sympathy, that united for mutual benefit one class with another-and to widen as far as possible the

periode of convulsion and danger, to which all great societies are liable, and a large mercantile community like our own is especially subject, they have assuaged alarm and appeared bunger by writing books with a moral; such a moral as that upon which The Chimes was founded, and which the sourling author of Mr. of Mrs. Caudle's Lectures loves to inculcate: we mean the moral that teaches the loveliness of all that lies in the hovel, the hatefulness of all that dwells in the palace; the sublimity of vulgarity, and the ridiculousness of high birth; the innat rtues of ignorance and poverty, and the equally essential wickedness of wealth and rank. Such are the exertions of nodern Philanthropy! Such are the self-denying, humble, and glorious achievements of the successors of John Howard!

—Blackwood's Magazine.

Colonial.

THE HON. H. SHERWOOD. To the Editor of the British Colonist.

Toronto, July 27, 1846. Sir, — You have on several occasions manifested a strong de-sire to be informed of the causes of difference between my late colleagues in the government and myself, and throughout all your remarks on the subject, you have evinced a spirit of forbearance and impartiality which does you great credit. You have, however, expressed a doubt how far, constitutionally, it was in my power to state the grounds of my resignation through the medium of a newspaper. In this doubt 1, to a certain ex-tent, participate; but when the organs of the present government, and with its concurrence, as I have a right to presume, make insinuations which have a tendency to injure my political standing, you cannot be surprised at finding me come out in my own defence, even at the risk of being charged with a breach of official ctiquette.

My late letter to the Editor of the Courier was wrung from me by the unworthy insinuations not only once, but twice, and thrice made, that I had been engaged in an intrigue with the opponents of the government, with the view of forming a new administration; to this charge I have given an unqualified contradiction. Not satisfied with allowing the matter to rest in this man, the charged

Owing to the peculiar position in which parties were placed only office presumed to be vacant is that of President of the sound be brought to face the gaie. The passengers on board describe the scene as truly terrific. The boat was thrown upon her beam ends the instant that the squall struck opinions in many instances, and to take a share of the responsibility of even unpopular measures, rather than draw off from the result of the case.

The Globe says that Mr. Daly has actually commenced the duties of Private Secretary, but we believe this is not the case.

The same paper asserts that Mr. Hopkirk has accepted the was righted. The creek and the the case.

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The could be prought to face the gain. The passengers on board describe the seen as truly terrific. The boat was thrown upon her beam ends the instant that the squall struck duties are thrown upon her beam ends the instant that the squall struck duties of Private Secretary, but we believe this is not the case.

The could be prought to face the gain and the case. is to be Assistant Secretary West in his place.—Montreal places are the same here, it is two continued questions, and particularly those which may be designated parliamentary measures, I was equally responsible with all the other members of the government; and I insisted, as a right, to be consulted upon them before they were proposed for the consideration and adoption of the House; that I ought not to be placed in the position of being compelled either to vote for a bill of which I did not approve, or to resign and oppose it, and thereby throw embarrassments in the way of the government.

Is to be Assistant Secretary West in his place.—Montreal is to be Assistant Secretary West in his place.—Montreal is to be Assistant Secretary West in his place.—Montreal is to be Assistant Secretary West in his place.—Montreal is to be Assistant Secretary West in his place.—Montreal is the place.—Montreal is the same boat encountered a similar, but less severe being dashed against the pier.—Ringson Newson.

Toronto Athericos.—We have pleasure in stating, that he place.—The same boat encountered a similar, but less severe the same boat encountered a similar, but less severe the same boat encountered as withing, that he place.—Montreal is the place.—Montreal is the same boat encountered a similar, but less severe the same boat encountered a similar, but less severe the same boat encountered as withing, that he place.—The same boat encountered as withing, that he place.—Montreal is the place.—Montreal is the place.—Montreal is the same boat encountered as withing, that he place.—The same boat encountered as withing, that he place. The same boat encountered as withing, that he place.—The same boat encountered as withing, that he place.—The same boat encountered as withing, that he place. The same boat encountered as with thereby throw embarrassments in the way of the government. This natural right was denied me,—though the head of the goernment, I have reason to know, considered my claim most reasonable. Here, theo, an antagonism sprung up, and had I pursued my own inclination, and followed my own judgment, I should have resigned; but by the advice of many of those with whom I had the honour to act in the Legislative Assembly, I

ed from doing so and continued in my office. The next subject upon which I felt strongly, so far as the character of the government was concerned, was the University question. The advisers of Lord Metcalfe felt themselves jussubstitute the speech from the throne at the opening of the first session of the present Parliament, in recommending the settlement, by some legislative enactment, of that difficult and wexed question. In pursuance of such recommendation, a bill was introduced by the Attorney General of Upper Canada, as a government measure between until very nearly the close of was introduced by the Attorney General of Upper Canada, as a government measure, but not until very nearly the close of the session. I voted for its first and second readings, and would have then supported it throughout, had it been persevered in; but, in deference to a large and influential portion of my constituents, I succeeded in getting it postponed to the next session, under the impression, however, that it would then again be brought forward as a Government measure.

In the meantime, Mr. Cayley was introduced into the Government, who was known to be an inveterate opponent of the

In the meautime, Mr. Cayley was introduced into the Government, who was known to be an inveterate opponent of the change proposed; and Mr. Draper, who had several times declared that he would stand or fall by his bill, consented to make it an open question, to withdraw from its chance of passing the powerful influence of the Government, which was, in effect, declaring that the Government would not assume the responsibility of legislating on the question. Nor was this all instead of bringing in the bill as an open question, within a reasonable period of the next session, Mr. Draper again postponed it till very nearly the end of the session, and even then he did not introduce it till he was compelled to do so by an independent member of the house giving notice that he would take the subject up by bringing in a bill. Such a course of proceeding was calculated to bring the government into contempt.

And besides, I maintain it as a principle, and particularly, under our present form of government, that no important under our present form of government, that no importa changes should be proposed, such, for instance, as the education al system of the country, without the Government either taking the responsibility of the initiative, or the responsibility of op-posing them, in the event of conceiving them uncalled-for. If this principle prevails, we shall feel some security in our institutions, but if it be open to any member, without the sanction and approval of the government of the day, or without its oping them. One prisoner was rescued from the authorities by a large party, and in the affray a magistrate, Mr. McArthur, and position, to propose and carry out changes of such a character, position, to propose and carry out changes of such a character, are proposed and instability would follow, which would a constable, named Currie, were severely handled. On the same evening, a stranger from the country was severely beaten the same evening, a stranger from the country was severely beaten the same evening, a stranger from the country was severely beaten the same evening. tutions, but if it be open to any member, without the sanction unsettle every thing. On these grounds, I voted against Mr. Draper's open question bill, last session, and I informed him it was my intention to do so. The next subject upon which I felt and expressed myself strongly, was Mr. Draper's secret, correspondence with Mr. Caron, in which it appeared he proposed to dispose of some of the offices of his colleagues without their knowledge and concert. If such a course of proceeding their knowledge and consent. If such a course of proceeding can be sustained, it would put an end, in my humble judge-ment, to every vestige of confidence between members of a government; and such would have been the opinion expressed by the Legislative Assembly, had not Mr. Draper, when the question was brought before the house, with that adroitness for which he is remarkable, drawn the attention of members from the real merits of the question to what he termed the baseness of those who would divulge a private and confidential correspondence. These feelings and views of mine were not kept segments. District Schoolhouse, without the slightest cause having been given for such a disgraceful proceeding. A number of the magistrates, together with Judge Armstrong, the Sheriff, and Mr. cret from my colleagues or my political friends, yet I heard no dissatisfaction expressed, and many of my friends strongly advised me by no means to resign. It is well known that the government could not have kept its majority had I done so, and such a state of things I desired to avoid. As to my being absent, as alleged, on several occasions when the house was committee of the whole, discussing the details of bills, I readily admit. I think I had a right to do so if I please; and for so doing I do not hold myself responsible to any man or set of men, except the representatives of the people or my own con-

Then, as to my having voted with Mr. Baldwin on the civil list question, and against the government; I apprehend the assertion to be quite incorrect. Though my support to the government, for the reasons I have assigned, was not rendered with that cordiality I could have desired, yet I am not aware of ever having recorded my vote against any government mea-sure while I held office, nor do I recollect ever to have differed self upon the interpretation to be placed upon certain despatches from the Colonial Office relating to the subject of differential duties, but it did not involve any opposition to the government.

At the close of the session, and on the last day of it, I called and took leave of his Excellency, and he parted with me in

leagues as I saw on that morning) as evinced to my mind a desire on their part that I should continue to hold office; at least not the remetest intimation. Freedy hypocrite who flatters his vanity, and heaps laudations such a manner and in such terms (and so did such of my coldesire on their part that I should continue to hold office; at least not the remotest intimation was conveyed to me, by any one, of dissatisfaction of any kind whatever. But within a very few days after my return to Toronto, I received an official communication from Mr. Sceretary Daly, conveying to me his Excellency's thanks for my presence as an officer of government, during the session, but at the same time stating his Excellency's regret that it had not been in my power to give that meut, during the session, but at the same time stating his Ex-cellency's regret that it had not been in my power to give that hearty and cordial support to his Excellency's administration, which is indicative of confidence and concurrence in the views and general policy of his Excellency's confidential advisers.— That under such circumstances the Governor General was pre-

> By the return of post, I wrote the following answer :-Toronto, 17th June, 1846.

sommoners in the last degree, yet nobles of God, and nature's grandees of the very first class. It is gratifying to believe all this, and the charge is only threepence a-week, or a shilling a month. Open as we all are to flattery, who would not pay so trifling a sum for the sweet pleasures of a dream? If you cannot relieve our sufferings, it is something to create an inordinate self-esteem. If you cannot afford us a shilling from your pockets, it is much that your goose-quill can convert us into birds of Paradise. The successfull writers of the day are those who have nauseously fawned upon the million for the sake of their sweet voices, and their halfennes. SIR,-Your communication, under date of the 12th instant, me, while I was attending to my parliamentary duties, that it was the opinion of his Excellency that I was not giving that hearty and cordial support to his Excellency's administration which is indicative of confidence and concurrence in the views and general policy of his Excellency's confidential advisers. It is difficult to understand what the policy of the present Government is; but the principles upon which it was originally formed, are those which I have always strenuously advocated and I had the extreme gratification of receiving the thanks of that truly excellent Governor, Lord Metcalfe, for my exertions breach that has arisen between the governed and the governing of this great empire. We do them injustice—they have accomplished more. In seasons of difficulty and trial, in those periods of convulsion and danger, to which all great societies.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant HENRY SHERWOOD.

The Hon. D. Daly, Montreal.

Thus has terminated my connexion with an administration, the conduct and policy of which can find but a very feeble response, even in the breasts of those at whose sufferance it has been permitted to exist up to this time. And I beg to assure my friends that I shall at all times, and on all occasions, be prepared to stand firmly at my post in support of those political principles upon which I entered public life, and from which I trust I have in no instance since departed. Your obedient servant,

HENRY SHERWOOD.

In consequence of the passage through the Imperial Parliative duties, as hitherto secured by the Corn-Laws, a notice has been issued from the Inspector General's Office, signifying the appointment "of the undermentioned and described ports of Eutry for the grinding of foreign wheat in bond for exportation ment of Sir Robert Peel's measure for the abolition of protecwithout the payment of duty :-

Sarnia, Dalbousie, Gananoque, Brockville, Maitland, Stan-stead, together with all duly constituted Warehousing ports in The object of the above arrangement is-as our readers are aware-to obtain for Canada the transportation of wheat

grown in the Northern and Western States of the American ELECTION OF THE HON. W. B. ROBINSON.—Our readers will be pleased to hear that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works has been returned for the County of Simcoe without op-

We think that our contemporary, the Globe, hardly gives a this way, the organs of the present administration have changed their course of attack, and have now charged me with having been absent from my parliamentary duties at times when I ought to have been in attendance, and with having voted with Mr. Baldwin upon the civil list quastion, in opposition to the government; and they censure me for not resigning when I could not render a cordial support to the measures and policy of the cabinet. Under these circumstances, and for other weighty reasons, I have made up my mind to assume the responsibility of stating some of the principal grounds of disagreement between us, and why it was I did not resign my office greement between us, and why it was I did not resign my office at an earlier period.

We think that our contemporary, the Globe, hardly gives a this way, the organs of the present condition of the Ministry. He states that the Provincial Secretaryship is vacant; this is not have been felt elsewhere in great violence. Two men were killed near Montreal, and several buildings injured by lightning. In the vicinity of Toronto, trees were levelled, and much damage done. The steamer St. Lawrence, which the Leeward Islands, but the duties of that office are efficiently discharged by Mr. Cotton. It is notknown that Mr. Papineau has resigned—indeed we believe that he still attends to his resigned—indeed we believe that he still attends to his onto the governorship of the case, Mr. Daly not having yet resigned his office are efficiently discharged by Mr. Cotton. It is not known that Mr. Papineau has resigned—indeed we believe that he still attends to his office are efficiently discharged by Mr. Cotton. It is not known that Mr. Papineau has resigned—indeed we believe that he still attends to his office are efficiently discharged by Mr. Cotton. It is not known that Mr. Papineau has resigned—indeed we believe that he still attends to his office are efficiently discharged by Mr. Cotton. It is not known that Mr. Papineau h tradiction. Not satisfied with allowing the matter to rest in their course of the present administration have changed fair statement of the present condition of the Ministry. He

siness; yet from the course of treatment I received I felt it is to be Assistant Secretary West in his place.—Montreal

HAMILTON .- One of the principal objects of attraction and interest with the inhabitants of Western Canada at the present moment, is the growing importance of the City of Hamilton, distinguished no less for its agricultural and commercial advantages than for the wealth and energy of its citizens, it bids fair, in a few short years, to be what nature has intended it, the emporium of the west. From recent statistical information it contains a population of near eight thousand. It became a city during the last session of Parliament by an act of that body. It will be the grand depot of the Graat Western Rail Road, and beside the enterprize of its inhabitants it possesses a greater amount of intelligence and talent than perhaps, any other place of similar dimensions in Cauada. Our attention has been called more particularly to this subject from the deep interest felt and manifested in the appointment of Sir Allan McNab to the office of Adjutant General, and the consequent loss of his great abilities as the representative of the place in parliament, the auxiety as to who should be his successor, and bove all the establishment of two semi-weekly newspapers within the last month, both of which are highly creditable in heir appearance, and seem to be ably conducted, and are of different politics. Now, we take it to be good evidence, that the patronage of the press is the best criterion to judge of a wholesome and vigorous state of society, and as such we hail the appearance of the new journals with a hearty welcome.— Ominous as it is of success to themselves, and of the prospects

of Hamilton .- Chatham Gleaner. [We publish the above gratifying notice of the present condition and future prospects of Hamilton, on purpose to testify the interest we feel in the advancement of that thriving town. It will not be supposed that the character of Toronto is in any way compromised by the prosperity of its neighbour. The recent history of our own city affords an example, unequalled in this Province, of rapid growth and successful industry. —ED.

RIOT IN BYTOWN .- Our Bytown papers inform us that a RIOT IN BYTOWN.—Our Bytown papers inform us that a serious riot occurred in that place on Saturday, the 11th inst., and the two following days. The following particulars are gleaned chiefly from the Adoocate, and in part from the Gazette:

We regret exceedingly that it becomes our painful and disagreeable duty to record occurrences disgraceful to civilised society, and ruinous to the good name of our town. False rumours were spread, and given publicity to by the press, that the twelfth of July would be celebrated by an "Orange Procession"

twelfth of July would be celebrated by an "Orange Procession" in Bytown; in consequence of which, great numbers of the opposite party came in ostensibly for the purpose of intercepton the sapper's bridge by persons unknown. On Sunday a young man name Birch got a shocking bruising from six men near the M. E. chapel; two others, one a young man named Clark, a clerk at Mr. Patterson's, and the other named Atkins, in the employment of Mr. Stethem, received dreadful usage near the bridge from a number of men, to whom they were pointed out by some person belonging to the town. A number of others were beaten, apparently without provocation, and houses attacked, and windows broken here as well as in New Edinburgh. Fire arms were discharged during the night creating terror for the consequences. A religious congregation was also shamefully disturbed, during public worship, in the Johnson, in trying at least by persuasive means to make peace, were attacked and roughly handled, the military were then called upon, who repaired promptly to the scene of action un-der the command of Major Thomson the commandant, together with Captain Mansell and Lieut. Blythe, and immediately apprehended three prisoners, whom, we believe, they lodged in Jail. A number of special constables were then sworn in, who

Captured one or two more, and peace was restored.

The name of the female killed was Chisholm, a resident of the understand, that one of the men who attacked the house the Bay of Quinté: the name of the survivor, her niece, has of John Elliot near the hill on Sunday evening, died this morning from a wound received by a gun shot, fired from the pre-

The special constables in a strong body, patrolled the streets last night, well armed, and prepared to maintain the peace.

Magistrates are, certainly, often unwilling to resort to preventive measures for the preservation of the peace, from a with that cordiality I could have desired, yet I am not aware of ever having recorded my vote against any government measures for the preservation of the peace, from a fear that their doing so has a tendency to create unnecessary alarm. But it is the safe side to err on. There are one or two days of publicly in opinion from any of my colleagues upon matters connected with the government. On one occasion, there was a difference of opinion between the Inspector General and myself upon the interpretation to be placed upon certain despatches

feelings against either one party or the other.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A more intimate acquaintance with the real state of the Wheat crop in the Gore District, has forced upon us the conviction, that the reports of damage done by rust, which we fondly hoped had been exaggerated, are indeed true. We have seen hundreds of acres of wheat during the last few days, the produce of which will not pay the expence of harvesting; and this wheat a few weeks ago had every appearance of yielding at least 30 bushels per acre! The damage by rust is more general this season than we ever remember to have seen it. Formerly it was confined to low lands, or lands greatly sheltered y woods; but at present, situation or soil seems to make very

Rust in wheat is the result of a decomposition of the sacchance matter in the stalk, which should impart nourishment to the grain in the ear. This decomposition is produced by a perabundance of rain, in sultry weather. The atmospheric isture being absorbed by the stalk, mixes with and decomposes the saccharine matter, and in a short time appears on the leaves, stalk, &c., in red or black spots, called rust. When this scourge makes its appearance the wheat should immediately be out and as this appearance the wheat should immediate. ly be cut, and as this operation arrests the progress of the de-composition, the wheat will not be so shrivelled as if it were allowed to grow even for a short time after it is attacked.

Rust might in a great measure be prevented in this country, by planting the wheat either in drills, or in ridges of 10 or 12 feet wide, having a ditch 15 inches wide, and 12 inches deep between each ridge. By this means a free current of air would be continually passing through the field, which in wet weather would prevent decomposition from taking place in the plant.— In England this method of planting wheat has been tried with success, and why should it not be equally successful in Ganada? Let some of our farmers make the experiment.

ONTARIO MILLS WOCLLEN FACTORY .- In order to give our agricultural friends some idea of the benefits they are likely to derive from this establishment, and to direct their attention to the growth of wool, we may state the following facts:-The Factory is calculated, when in full operation, to work off 4500 Factory is calculated, when in tuil operation, to work on 4300 yards of cloth a week, which, at the general average, will consume as many pounds of wool, circulating £225 a week, or nearly £12,000 a year; besides the money put in circulation as wages and otherwise, and securing to this and the neighbouring districts the setting affont the large capital necessary for such operations. The wool grown in this district and disposable is between 90 and 100,000 lbs., so that the proprietor is confithat it is his intention to purchase his whole stock in Canada,that it is his intention to purchase his whole stock in Canada,—
of course conditionally, that the farmers pay proper attention to
the culture and preparation of their fleeces,—but to render this
undertaking doubly advantageous it is necessary that exertions
should be made to improve the growth of wool by the introduction of finer woolled sheep, particularly of the Merino breed.
We recommend the farmers to visit the factory, where they will
have an opportunity of comparing and testing the different
kinds, and receive instructions as to the best methods of washlog and planning the fleeces. Colorus Star. ing and cleansing the fleeces .- Cobourg Star.

hands named Robert Smith, immediately jumped in and succeeded in saving the helpless infant. A small sum was collec-

pany on the American side for the purpose of running as a ferry boat between a point above the Whirlpool Rapids and the Great Cataract, has turned out a complete failure. Her power proved insufficient to surmount the strength of the current at Bender's point—a place where the bed of the Niagara is very narrow and the water flows with great rapidity-and after repeated attempts the Company became satisfied that such was the fact, and gave it up. They propose however, putting a more powerful engine into the vessel, and expect to be ready for another trial in about three weeks. Should this prove unsuccessful, it will puzzle the owners how to render their pro-perty available, for there seem to be as great obstacles in the way of sailing down as there are in the way of sailing up the river. - Niagara Chronicle.

of the St. Lawrence say they never saw so violent a gale on the lakes. The same hoat encountered a similar, but less severe

2. Hiram Stoughtenboro' James Stoughtenboro', Nathan

2. Hiram Stonghieuond Case, Reach, accomplices in ditto—Death recorded.
5. Oliver Badgero, Pickering, Larceny, Penitentiary, 7 years,
6. William Vanzant, Uxbridge, Larceny, 3 convictions, Penilentiary, 7 years.

7 Matthew Udell, Markham, Forgery, Penilentiary, 5 years.

8. James Green, Markham, Larceny, 4 convictions, 5 years, Penitentiary.
 David Morden, Uxbridge, Larceny, Penitentiary, 5 years
 Eleanor Crandell, Reach, Larceny, Penitentiary, 1

11. George Crandell, Reach, Larceny, Penitentiary, 5 years. 12. David Badgero, Markham, Larceny, Penitentiary 3 13. Robert Hubbard, Whitby, Larceny, Penitentiary, 3

14. John Smith, Markham, Larceny, Imprisoned one year 15. Jacob Temple, Reach, Larceny, Imprisoned 8 months.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE KINGSTON FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FROM NOVEMBER 1845, TO JULY

At the commencement of the last winter, the sum of £200 was placed at the disposal of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Permission having been obtained to fit up two wards in the Hospital Buildings, for the reception of the sick, these were opened Nov. 18th, 1845. Since that period 82 Patients have been admitted, 64 male, 13 female, 5 children. Six deaths have occurred during this time! but it is to be remarked that most if not all of these, were in a hopeless state when brought to the hospital. Several of the severest cases have been from accidents—the names of more than one of these persons unknown—and of the whole number admitted as far as ascertained, there are but seven persons marked as Native Canadians, and three of these from the Lower Province; of the rest 13 and three of these from the Lower Province; of the rest 13 are marked from England, 36 from Ireland, 8 from Scotland, 2 Americans, I German, I African. The religious profession has not been fully ascertained; but 30 are ranked as Church of England, 20 Roman Catholics, 7 Scotch Church, 2 Episcopalian, 2 Methodist. The numbers in the Hospital have been parant, 2 archouses.

greater since May than at any period during the winter, forming a strong plea for the necessity of having a public place of reception at all times open for cases of urgent distress occuring to strangers far from their home and kindred.

Through the zealous and prompt attention of A. Macdonald Esq., M.P.P., a favourable answer was obtained to the prayer of the Memorial, and the sum of £300 was included in the stimates, and placed at the disposal of the Mayor of Kingston for the benefit of the indigent sick of the community. By order of the Directresses,

H. CARTWRIGHT, Secretary.

FATAL ACCIDENT. To the Editor of the Cobourg Star.

Dear Sir,—On Friday last, as two females in a one horse vehicle, were driving down the steep hill, the southern approach to the mills at Baltimore, it is supposed by several persons present at the time that one of the back straps of the harness gave way; at the same time one of the reins which got under the tail of the horse, being injudiciously pulled, in the vain attempt to stop the animal, it began kicking violently, and quickened its pace down the hill, near the bottom of which it was diverted from its course by some persons attempting to stop it, and dashed directly against a stone on the side of the road. Both of the persons in the vehicle were precipitated over it, and were taken up in a state of insensibility. The elder female, without any visible marks of injury, died in a few hours from the violence of the concussion; the other was thrown against a grind-ing stone, by which her head was dreadfully fractured, but she The name of the female killed was Chisholm, a resident of

escaped my recollection.

I send you an account, though imperfect, of this accident, because I think the record of such events is usually read with inclancholy interest; but more particularly because I think the publication of such accidents would serve as a useful warning to the public, and by producing caution sometimes prevent similar

I am Sir. yours truly Township of Hamilton, July 19th, 1846.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Thursday last a farmer of the name oknow, that soldiers are never willingly present on such occa-ons, and that when present, they are not actuated by hostile and died on the spot. It is to be feared that he was intoxicated at the time, as he had with him in the waggon the remains of a bottle of whiskey. The unfortunate man's two sons were with him in the waggon, and whose lamentation at their sudden bereavement was heart-rending. Another awful warning

THE CAPE BRETON QUESTION SETTLED .- The last Gaquestion respecting the separation of Cape Breton, from va Scotia, was argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and that a report had been made on the 19th May, which Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, approved, stating that, "the inhabitants of Cape Breton are not by law entitled to the constitution purported to be inted to them by the Letters Patent of 1784." Thus ends the long-vexed question of "repeal of the union" between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia Proper, for which we think all parties should be grateful. - Nova-Scotian, July.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

From warm rains and genial weather with which we have een recently blessed, a marked change for the better has taken place in the appearance of the grass, potato, and other crops. We are happy to learn, too, (and which is here of far greater moment) that the Cod Fishery about this shore is proceeding very satisfactorily—large quantities of fish having been taken within the last week or two. From these circumstances, the nost desponding among us may draw comfort. The great natural resources of this Colony continuing undiminished, the hope may be confidently entertained that at no very distant period our town will again rise from its ashes in more than its rmer extent and importance - with increased beauty and salubrity-and so materially improved in its construction, as regards safety, from fire, the recurrence of a calamity so over-whelming in its character as that with which it has been lately visited can scarcely be apprehended.—St. John's Newfoundland Royal Gazette, July 7.

We understand that the Unicorn has brought out to our valued Governor, Sir John Harvey, a Commission appo him to the Civil and Military command in Novia Scotia and its dependencies, and that His Excellency's Commission includes the provisional appointment of Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the British Provinces in North America, in case of the death or absence of the distinguished officer who at present holds these high offices. While we respectfully beg leave to ongratulate His Excellency on this recognition of services by dent that he will be enabled to procure all his supply in this and the District of Prince Edward; and we have the best assurance feel that it is a painful duty to give publicity to the fact. Now our community wears an aspect at once peaceful and harmo-nious;—on the arrival of Sir J. Harvey here, the very reverse of this was the fact. At present, those professing a different faith, and of various political views, have discovered there is something they may yield to the opinions of others without any abandonment of their own principles; and all are satisfied that they can co-operate and work together for the general ing and cleansing the fleeces.—Cobourg Star.

As the Admiral steamer was on a pleasure excursion to Oswego lately, a child accidentally fell overboard. One of the hands named Robert Smith, immediately immediate in an analysis of the state of the hands named Robert Smith, immediately immediate in an analysis of the hands named Robert Smith, immediately immediate in an analysis of the hands named Robert Smith, immediately immediate in an analysis of the hands named Robert Smith, immediately imme that such is the case—an opinion in which we are assured our readers will cordially join us.—Ibid.

The Newfoundland papers state that His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, will succeed His Excellency Sir John Harvey, as Lieut .-Governor of Newfoundland.

CHURCH SOCIETY. THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will take place at the Society's House, 5, King Street West, Toronto, on Wednesday the 5th of August, at 3 o'clock, P.M. W. H. RIPLEY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY

Reverend Brethren, - You are hereby notified, that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at St. John's age, London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th Parsonage, Louise, and 27th of August next.

WILLIAM McMUBRAY,

Secretary W. C. Society. Dundas, July 29, 1846.

HOME AND SINCOE DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association has been POST-PONED to Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of Thursday, July 23.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will be held, D. V., at the Parsonage, Newmarket, on Wednesday and Thursday, the ALEX. SANSON, Secretary.

BANKSTOCK

Apply to A. B. TOWNLEY, Agent, &c.,
7, King Street West, Toronto.

EDUCATION. MRS. GOUINLOCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that, after a short vacation, she has resumed the INSTRUCTON OF YOUNG LADIES IN FRENCH, Music, and all the ordinary branches.

Terms, per quarter of twelve weeks: French and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, £ s.

History, Geography &c., Plain and Fancy
Needlework 20

The above branches without French 10 Young Pupils for English and Plain Needlework ... 0 12 Drawing 1 5 Music, Vocal or Instrumental ... 2 0 79, Richmond Street West,

July 29th, 1846.

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the Midsummer recess, on Monday, the 23d of August next, when ample accommodation can be given to a greater number f PUPILS AS BOARDERS.

The several and important repairs, additions and improvents, lately made to the buildings of the Grammar Scho render it a commodious residence for the Master, and a Semipary well adapted for the reception of both out-door and in-

door Pupils.

The locality is in a central and healthy part of the city: the apartments on the basement and upper story are spacious, airy, and pleasant; and the School Grounds are well enclosed. As regards the domestic management of Boarders, - that private instruction, that care and attention, morning and even-, and at all times out of School, so absolutely necessary for the due advancement of boys in learning, morality, and religion, are never overlooked, or disregarded.

Students prepared, privately, for the Law Society at Toronto, and for the University of King's College.

Cards of terms and other particulars may be had, on application to the Head Master.

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master, T. G. S. Toronto, 31st July, 1846.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

INDEPENDENT LINE TO KINGSTON DIRECT THROUGH TO MONTREAL, From Lewiston and Queenston, IN FORTY HOURS!

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL leave LEWISTON AND QUEENSTON every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon, at about Three o'clock, and will leave NIAGARA at Half-past Three, for KINGSTON direct.
Returning, will leave KINGSTON for NIAGARA,
QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON direct, every Tuesday, pursday, and Sunday afternoon, at Four o'clock, or on the vival of the Mail Line of Steamers from Montreal.

The Admiral is a First-class steamer, fitted up with mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at Nine o'clock.

By this Conveyance, Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, for Montreal, will reach their destination in Forty Hours!
Royal Mail Office, Toronto, July 23, 1846.

CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-ruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership.
D. E. BOULTON.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. Governess Wanted,

Educate four pupils, the eldest 10 years of age,—must be able to teach Music and French, and be a sound member of the Church. Address A. B., care of the Rev. ADAM TOWNLEY, the Glebe, near Dunnville. Dunn, 2d July, 1846.

Mrs. PENN'S JAMES STREET, HAMILTON,

Will Re-open August 12. INWELVE YOUNG LADIES are received as memb of the family, where every endeavour is made to protheir intellectual improvement, and great attention paid to their te contains a Despatch from the Colonial Secretary, under benefit of School discipline and elegant deportment with the advantages of home education. Terms and references may be had upon application to MRS. PENN.

WANTED

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be lifted to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education. Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal

EDUCATION.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEE, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cobourg.

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

WANTED,

A GOOD MAID, OF ALL WORK, for a small family.—

WYLLE, No. 72, Church Street.

WYLLE, No. 72, Church Street.

Toronto, July 1846.

Toronto, July 1846. VAN NORMAN'S STOVES. JOHN HARRINGTON,

Hardware Merchant, BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, an high will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms .-The Subscriber begs most respectfully to say, that in every instance these stoves are giving entire satisfaction.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846

JOHN HARRINGTON. IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE,

King Street, Toronto. THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the Manufactories in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Canon, &c. &c., a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal

JOHN HARRINGTON. Toronto, July 23d, 1846. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Pro-prietors of this Institution, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be beld at the House of Business of the Corporation, George Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the Third day of August next.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon, precisely. By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. British America Assurance Office,

Toronto, 11th July, 1846. W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER. SILVER SMITH, &c. NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, July 15, 1846. Just Received from England,

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B., itself, by borrowing from the Society on the easiest possible INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF

The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth. And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now DRUCK TUPPER, ESQ. Price 6s. 3d. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

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

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

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

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto? 264-tf September 10th, 1845. DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports, er permitting.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, - - - - CAPT. W. TWOHY, City of Toronto, . - CAPT. THOS. DICK. Princess Royal, - - - CAPT. H. TWOHY.

Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under: DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON. Sovereign, every Monday and Thur-day, at One o'clock, P.M. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, P.M. Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One When Orders are sent from the Country, particular o'clock, P.M.
On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara.

UPWARDS_FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six

Soveneign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock.

City of Toronto, every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, at

Six o'clock.

The Steamer TRANSIT, from Lewiston, and the Steamer ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at

Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by them or their Agents.

them or their Agents.

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. The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms.

Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, will teach Montreal within forty-five hours-distance, 425 miles. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, W ILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg. Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER DESPATCH,

CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON. TILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at interme-V diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Helf-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock.
Toronto, May 4, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS
JAMES STREET, HAMILTON, for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GRASSES for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate. WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY,

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, IN 1846. For the purpose of Assisting the Members of the Society in the Acquisition of Freehold and Leasehold Property, and in the Removal of Incumbrances or Liabilities upon Property already held by them, and to Enable them to Receive the Amount of their Shares in Adeance, upon furnishing good

> PROSPECTUS. SHARES £100 each.

Mortgage Security.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 10s. PER SHARE. - ENTRANCE FEE, 5s. PER SHARE.—TRANSFER FLE, 2s. 6d. PER SHARE.

> DIRECTORS: HON. S. B. HARRISON, President.
> T. W. BIRCHALL, ESQUIR, Vice-President.
> WILLIAM BOTSFORD JARVIS, ESQUIRE.
> WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON, ESQ. M.P.P.
> CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE.
> LEWIS MOFFATT ESQUIRE.

A N ASSOCIATION of this description may be considered as having two main objects. First, it affords the easiest and ultimately the most profitable means of investing savings, small or otherwise; and, secondly, it gives a ready means of acquiring unincumbered real property, without the capital

and successful aperation (i) the last twenty five years, or there-470-5 abouts; the benefits and adventages arising from them having been fully developed and ascertained during that period. The introduction of the system into this country has been sanctioned by the Legislature, and an Act has been passed to authorize the Incorporation of such Associations. A similar institution, in the city of Moutreal Aus recently commenced its operations

under the most favourable auspices. The shares of the Society are £100 each, and are paid up by regular monthly instalments of 10s, on each share. These monthly payments are compulsory, and continue to the termination of the Society, which will be in about ten years. The on.

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from the dverhamp-funds from the Society, which will be in about ten years. The money thus paid in is allowed to accumulate for a few months; and, as soon as the amount is sufficient, a meeting of the members takes place, and the money is offered in loans to the highest bidders, who pay such bonuses therefor as they may consider it worth while. Any member desirous either of building or purchasing a house, (whether for bis own use or to rent), or of paying for one already purchased, is thus enabled to obtain funds from the Society, to an extent not exceeding the amount. on liberal vance, he gives the Society a mortgage upon real estate; upon which mortgage he continues to pay the interest merely until the funds of the Society, from bonuses and other sources, have so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for has been realized,—and the Society consequently terminates.
Then, without having (apparently) repaid the principal, otherwise than by the monthly subscriptions before mentioned, the mortgage is given up to him, and his property is flus freed from

> To a party already possessing leasehold or freehold property, being subjected to severe loss and expense if unable to meet the demand, the mere payment of the interest (in addition to the monthly subscription) absolutely exempts him from all such

Again, to a person becoming a member without any intention either of purchasing, building, or borrowing, a mode of investment is presented which experience has proved to be most profitable and ratisfactory; as, from the united accumulations arising from bonuses, interest, &c., the full amount of the shares will be realized long before the same thing would take place by means of the monthly payments.

A mong other beneficial results to be anticipated from the establishment of a Proposed Scotter to Toward was a second of the state of the same than the sa

Among other beneficial results to be anticipated from the establishment of a BULDING SOCIETY AN TOKONTO, may be enumerated the following:

1. The permanent improvement of the city and its vicinity, by increasing the number of buildings of a superior class.

2. Enabling persons of small but regular incomes to apply a portion of their savings towards the acquisition of property and independence, with greater ultimate profit than can possibly accrue from a Savings Bank; and with this additional advantage, that they are at all times in a situation to take advantage. tage, that they are at all times in a situation to take advantage of any cheap purchase of landed property that may present

terms.
3. Merchants, builders, mechanics, labourers, and clerks in commercial, banking and other establishments, are among the tution, reprietors of building lots will be enabled to dispose of

property which would otherwise remain on their hands for years, without producing any rent or interest whatever. The shares being transferable, members who, from various circumstances, cannot allow their deposits to remain the requiby the Society itself, for the general benefit of the members.

The facilities in the way of loan are of such a nature, that a person possessed of a small aum, say from £50 to £100 (propably uscless to him for most practical purposes) may, by means of an advance from the Society, at once acquire a property of

five or six times the amount, or even upwards

As institutions of this nature have stood the test of a quarter of a century's experience in England, (where abundance of money could always be had at a low rate of interest), their principles having, during that period, been thoroughly and satisfactorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this courtry, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its value in direct proportion, the profits and advantages arising from a Society of the same description, properly conducted, will place its success beyond a doubt. In the confident expectation that such will be the case in the present instance, the above prospectus is submitted to the public and to intending sub-

Toronto, 19th June, 1846.

NOTICE. Further information may, for the present, be obtained by applying to the President, or to the Acting Secretary, at the office of Messrs. Harrison & Foster, Wellington Buildings. King Street, where the names of intending subscribers will be received and entered.

NEW BOOKS, FOR SALE

AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

directions should be given as to the manner in which the books are to be forwarded. are to be forwarded.

ECTURES on the Sympathies, Sufferings, and Resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ, delivered in St. Jude's Church, Liverpool, during Passion-Week and on Easter-Day, by the Rev. H.

and Discourses selected from the works of Eminent Divines, who lived during the seventeenth

M.A.
Churchman's Companion
(A practical and devotional commentary upon select portions of the Book of Common Prayer, in a series of choice passages from the writing of Bishops Beveridge, Hall, Hopkins, Leighton, Reynolds, Taylor, and Wilson, by a Clergy-

In this city, at St. George's Church, on the 29th instant, by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, M.A., the Rev. Charles Ruttan, Minister of St. George's Church, son of Henry Ruttan, Esq., Sheriff of the Newcastle District, to Margaret Jean, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Duncan Cameron, C.B., formerly of the 79th Highlanders.

On Thursday, the 16th instant, at Barrie, Lake Simcoe, by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector, John Russell Ardagh, M.D., St. Albans, Holland Landing, to Anne H. Gowan, daughter of H. Hatton Gowan, Esq., of Barrie. In Shanty Bay Church, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, by

the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, A.M., Rector, Thomas Lloyd, Esq. of Barrie, to Matilda, second daughter of Wm. B. M. Vitty, Esq.,

Clerk of the Peace for the Simcoe District. DIED. On the 22d instant, at New Court, Louise Amelia, infant daughter of Wm. Wilson, Esq., aged 9 months.

CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO. (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

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CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

LETTERS received from Friday, July 24, to Thursday, July 30:

LETTERS received from Friday, July 24, to Thursday, July 30:

Wm. Logan Esq.; Rev. T. B. Read, rem.; Rev. S. Givins;

Mr. T. Ryall, add. sub, and rem., (July 24); J. W. Brent Esq., rem.; T. Griffin Esq., rem.; C. Brent Esq., rem.; Rev. W. McMurray.

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reets.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

LXII .- THE EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. C. M.

The Collect.

O Gon, whose never-failing Providence ordereth all things both in heaven and earth; We humbly beseech Thee to put away from us all things hurtful, and to give us those things which be prolitable for us; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Both heav'n and earth, in grateful song, God's loving kindness tell, For God is good and God is kind He doeth all things well. 11. 6

To THEE, O God, a boundless Debt Thy ransom'd children owe; But nought to "FLESH"—to sinful flesh;— Tis still a deadly foe.

By Heaven's ADOPTING SPIRIT led, We "Abba! Father!" cry; And, strong in Faith, we boldly fight Beneath our FATHER'S Eye. IV.d

From ev'ry ill protect!

O Father, grant the grace we need,
And bless Thine own elect! To heirs of Thine, "joint-heirs with Christ,"

Defend us, Lord !- Thy Church defend !

With Him to reign in heaven! VI. f O Father, "bless Thine heritage!" The Fold of Zion keep! Let all her guides be MEN OF GOD! O Father, bless Thy sheep!

O Father, be it given With Him to suffer here in earth,

VII. f May all the flock, by Jesus warn'd, Of "rav'ning wolves" beware; Beware of foes in friendly guise,

And know that guile is there.

VIII. O Christian, mark "the Man of God :"g His faithful life behold: h
Like him fulfil the FATHER'S Will; i And dwell within the Fold!

a The Collect.
b The Epistle (Rom. viii. 12, 13.)
c Verses 14 and 15 of the same.

e Verses 14 and 15 of the same.

d The Collect.

e Epistle verses 16, 47.

f The Gospel (Mat. vii. 15.)

g Allusion to an expression in 1st Mor. Les.

h The Gospel verses 16, 20.

t The same verse 21.

THE WANDERER ON THE SEA-SHORE. (From " Stories of the Primitive and early Church" by Sophia Woodroofe.)

It was evening. The light gleamed softly upon around, or a solitary bird winging its way through the He felt a strong wish to know and to love him, through one foamy trace to shew that they had broke on the have appeared? And was it possible, that after all, smooth sand.

and fruitless search.

And so it was. Many days and many years had he not stop short." spent in searching for Truth so as to satisfy his mind, Thus internally meditated the honest and upright in striving after the real knowledge of God. But he inquirer after truth: nor did he delay to carry his me- Trees once more fulfilled their mission, and achieved had not found it : because he had not sought it in the ditations into effect. He experienced an earnest and right way.

a heathen: but he was dissatisfied with the vagueness ing that wonderful person, whom the old man described and uncertainty of his hereditary creed. It taught as being God united to man; described, moreover, in him nothing definite respecting the nature of that God, a tone and manner, which bespoke full conviction and whose existence, far above the crowd of deified Heroes thorough sincerity. By an inward impression, which who still seemed to retain all the passions and vices irresistibly bore down every temptation to sceptical of their original humanity, he instinctively felt to be reasoning, he felt assured that his longings had at an eternal and necessary truth: and he had anxiously length been answered, that true knowledge was now looked out for some tangible information, which might within his reach, and that the love of this divine Saenlighten his present deeply felt and internally acknow- viour would satisfy him (if he did but honestly pursue

was a philosopher: a lover of wisdom, as he called him- conversation with the stranger, a new life seemed to tempted to force away the weapon. The man resistself. But, though he professed to love and to teach have been breathed into him. As he looked arround, wisdom, Justin soon found, that he could tell him no- all that he saw appeared no longer desolate and dead, thing of that which he desired to know. He, there- but seemed full of hope and beauty: for he felt as- prevailed upon him to accompany him for the purpose Nic fore, left him, and went to another.

hidden from him as ever.

preceptor asked Justin, whether he understood Music of those whom the Christians of that day called the guilty of manslaughter, and the other of murder. At preparatory knowledge, it was quite impossible that the expression, their Bishops and Presbyters.* And garrison, came into court, and addressing the bench, of postage, to his instructions could be of any use to him. Justin the blessed result was, that, after passing through the urged that the man was killed for disobeying the Proconfessed his unfortunate ignorance of these matters: class of the Catechumens, he was admitted, with full tector's orders, and that the soldier had done his duty. and the philosopher sent him away.

the knowledge for which he so much longed: when described. His philosopher's gown he never threw passing judgment on the prisoner, ordered him for he heard of yet a fourth philosopher, who had lately off, even after he had become a Christian: and, for immediate execution, lest a reprieve should be granted. come to the town where he resided. This professed this peculiarity, we may not obscurely gather the rea- In this, however, he certainly exceeded the bounds sage was the follower of a very wise man named Plato, son from his own memorable declaration. "Revolv- of his duty as judge. Upon another occasion, Hale who had lived about five hundred years before. Jus- ring," says he, "within me the old man's words, I found also displayed a remarkable degree of moral courage tin rejoiced when he heard of this person: and, for a long time he went every day, to talk with him, and to long time he went every day, to talk with him to long time he went every day. listen to his instructions. From him he learned some The language is remarkable. Before his conversion cause in which he was particularly interested, the things, that were true and beautiful. His present to Christianity, he funcied himself a philosopher, and judge called upon the sheriff to explain the matter.friend told him to raise and purify his mind from wore the gown accordingly. After his conversion, he The sheriff knew nothing about it, but referred to the earthly things: but when further questioned, he could became really a philosopher: for, the Gospel being under-sheriff, who admitted that the jury had been not inform him how to keep it pure and free from them; the only true philosophy, he now was, what hitherto returned by an order from Cromwell. Hale, having he could throw no certain light, though he speculated he had only seemed to be. Why, then, should he re- pointed out the statute which directs that every jury very abundantly, upon either the nature or the requilinquish his gown? Rather would he wear it, as shall be returned by the sheriff or his lawful officer, sitions of God. In short, he could not give him the glorying in the new School of which he had been con- dismissed the jury and refused to try the cause. On

true wisdom which he sought.

comfort. Agreeably to the old saying, 'Man's ex-

by the sea-side and sorrowfully musing upon his re- Never more did he see him: and never could he learn peated disappointments, when, on lifting up his eyes, he perceived an old man coming toward him. The • Οι προεστώτες των άδελφών. See Just. Apol. i. countenance of that old man was grave and venerable. EDIT.

Justin gazed earnestly on the stranger.

At length the old man asked: "Do you know me?" "No:" replied Justin, "Then why do you so look at me?" asked the to sink into utter hopelessness.

stranger. "Because," said Justin, "I am surprised, that you I did not expect to see any one here."

my friends, who have gone away from me : and I am name the glorious title of Martyr. come to try, if I can see any thing of them. But what has brought you here?"

"I delight," answered Justin, "in such wanderings: wherein, if nothing happens to disturb me, I freely converse with myself. Such places as these are very fit

for study."

thus replied to his desire. understand them."

to glance on the open sea, or the beautiful sky, or the Yet, if this be true, how marvellous, how incomprepaced to and fro, as one weary and troubled with a long which I have so long been fruitlessly inquiring after.

even burning desire to read, what the Prophets had Justin, for that was his name, had been brought up foretold, and what the Apostles had written, concernhis inquiries) with a complete impartation of solid The person, to whom he went for help in his search, peace and genuine happiness. From the memorable With this second person, however, he succeeded no had taken pity on him in his despair, and who had the man, and on his approach the soldier again deconviction, into the Church of Chsist, by that holy The judge, however, was neither convinced by the He now began to think, that he should never find rite of Baptism which he himself has so graphically colonel's arguments nor daunted by his threats; and

stituted a member. Justin's heart sank with him, when he found that Often, doubtless, did he afterward remember that this was the case. He thought, that all hope was lost: old man eloquent, whom he had met on the sea-shore: and, in heaviness of spirit, he kept away, as much as and often, doubtless, did he marvel, who he was, and he could, from other men; roaming about the most whence he came; whether he were a Christian Priest lonely places, thinking over the long search which he going about to do good, or whether (as in the but rehad made in vain, and wondering whether he must at cently elapsed apostolic age) he might not even be an last go down to the grave with his soul unsatisfied. angel sent down from heaven. When he went to live But it often happens, that, in the deepest distress in the great city of Rome, that colluvies of all the naand when we least expect it, God sends us light and tions of the subject earth we can imagine, how, as he tremity is God's opportunity." And thus it was with id archways, he often looked eagerly around him, if perchance he might any where espy the grave and ve-This honest inquirer was, as I said before, walking nerable face of that old man. But he looked in vain.

No one, who once looked on it, could ever forget it. any thing concerning him. His words, however, were SPRING IMPORTATIONS! treasured up in Justin's heart: and often must he have thanked and praised his Heavenly Father for sending to him a guide and friend, when he was ready

He devoted all the rest of his life, to instructing others in the knowledge of God, and to defending the should happen to be in the same place with me: for Christian Religion. He was, at length, found worthy to suffer death for the sake of Jesus Christ: where "I am anxious" said the old man "about some of fore, in after-ages, the Church has ever added to his

> FOREST DREAMS. (From the Dublin University Magazine.)

We had been wandering through the thick tangles of "They then went on to discourse of learning and a forest in Kent, near Penshurst; and whether it was wisdom, until the old man asked Justin concerning God our meditations on the charmed locality, which floated and the soul. But he found, that Justin, in the depth of from us "fancy free," or our delight in newly acquired his ignorance, possessed not the true knowledge of liberty, we strayed from every directing trackway, until either. He, therefore, told him; that none could, we found ourselves benighted in the heart of the wood. know God, except by the teaching of his Holy Spirit; We slept, and like John Bunyan, "dreamed." Two that to know him was the life of the soul; that God thousand years had, we thought, rolled back, and a would punish the wicked, and make the righteous prineval forest, with strange, wild inhabitants, was happy for ever. Many other things also he added, to around. Gigantic oaks showed themselves in each which Justin listened with eager attention. He then quarter, and a religious procession, headed by veneearnestly desired to know, where he could learn more, rable Druids, filed slowly past, through a neighbourand who could instruct him in this heavenly religion ing alley. Soon they paused, and a worshiping crowd which to him was new and strange. The old man encircled one aged tree, whence depended the sacred misletoe. With a sickle of gold the high priest severed "There lived, a very long time ago and far before the hallowed parasite, and prayers and rejoicing arose all those who are now esteemed philosophers, men, from the beholding multitude. But years flew by, and Doeskins, Drills, Mixed Silk-Warp Tweed, Olive who were holy and just and beloved of God. These the measured tread of steel clad men was heard through persons were inspired by the Holy Spirit to foretel the forest. The Roman legionaries, whom no force things to come. They are, therefore, called Prophets: could stay, were marching onward to the devastation and he who diligently reads and honestly believes their of some revolted town. They wheeled silently past writings, will gain that knowledge which every lover us, like a spectre host, and enfiladed through the gloom. of wisdom ought to possess. They praised God, the Suddenly, before, behind, on every quarter, the naked Father and Creator of all things: and they declare, to Britons showed themselves, and with tremendous war men, his Eternal Word, through whom, out of non-cries rushed on the foe. The column, entangled in existence, he called the whole Universe into existence. the wood-walks, made vain efforts to preserve their This divine Personal Wisdom, they declared, should be discipline; but the surprise was complete, and ere long marvellously born of woman, thus taking our nature it broke. We could see here and there a single Roman upon him: and, in human form, should bruise the contending with a dozen enemies, or a few who vet head and destroy the power of that author of evil, who fought bravely for life, dear life. Side by side, or back by tempting man to disobedience, first brought sin to back, they struggled—an arm, a lancehead showed and misery and death into an originally good and itself above the combatants; but the unequal contest happy world. Accordingly, in fulness of time, all was at last brought to a close; and, like a vast ocean this which they foretold, has come to pass. The which had swept away every barrier, the victorious host Eternal Word, who, in the beginning was with God, rolled over the field of battle, bearing with it every and who himself was God, descended into this nether sign of opposition.—Years flew by; and Druid and world of ours, sent by his Heavenly Father, to recl. im Roman were both dreams. It was near the close of man from evil, and to reconcile him to his offended the sixteenth century, and, as now, a woman's brows Creator. In him was life; and the life was the light | pressed the diadem of England. But there were clouds of men And the light shone in the midst of thick on men's faces when they met, and fears and auxieties; moral darkness; but the darkness comprehended it not. for it was known that the mighty armament of Spain, Before all things, therefore," continued the stranger, fitted with every engine of destruction, and expressly "pray, that the gates of light may be opened to you - commissioned for the overthrow of the national faith. for none can perceive and understand these things, had set sail, and their point of landing and attack was save he to whom God and his Christ have given to hidden. The oak forest around seemed grievously thinned. The old trees where the worshippers had This and much more did the old man say. When prayed, and the enemy perished, were removed, nor he bad finished, he departed: and Justin saw him no knew we for what end, until we caught a distant glimpse of the ocean, and thereon beheld the fearless The beautiful colours of sunset had long since varies of the Virgin Queen. Opposed to them, and the ruins of an ancient city, which stood near the sea- faded away from the sky: the bright eastern moon formed in a crescent, which spread out its lengthy arms shore. Wealth and poverty had once dwelt there side had risen, and was shedding its rays, like a shower of to a league's distance, the gigantic Armada moved by side. The voice of sorrow and the voice of joy silver, upon the sea: while the ruins partly lighted up down. It was like the brave old day when Persian had mingled there. Many footsteps had echoed by its soft radiance, and partly obscure in deep sha- and Greek met at Salamis; the event was similar. through the streets. But now all was silent, as though dow, looked almost like some fair vision rather than The light English ships, directed by superior seamanit had never been. The marble pillars were broken: the desolate remains of a city of the earth. Justin ship, attacked on every assailable quarter the vast the stately arches were mouldering away : long wreathes still continued standing on the shore. He was think- invading array; and, one after another, the huge galof ivy hung down from the decaying walls: and tufts ing over all the things, which the old man had told leons were boarded and carried. Unwieldy at all times, of grass, and wild flowers, and many-coloured varieties him. Until this time, he had resembled a person in they were unmanageable before the assaults of so of moss, were growing over the remains of deserted a dark place, feeling and groping about for some trea- dexterous an enemy; and when the fireships came palaces and temples. The evening breeze sounded sure which he desires to find. But now a light had floating down with the tide, the craven hearts of their mournfully through the crevices of the ruins: while dawned upon his soul, and had shewn him that which crews utterly failed them, and cutting their cables the only living things to be seen, were, now and then he had been so long and so vainly seeking in darkness. they fled. The oaks had again done their parts in the a lizard crawling among the stones that lay scattered No more was his heart heavy, or his spirit troubled. land preservation; and the memorable declaration of distance as far at the eye could reach as at into the whom the universe had been created, and who yet had the world, if there be only peace with England !" and waves rippled gently up to the beach, leaving scarcely degraded man. "Where could this mysterious Being Spanish headlands, broken into fantastic cliffs and minature bays, have the sea-waves kissing their feet. he should be the God of the despised Christians? Plumed and winged, as before, we see midway, be-A man was walking alone upon the shore, with his Could the Creator of the world be that person, who tween us and the horizon, the hollow oaks of England. long robe folded closely around him. His eyes were suffered the ignominious death of the cross : the death One grand ship, distinguished less by size than by fixed on the ground : or, if he sometimes raised them of none but the vilest slaves and the foulest criminals? her bearing, has a hero's flag floating at the fore; and now she issues signals and counsel to the rest of the ruined city, he looked on each as though he saw it hensible, must have been his love for his ungrateful fleet, for the combined navies of France and Spain is not and felt neither its beauty nor its quiet. His coun- creature man! Surely if God descended from heaven drawing nigh, and the safety of the Ocean Isle is linked tenance was marked with thought: and he slowly to be our teacher, here I shall find the knowledge to their destruction. Night closes around Trafalgar Cape, with no enemy to England there, save in capti-With such a clue so strangely put into my hand, I must vity. The great hero had fallen, but with him he had borne down to death every hostile capability of his country's foes. Well and faithfully had the Sacred

> shipped the protecting gods of England. MORAL COURAGE OF SIR MATTHEW HALE.

> the preservation of the land they were given to defend.

And we awoke with a proud sense of triumph, saying

-Ignorantly, but not unreasonably, the Druids wor-

(From the Saturday Magazine.) An inhabitant of Lincoln, who had been one of the royal party, walking in the fields with a fowling piece in his hands, was met by one of the soldiers, who informed him that the Protector had ordered that none of the King's party should carry arms, and then ated, and throwing the soldier down, beat him and left him. The soldier having met one of his comrades,

Do. do. Victoria... Sidney... Prince Edward Sophiash... sured, that the whole matter was the work of God, who of taking revenge. They accordingly watched for better. The true nature of God remained as much sent a messenger of mercy to teach and to comfort him. manded the fowling piece, and while they were again He returned home joyfully, and began diligently to struggling for its possession, the other soldier, coming He applied to a third, who was held in great honour search and to study the Scriptures. His private behind the man, pierced him with his sword. For and esteem for his learning and knowledge. His new reading he aided by the conversation and instruction this act the men were tried; one of them was found and the Sciences: assuring him, that, without such Presidents of the Brethren: meaning, do doubt, by the trial, Col. Whaley, who was in command of the Johnstown... his return from the circuit the Protector expressed his displeasure at the conduct of Hale, and told him angrily that he was not fit to be a judge: to which Hale mildly replied "It was very true."

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