ect, which are not contained in the other, we have ted the subjoined paragraph before publishing the cle in the *Colonial Church Chronicle*, which we ll give in full next week, as it contains an interesting ccory of the Mission:—

"The Rev. D Anderson has been appointed the first hop of the newly-formed colonial diocese of Prince ert's Land in the Hudson's Bay territory, in North-rn America. The locality may probably be better own as the Red River Settlement, which is one of the ost interesting stations of the Church Missionary Society. he reverend gentleman was formerly curate at Everton, ring the incumbency of the Rev. R P. Boddicom, and companied that gentleman to St. Bees college, where e held the responsible post of theological tutor during whole period of Mr. Boddicom's residence there. The pointment to the Bishopric is in the gift of his Grace e Archbishop of Canterbury."

KING'S COLLEGE, MUSICAL PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

It will probably be in the recollection of our readers that about this time last year, the President of the University offered for general competition amongst the cultivators of Music three prizes; one of £5 for the best Vocal Trio; one of £3 for the best Duet, and one of £2 for the best Ballad. The result of this announcement was that several compositions of considerable merit were sent in, in competition for each of the prizes. Soon after the receipt of them they were transmitted by the President to England for decision on their relative merits. Mr. Horsley, the well-known author of so many justly admired compositions, kindly undertook the duty of adjudging the Prizes, and his decision was received by the last mail.

We have now the pleasure of announcing that the author of the three pieces, to which that distinguished Musician awarded the prizes, is Mr. J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac., King's College.

We have also much gratification in adding that the liberality of the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper supplied the funds, which have on this occasion been applied for the very desirable object of promoting among the residents of the Province the cultivation of the theory and practice of music.

We subjoin a copy of the official notices which have been posted in the Hall of the University.

KING'S COLLEGE.

The President requests that the authors of the compositions, "I dream't Last Night," "Tell me Fair Maid," and "Airy Spirits" will be so good as to call on him at his rooms, in the Parliament buildings, or to communicate with him by letter, in order that they may receive the Prizes for the best Ballad, Duet and Trio, which have been recently awarded to them by Mr. Horsley, to whom the compositions of the competitors were referred for decision on their relative merits.

King's College, April 29th, 1849.

MUSICAL PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

1. Trio—J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac.
2. Duet— " "
3. Ballad— " "

The competitors for the prizes can obtain their compositions (marked with the fictitious signatures which they adopted) at Mr. Rowsell's King-street, about the middle of July, at which time the President expects to receive them from England. They will also find enclosed with them the notes containing their names and address, which have not been opened.

OUR MONTHLY REVIEW.

In consequence of the want of material, we have resolved to suspend our Reviews for a few weeks.—They will be resumed so soon as the spring shipments of books come to hand.

TO OUR EASTERN SUBSCRIBERS.

The publisher of this paper intending in a few days to visit the principal cities and towns of the Lower Province, would feel obliged if our Eastern friends would be prepared to make payment of the accounts due by them.

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,—As your correspondent J. B., in defending himself, in your last number, against the charge of unfairness which I made against his former communication, has charged me with holding error as well as misrepresenting his statements, I trust you will allow me space in your paper to defend myself and substantiate what I have already said. There are many things in his communication upon which I might fairly comment, but in doing so I should probably make my letter too long, and therefore I shall satisfy myself by merely referring to some of the most prominent parts of it; and first I would place, side by side, his definition of baptism and the definition as given by our Church:

He says: "The sacrament of baptism is the effectual means of regeneration to all who receive it *rightly*, and that those receive it *rightly* who possess every qualification which the Church requires for its reception; that in adults repentance and faith are pre-requisites, whereas in infants they are not so; that accordingly all infants, baptized *as the Church directs*, are regenerate. In saying that they are regenerate, however, we do not mean that they possess actual faith, or that their hearts and affections are entirely renovated, but that they receive remission of sins, and have the Holy Spirit communicated to them, restoring to their souls the principle and germ of that spiritual and eternal life, which they lost by the fall."

Article XXVII states:—"Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of Regeneration or new birth, whereby, as by an Instrument, they that receive rightly, are grafted into the Church; the promises of forgiveness of sins, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost are visibly signed and sealed: Faith is confirmed and grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God. The Baptism of young children is in any wise to be retained in the Church as most agreeable with the institution of Christ."

I have thus placed the definition of Baptism as given by your correspondent in juxtaposition with that given by our Church in the Articles of our holy religion, (which in the Preface thereto are authoritatively declared to contain the true doctrine of the Church of England agreeably to God's word, the same authority prohibiting the least difference from the said Articles,) in order that it may be seen wherein your correspondent differs from them. He states "that baptism is the effectual means of regeneration," the Article states that it is a sign: he says that baptism regenerates, imparts remission of sins, and communicates the Holy Spirit, restoring the principle and germ of that spiritual and eternal life which was lost by the fall, the Article states that it visibly signs and seals the promises of forgiveness of sin and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, and that by virtue of prayer unto God, faith is confirmed and grace increased. Now if your correspondent sees no inconsistency between these two statements, I may well use his own words and say, "I shall despair of getting him to allow any two things to be inconsistent with each other;" so, however, after thus expressing his despair for me, he does allow that there may be a sense in which the charge of inconsistency against Wesley might have been removed by Wesley himself, so I may propose a sense in which even his language may be explained so as not to contravene the Article, and at the same time afford a most ready solution to the difficulty he finds in understanding Wesley or even Beveridge, and that, too, without the necessity of further explanation from them, or bringing against them a charge of changing their views at different times of their lives, and in the case of the latter he assumes what I think beyond all doubt he cannot prove.

From the Article we learn that God adopts individuals to be his sons by the Holy Ghost, which he imparts unto them, so that they are born again, and repent and believe; as soon as this takes place, they are required to be baptized as the sign and seal of their regeneration: with the heart they previously believed unto righteousness, and now with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.—Before their baptism, then, they are born again of God, but it is only after their baptism that they can be looked upon to be such by the Church, and therefore baptism, as I shewed from the Homilies in my former letter, bears the name of that thing of which it is the sacrament, viz., of regeneration: and therefore it is that we are said to be made children of God and members of Christ by baptism, for then we are accounted such by the Church. In this sense, then, baptism may be said to regenerate; but how are we to know that persons are really regenerate in the sight of God? By their fruits we shall know them.—*they that are led by the Spirit of God are the sons of God*. "A preacher is by no means," writes the Archbishop of Canterbury, (in the very work referred to by your correspondent,) after describing the state of mind indispensable to a Christian's reasonable hope, "to take it for granted that it exists in his hearers as the necessary consequence of baptism, and he must require all who have the privilege of baptism, that they constantly examine themselves whether they have this proof within them, that they are born of the Spirit as well as of water, and can make "the answer of a good conscience towards God." With reference to those who have been baptized in their infancy, upon the supposed faith of the parents, after they have come to years of understanding, the proof of their being regenerated in the sight of God is the same. Your correspondent, I think, does not see the force of the quotations from the homilies I referred to in my last; will he allow me to bring one of them, which he passes by, again before his notice, in which we read,—"Some, peradventure, fancy in themselves that they belong to God, although they live in sin; and so they come to the church, and shew themselves as God's dear children. But as St. John saith plainly, *If we say that we have any company with God, and walk in darkness, we do lie*; and moreover he saith, *Hereby we manifestly know the children of God from the children of the devil: he that doth not righteously is not the child of God, nor he that loveth his brother*."—Whom can we understand by those some who fancy that they belong to God, and shew themselves as God's dear children in the Church, but those who have been baptized, and doubtless in their infancy, for almost all those who were addressed in the days when the homilies were written, so belonging to the Church were such, and yet of such, whatever they may fancy they are, so far from being the children of God, that they are the children of the devil.—How forcibly may we here be reminded of the very language of the Saviour to the Jews who prided themselves upon being the children of Abraham, happy were they who were really such, as Simeon, Zacharias, Elizabeth, John, &c.; but what did our Saviour say to those who surrounded him, but in whom *his word had no place*? "I know that ye are Abraham's seed." There was a sense in which he allowed that they were the children of Abraham visibly but not spiritually, for he immediately adds, "If ye were Abraham's children ye would do the works of Abraham," and then he tells them whatever they may fancy because of their outward descent from Abraham, that yet the devil was their father, whose deeds they did. In a similar sense, then, though in baptism, persons are accounted by the Church as made children of God, yet when no evidence of this is visible, but, on the contrary, the works of the devil are wrought, we have good reason to say that they are not God's children in reality, but his children whose works they live in. In this light, then, the language of Wesley and Beveridge is quite clear: take that of the former, addressing those who were living in sin, as I should presume, for I have not Wesley's sermons to refer to, he says, alluding to their baptism, "Who denies that ye were then made children of God, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven?" They were so in the eyes of the Church. "But notwithstanding this," he adds, "ye are now the children of the devil, therefore ye must be born again." It is very evident that in reality we cannot be the children of God and the children of the devil: If, therefore, we be the latter, we must be born again to become the former; but in the sense above referred to we may be accounted the children *of* God by the Church, and yet for all that be the children of the devil, *for they are not all Israel which are of Israel*. And in this sense I can use even the language of Bishop Beveridge, quoted by your correspondent, and, as a parent, rejoice in the belief that God will fulfil his gracious promise towards my offspring, but at the same time the quotations which I also gave from Beveridge in my last, I believe to be in accordance with the word of God and our Church, as known by our authorized formularies. And to all who have arrived at years of understanding and yet lack faith, I would say "ye must be born again," not, indeed, of water, if they have been outwardly baptized, but of the Spirit, for as our Homilies state in another of the unheeded quotations, "Faith giveth life to the soul, and they be as much dead to God that lack faith, as they be to the world whose bodies lack souls;" and surely all who are thus dead to God must be born again.

With reference to my misapprehension of your correspondent's allusion to Baxter, I must, my dear Sir, throw the blame partly upon the corrector of your press, as all I could make out from the sentence as it was printed, was that your correspondent in some way introduced him as supporting his argument. In setting me right, however, on this point, I do not think your correspondent has fairly stated my argument. I do *not* state that "none but those who ask, and at the same time believe they have, are contemplated as fit persons to present their children for baptism," but I do state that none but believers are; there may be different degrees of faith, but the stronger that faith, the more heartily will that beautiful service be entered into, and the more feelingly will the thanksgiving be recorded; but without faith it will be a dead formal thing. We cannot judge of another's faith, and therefore, as Baxter rightly says, "every profession of faith, which is not proved false, must be accepted by the Church;" and it is upon this principle that I baptise the children of persons belonging to our Church presented to me; but instead of lowering the service to meet the case of the lukewarm and careless, I always strive to raise in the minds of my people, a due sense of the importance of the service, and the necessity of that faith without which they cannot please God, much less bring down his blessing upon their children.

I have drawn out this letter already, I fear, too long, and must therefore pass over some further remarks which cross my mind, and again put off sending the quotations from the venerable prelates referred to by your correspondent, though, as I think, he has in a great measure withdrawn his assertion; with reference to them, perhaps, my doing so would be unnecessary.

When I took upon me to offer the remarks I did upon your correspondent's former letter, it was not my intention to commence an argument with him upon the subject of baptism, as I think there are many of my brethren far more able than I may be on the side of truth to do so. All that I intended was to endeavour to correct the misapprehension which I conceived his statements likely to produce in the minds of those who were unacquainted with the subject. But still I shall not shrink, if the Lord will, to support the doctrine I hold, which I cannot express better than I have already done, in the words of the XXVII. Article.

In conclusion: your correspondent fears that he shall appear to me in his last remarks, to have spoken with unfairness in speaking of the "tradition of a party;" quite the contrary, though I do not wish to imitate him in this, but I do think it unfair that he should state that I put an unscriptural meaning upon the term believer, without stating what he apprehends that meaning to be, and I do think it unfair that he should imply that I put an interpretation upon Scripture contrary to the teaching of our Church, without shewing wherein I do so.

Readily will I give him my definition of faith, both positively and negatively, which I cannot do better, because in accordance with Scripture, than in the words of the III. Homily: "The right and true Christian faith is not only to believe that Holy Scripture, and all the aforesaid articles of our faith, are true; but also to have a sure trust and confidence in God's merciful promises, to be saved from everlasting damnation, by Christ; whereof doth follow a loving heart to obey his commandments. And this true Christian faith no man hath, which in the outward profession of his mouth, and in his outward receiving of the Sacraments is coming to the Church, and in all other outward appearances, seemeth to be a Christian man, and yet in his living and deeds sheweth the contrary. For that faith which bringeth forth without repentance, either evil works or no good works, is not a right, pure, and lively faith; but a dead, devilish, counterfeit, and feigned faith, as St. Paul and St. James call it."

With reference to the Holy Scriptures, I would wish to go to them under the direction of our Church, who, when, I was set apart and ordained priest, placed the Blessed Book, without note or comment, into my hands; and in authorizing me to preach therefrom, directed me teach nothing as required of necessity to eternal salvation, but that which I shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved therefrom; and I have so determined, by God's grace. And I trust that "by daily reading and weighing of the Scriptures, I may wax riper and stronger in my ministry," and whether my views be more spiritual or not, than those of your correspondent, I would not leave to be a mere matter of opinion, but I would most earnestly pray that both he and I may advance in spirituality until all our doubts and differences be dissolved in that supernatural light where not a shade of error for one moment can fling across our minds the slightest mist of darkness.

I do trust that nothing in my manner of expression will appear offensive in this communication, for indeed I do not mean to be so, though in stating what I apprehend to be the truth, I may not have been sufficiently careful in my former communication, and it may possibly be the case that I may have again laid myself open to a similar charge, for which, however, I should be most sorry. It remains with you, dear Sir, and your correspondent to say whether it be advisable to continue this correspondence; for my own part, I shall not shrink, as I have said, from maintaining, by God's grace, if called upon, the doctrine I have propounded in opposition to what I cannot but conceive to be the grievous error, in this respect, of your correspondent.

And I remain, yours faithfully,

April, 17, 1849. Presbyter.

P. S.—I would just add that the work entitled "Apostolic Preaching," written by the Bishop of Chester, now Archbishop of Canterbury, was written more than thirty years ago, that since then His Grace's views have undergone some change, which a reference to his late works on Romans and 1st Corinthians would shew, and that there is a letter extant which has been published, which His Grace wrote about five years ago, in which he alludes to this change, and states that *should another edition of the work be published*, notes and quotations, illustrative of the subject, from his different commentaries, might be introduced, on baptism, as well as on grace and election.

P.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

BISHOP'S STUDENTS' FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1849, appropriated to the Fund for the support of Divinity Students, by order of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, made on the 3rd day of January, 1849, in accordance with Act XIX of the Constitution:—

	£	s.	D.
Previously announced in No. 134, amounting to	207	3	1
St. James's Church, Leeds £0 17 6			
St. John's do. do. 0 7 6			
—per Rev. G. M. Armstrong	1	5	0
136 Collections, amounting to.....	£208	8	1

T. W. Birchall,
Treasurer.

Toronto, 2nd May, 1849.

The Treasurer has also received the following remittances:—

From the Rev. John Fletcher, Simcoe District Parochial Association, £7 1s. 10½d; 2nd rem.

From the Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury Parochial Association, £3 1s. 9d., per Alexander Gaviller, Esq; 2nd rem.

From St. James's Church Parochial Committee, Toronto, £38 10s.

From the Newcastle District Branch, per Rev. John Wilson, £3; 4th rem.

From Orillia Parochial Committee, per Rev. John MacIntyre, £4 16s. 10½d.

From the Barrie Parochial Committee, per D. McVitty, Esq., £9 3s. 2d.

From the Midland District Branch, per Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, £7 15s. 6d.; 2nd rem.

From W. Simpson, Esq., Treasurer of the Penetanguishene Parochial Committee, £12 16s. 11d.

☞ The sum of 10s. acknowledged on the 19th April, as received from the Rev. Wm. Bleasdell, for the Mission Fund, should have been credited to St. John's Sidney,—not River Trent.

The remittance of £9 15s. from W. H. Bottom, Esq., acknowledged the same date, should have been put to the credit of the Prescott Parochial Committee,—not Kemptville.

On the 29th January, a collection on behalf of the Bishop's Students' Fund, amount £1 9s. was acknowledged as from the Rev. J. Rothwell, Amherst Island,—it should have been Rev. H. Revel, Ingersoll.

St. Philip's Church, Weston.—At a vestry meeting held on the 27th inst., the pew holders present unanimously agreed to throw open their respective pews as Free Sittings for the term of one year. The pews in this Church were originally all disposed of without any reservation, but by this arrangement which reflects much credit upon the proprietors, about half of the sittings in the body of the Church are free for the above period.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Cambria.

New York, April 19th—10 A. M.

The *Cambria*, with Liverpool dates to the 14. and London to 13th, reached Halifax on Wednesday, at half-past 2 o'clock, A. M.

Cotton declined ⅛ to ¼ of a penny. Market for Breadstuffs improving. Consols for Friday evening, 92½. Exchequer bills 47 @ 50 premium. Latest quotations of Western Canal Flour 33s. @ 23s. 6d.; and mixed, 6s. 6d. @ 6s. 10. for 70lb. Bread 5s. 3d. @ 6s. 6d. Corn per quarter, yellow, 30s. @ 32s. Wheat, 28s. 6d. @ 30s. Corn Meal, per barrel 18s. @ 14s. Pork in limited demand, with receding prices for Western.—Bacon has sold freely during the week 31s @ 35s. for fair Western. Hams are in dull enquiry. Shoulders—900 brought the extreme price of 31s per cwt.

The *Cambria* brought D. 52,000 in specie.

Still Later.

New York, April 28, 1849, 2½ P. M.

The *Cambria* reached Boston at 9 o'clock this morning. She had 46 passengers.

The resumption of hostilities between Germany and Denmark, has given some more animation to the Liverpool markets for Breed Stuffs. Lard had advanced 6d. per cwt., fair 33s; fine 34s; extra 35. @ 36s. Fine quality Cheese scarce. Sales dull.

The revival of Continental disturbances is interrupting every branch of trade.

Eng land gives most cheering prospects of a revival of trade.

Ireland.—Mr. Drew's trial is proceeding.

The report of the Poor-Law Inspectors gives most startling accounts of the ravages of disease and poverty.

The Rev. Dr. Crolly, a well known Catholic priest in Drogheda, died of Cholera on the 6th.

France, is tranquil, but all parties are preparing for a great electoral struggle. Thiers here is making and haves. There are 30 vacant seats in the Assembly, caused by death or resignation, and more than 60 contested in their apartments.

From our English Files.

The National Education Society have not adjusted their disagreement with the Committee of the Privy Council, and have dropped much to the satisfaction of the Church at large, their tendency to a more conciliatory tone than principle would justify.

Schleswig Holstein.—It is said that the Danes demand 15,000,000 dollars from Prussia, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war; and that if this condition be accepted, they will resign Holstein to Germany.—*English Churchman.*

The *Freeman's Journal* announces the appointment of Capt. Kennedy to the office of Military Secretary to Sir Charles Napier. Captain Kennedy acted as Secretary to the Devonshire Commission, and is the author of the able digest of the evidence before that body.

Sale of the Great Britain.—The leviathan screw steamer Great Britain has, within the last few days, changed owners. It is rumoured that she has been purchased by a company who intend to carry passengers between some point on the western point of South America and San Francisco. The sum she realized is said to be £33,000. The Amelia and Britannia, which was recently mentioned as having been purchased from the North American Mail Company by the Central German Government for war steamers, left the Mersey, the former on Friday and the latter yesterday, for Antwerp, where, we believe they will receive their armaments. Besides these vessels the same Government have purchased the American steamer the United States, also to be fitted as a war vessel. The register burden of the steamers thus transferred amounts to 6,500 tons, with engines of 2,600 horse-power. Little more than ten years ago the largest steamer afloat belonging to this country did not exceed 900 tons register, with engines of not more than 300 horse-power.

Emigration of the Poor.—The following are the conditions which are inserted by the Poor-law Board in their orders sanctioning the emigration of poor persons:—

1. The party emigrating shall go to some British colony not lying within the tropics.

2. The guardians may expend a sum not exceeding 3d. a mile in conveying each emigrant above seven years of age to the port of embarcation, and a sum not exceeding 1½d. a mile in conveying each child under seven years of age.

3. The guardians may give to each emigrant, the place of whose destination shall not be eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, clothing to the value of £1, and may also expend a sum not exceeding 10s. for each emigrant in the purchase of bedding and utensils for the voyage.

4. The guardians may give to each emigrant proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope clothing to the value of £2, and to each emigrant to places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope clothing to the value of £2 10s.; and in either case may expend a sum not exceeding £1 for each person above fourteen, and 10s. for every child above one and under fourteen years of age, and in cases of free emigration £2 for a single man above 18 years of age, in the purchase of bedding and utensils for the voyage.

5. If the emigrant be not conveyed by or under the authority of Her Majesty's Government to the place of destination, or provision be not otherwise made in a manner satisfactory to the said Commissioners for the maintenance of such emigrant on arrival at such place, a contract to be approved by the Commissioners, shall be entered into for securing a sum of money to be supplied to the emigrant on such arrival, according to the following scale:

To each person exceeding fourteen years of age.....	£1	0	0
To each person not exceeding fourteen years of age....	0	10	0

6. If the emigrant be not conveyed by or under the authority of Her Majesty's Government to the place of destination, and the cost, or any part thereof, of conveying the emigrant from the port of embarkation to such place shall be defrayed from the fund above directed to be provided, a contract shall be entered into for conveying the emigrant to such place, to be approved by the said Commissioners.

The Bishop of Aberdeen is about to appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of the Scottish Judges, which has the effect of pronouncing that, the Bishops of the Church have no legal *Spiritual* jurisdiction in Scotland.

It is said that on the Duke of Wellington being requested to furnish three names, from which a Commander-in-Chief for India might be selected, his Grace gave "Sir Charles Napier, Sir Charles Napier, Sir Charles Napier"

It is positively asserted that the Lord Bishop of Oxford is about to be married to a daughter of one of the Judges.

Cure for Agitation.—The Plymouth agitators have been recommended to read *carefully* and *thoughtfully* the works of Cocker, published in *Latin*, in Seventeen folio volumes.

A Tale of Circumstantial Evidence.—A farmer in one of the western counties of England, was met by a man whom he had formerly employed, and who again asked for work. The farmer (rather with a view to be relieved from his importunity, than with any intention of assisting him,) told him he would think of it, and send word to the place where the man told him he should be found. Time passed on, and the farmer entirely forgot his promise. One night however, he suddenly started from sleep, and awaking his wife, said he felt a strong impulse to set off immediately to the county town, some thirty or forty miles distant; but why, he had not the least idea. He endeavoured to shake off the impression, and went to sleep again, but woke a second time with such a strong conviction that he must start that instant, that he directly rose, saddled his horse, and set off. On his way he had to cross a ferry, which he could only do at one hour of the night, when the mail was carried over. He was almost certain he should be too late, but nevertheless rode on; and when he came to the ferry, greatly to his surprise, found that though the mail had passed over previously, the ferryman was still waiting. On his expressing his astonishment, the boatman replied, "Oh, when I was on the other side I heard you shouting and so came back again." The farmer said he had not shouted; but the other repeated his assertion that he had distinctly heard him call. Having crossed over, the farmer pursued his journey, and arrived at the county town the next morning. But now that he had come there, he had not the slightest notion of any business to be transacted, and so amused himself by sauntering about the place, and at length entered the court were the assizes were being held. The prisoner at the bar had just been, to all appearance, proved clearly guilty, by circumstantial evidence, of murder; and he was then asked if he had any witness to call in his behalf. He replied that he had no friends there, but looking round the court amongst the spectators, he recognized the former, who also recognized in him the man that had applied to him for work. The former was instantly summoned to the witness box, and his evidence proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that at the very hour at which the prisoner was accused of committing murder in one part of the country, he was applying for work in another. The prisoner was of course acquitted, and the former found that, urged on by an unaccountable impulse, which he could neither explain nor account for, he had indeed taken his midnight journey to some purpose, notwithstanding it had appeared so unreasonable and unworkable. "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.—*Churchman's Companion.*

Colonial.

The late Fire in Toronto.—"Another man has been found in the ruins at O'Neil's, and a woman and three children are still missing. The scene was strikingly grand, and awful in the extreme,—the wind howling—the lightning vivid—the rain heavy at one time—and the fire from the steeple of the church and other parts dancing in the heavens, the thunder loud, and the clouds, notably black. Altogether, it certainly was a very imposing scene; and if a shower, under Providence, had not fallen, the whole town must have been in ruins."

The above is an extract of a letter, written from Toronto, which appeared in the *Montreal Pilot*, and is in many respects untrue. Another man has not been found in the ruins at O'Neils, nor is there a woman and three children still missing.—*Colonist.*

In the last night's *Canadien*, it is announced by N. Aubin, Esquire, that he ceased to be connected with the management of that paper. We understand that another French paper is about to be got up in this city, that Mr. Aubin will occupy the editorial chair, and its politics will be anti-ministerial. If so, we wish him every success in his endeavours to unmask imposition, collusion, and humbug.—*Quebec Mercury.*

On the 31st of March, the justices of the County of St. John (N. B.) resolved not to grant Licences for the sale of Spirituous liquors in that county during the present year.

During the late gale on the lake, of the 14th and 15th instant, the schooner *Albion*, bound upwards, with a light cargo of salt, &c., was driven ashore near the "Eight Mile Creek," between Niagara and Port Dalhousie, and is now high and dry on the beach.—*Colonist.*

A young man, named David Patton, of Hamilton, was found dead in his bed in that city on the 15th instant. Death supposed to be caused by exposure and want of nourishment.—*Ibid.*

A man named Gallagher, in the employment of Messrs. Nicholson and Hogg, was killed, at their steam mill in St. Rochus, near Quebec, on the 11th instant. An inquest was held on his body, by the coroner of the city of Quebec, and from the evidence it appeared that he was in the act of fixing the strap to the grindstone, when his coat-sleeve became entangled, and he was drawn within the machinery, revolving with the wheel which performs fifty revolutions in a minute; his head and feet striking a beam three each turn. It is said that he was twenty minutes thus pinned on discovered; and when taken down was mangled in a dreadful manner. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—*Ibid.*

The board of Trustees for Common Schools of Hamilton, have resolved, that Her Majesty's birth day be kept as a holiday, in each of the Common Schools of that city.—*Ibid.*

Caution.—We understand that a number of persons are going about the country, representing themselves as agents of American Insurance Companies—the character, and even the existence, of some of these companies being as doubtful as the pretensions of the said agents. One of these philanthropic gentlemen, we are told, took the application, the premium notes and the money of Mr. Moreland, of Chinguacousy, and instead of sending the same to the company, of which he pretended to be the agent, he passed off the notes upon Messrs. Owen, Miller & Mills, of this city. We would advise persons in the country to be very careful how they trust their money to strangers. If they wish to insure, let them do so with an agent or a company of known responsibility, and then in case of accident they will not find themselves disappointed.—*Globe.*

The New Brunswick House of Assembly have reconsidered the St. John and Shediac Railway Bill, and passed a resolution in favour of this line. The Province is to take £150,000 for a term of years, at the interest of six per cent. per annum, leaving the remaining £250,000 to be taken up by the individual subscriptions. The resolution passed nineteen to twelve. The Province is to pay half the interest, the other half to be paid by such parties as may choose to take stock.—*Colonist.*

The League.—The *Herald* of Saturday, in alluding to the formation of the "British American League," speaks of it as a Conservative movement. From this view of the League we entirely dissent. It is no Anglo-Saxon movement. We belong to the Conservative party, and would not object to join an Association for carrying out the views of our party. But we join the League as a national affair, not a party one. And if the *Herald* in this he adopted to speak the opinions of the League, its national objects cannot be carried out. As a Conservative, party League we dissent it. But as a great means of the Union of our race, and of curbing out the evils under which Canada is suffering, and preventing those which are impending over us, we hail its establishment. We are content, so far as we are concerned, to sacrifice individual views, and individual opinions, for the good of the country, to which by family, love, and fortune we are tied, irrespective of all parties now existing among us.

It will be the duty of the League to concentrate the views and energies of our race, and bring them to bear upon our destiny whatever they may disposer that to be.

It must repudiate all party names, and watchwords, and go to the people unencumbered by them all. We have seen some of the leading men of the League, and have authority for saying, that the *Herald's* article does not convey the intentions of its leaders, nor what will be the objects of its organization.—*Montreal Gazette, 23rd April.*

British American League.—We find that we were in error, on Saturday, in attributing Conservative, as any other party views, to the founders of this association—their object to concentrate within the limits men of every shade of political opinion; with a view to the adoption of such a course of policy as may unite Canadians—all who look upon Canada as their home—in one common national bond,—irrespective of mere party views and predilections. No intelligent man can fail to see that, politically as well as commercially, our country has reached a crisis, in its history; and no candid man will deny this, as parties are constituted in our present Parliament, we must look elsewhere for that unanimity of purpose and action, which can alone enable us to contend with and surmount the dangers with which we are surrounded. It is with this view, that the British American League recommends the holding of a general convention of delegates from the various sections of the country; at which the great questions now agitating the public mind, having been calmly and temperately discussed, a constitutional course of action may be decided upon, and firmly and unanimously carried out.—*Montreal Herald, 24th April.*

The inhabitants of the township of Blanchard have petitioned the Legislature against the creation of the new County of Peel.—*Colonist.*

City of Hamilton.—From a statement of the financial affairs of the city of Hamilton, up to January 9th, 1849, being a report of the financial committee, we perceive that when the present council went into office, the debt of the city of Hamilton was £15,862 14s 4d, to which should be added the sum of £3,100, which had been appropriated by the late council, either for improvements for which final reports are yet wanted, or for purchase of real estate, for which the transfers have not been completed, so that the virtual debt of the city is, at present, £18,962 14s 4d, besides some unsettled accounts which are yet to be presented for payment. Against this sum is to be placed a portion of the taxes of 1848, yet uncollected, and such sums as may hereafter be recovered from the owners of absentee lands. The city also possesses property in real estate, to the amount of £14,250, and as the revenue is now large, and steadily growing in amount, with a proper economy, the council, it is said, will find it easy to keep faith with the public creditors, when once the immediate liability is settled. Of the debt there is now due £5,237 15s 6d, and the remainder will have to be paid up in yearly payments, varying in amount, by the year 1858. The three first yearly payments, amounting only to £946, 8s 3d. The Committee recommend the issue of Corporation notes, to the amount of £2250, which the city will be pledged to redeem. With the assistance of this sum, together with the current revenue, and the amounts yet to be collected on account of the revenue of 1848, the Committee are of opinion that satisfactory settlements can be made with all the creditors of the city. The expenditure for the present year is to calculated will amount to £3160, and the revenue to £4769 5s. The late Council claimed credit for £493 6s. 7d., as due by the Board of Health; upon enquiry, however, it appears that the payment of this sum by the Provincial Government is uncertain, and the Finance Committee recommend that it should be made a subject of correspondence with the proper department once.

The Committee recommended the necessity of procuring accurate maps of the respective surveys of the lots within the limits of the city, in order that a registry may be opened of each lot, and careful entries made of the taxes assessed and not collected within three years, so that, in future years, the city may be able to recover the full amount. The Committee further recommend, that measures be taken to enforce the payment of the poll-tax of 2s. 6d., rated upon the inhabitants who were not otherwise assessed, and a large portion of which is in arrear. It has been in like manner recommended to apportion the city between two assessors instead of five, and to appoint to the offices persons likely to perform their duties with credit to themselves and advantage to the city; and to allow them to hold office during the pleasure of the Council. The Committee recommend certain other improvements, such as preparing a book of printed orders, that the clerk might be able to fill up an order on the Treasurer in favor of any creditor, and that the Treasurer be instructed to lodge all the money which he may from time to time receive, in the Bank. The Committee are of opinion that the salary of the City Clerk should remain at £125, and that the salary of the Treasurer be £150 per annum; and also, that £25 be included in the assessment for school purposes.

From a statement attached to the report, it appears that the expenditure of the City of Hamilton from the 1st Jan. 1848, to the 9th Jan., 1849, was £14612 12s. 10d; and that the receipts during the same period was £13,943 17s. 4d.

The financial prospects of the City of Hamilton are shown to be most promising, and under judicious management the present debt must not only be soon paid off, but a handsome revenue must accrue for effecting necessary improvements for the benefit of the citizens.—*Colonist.*

Telegraph from Halifax to Quebec.—We understand that Mr. Gisborne, Agent of the North American Electric Telegraph Company, who arrived in this city on Tuesday last, has succeeded in getting the whole of the stock for the line of telegraph from Halifax to Quebec subscribed for. Of the amount required—£18,000, £10,000 have been taken in Canada, and the principal part of the remainder in Halifax. It is expected that the line will be completed by September next.—*St. John's (N. B.) Courier.*

The government has promised £250 in aid of the Provincial show to be held in Kingston in September next.

Opposition on the Lake.—The steamer *Magnet* arrived this morning between four and five o'clock, from Hamilton and intermediate ports, and at eight the *Sovereign* arrived from Toronto with the mail. We understand that negotiations are still pending between the proprietors of the lake steamers, which will probably end in an amicable arrangement. We learn that the *City of Toronto*, as well as the *Magnet*, declines the terms on which Mr. Bethune offers to allow them to form part of the Mail Line unopposed, viz., that they shall carry the mail for him gratuitously, and each pay him £250 for running through to Hamilton, in opposition to the *Sovereign*—*Kingston Argus.*

In the state of Ohio there are 18,247 members of the order of Odd Fellows, and the receipts of the year were D64,970 60, being an increase of D7,487.40 over the previous year. The total amount expended during the year for relief was D60,921, 67. During the year 8,018 new members have been added, and 36 new lodges instituted.—*Colonist.*

Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation.

SPINAL COMPLAINTS, CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

In Spinal Complaints of long-standing, and which have been given up as hopeless of cure, immediate and permanent relief has been effected by this emphatic Agent. Galvanism or Magnetism.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, also by Druggists generally

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, May 2d, 1849.

	£	s.	d.	
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	0	4	0	@ 0
Spring do. do.	0	3	9	@ 0
Oats, per 34lbs	0	1	7	@ 0
Barley, do. do.	0	2	6	@ 0
Peas	0	3	0	@ 0
Rye	0	3	0	@ 0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	28	0	0	@ 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	21	0	0	@ 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	24	0	0	@ 0
Do. (in Bags)	17	0	0	@ 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	16	0	0	@ 0
Beef, per lb.	0	30	0	@ 0
Do. per 100 lbs.	17	0	0	@ 0
Pork per lb.	0	0	0	@ 0
Do per 100 lbs.	17	0	0	@ 0
Mutton per lb.	0	3½	0	@ 0
Bacon per 100 lbs	25	0	0	@ 0
Ham, do.	30	0	0	@ 0
Lamb, per quarter	3	0	0	@ 0
Potatoes, per bushel	0	2	0	@ 0
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	1½	0	@ 0
Do. salt, do.	0	0	0	@ 0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	0	@ 0
Lard, per lb.	0	4½	0	@ 0
Apples, per barrel	0	0	0	@ 0
Eggs, per doz.	0	0½	0	@ 0
Turkeys, each	0	0	0	@ 0
Geese, do.	0	0	0	@ 0
Ducks, per pair	0	0	0	@ 0
Fowls, do.	0	0	0	@ 0
Straw, per ton	30	0	0	@ 0
Hay, do.	35	0	0	@ 0
Fire Wood,	0	0	0	@ 0
Bread, per loaf	0	0	0	@ 0

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London	11	@	0	per cent.
" " New York	3	@	0	"
New York on London.....	107½	@	107¾	

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

SOVEREIGN AND PRINCESS RO