we could have wished to have done so at some length. The speech of Mr. Hagarty, in particular, was eminently practical, and told with marked effect upon the audience. Indeed, the unvarnished statement that, out of ten thousand Churchmen in the city of Toronto, not more than two hundred were subscribers to the Society-was sufficient, of itself, to cast a shade over the brow of every reflecting man. The moral effect of the learned gentleman's observations was greatly heightened by the frank and regretful manner in which he confessed his own short-comings, in not contributing more, even from the superfluities of life, towards the requirements of the Church: - and we fondly hope that many a one left the Hall on that day with a prayerful determination to be more faithful stewards of their Lord's good in time to come.

On the whole, we repeat that a more interesting meeting it never was our fortune to attend; and we will be bound to say, that the vast majority of the audience cordially sympathized with our venerable Diocesan in his expression of satisfaction at the manner in which the business had been conducted.

We use the expression vast majori'y, because there was at least one exception. That unscrupulous and ill-conditioned journal, the Examiner, had a representative present-Andrew Marvel, or some kindred spirit - and his issue of Wednesday contains just such a misreport of the proceedings as might be expected from such a quarter.

The following specimen of our contemporary's profanity and bad taste will do more to ensure the reprobation of all well-conditioned men, than the most stringent strictures which we could make :-

""The Rev. Jonathan Shortt spoke next. He observed that it was a saying in primitive times—' See how these Christians love one another;' and it was very easy to see (the speaker looked significantly at the ladies—and there were some charming creatures amongst them,) that this society operates through the principle of love. [Our thoughts naturally reverted to the 'love' which the prime thoughts naturally reverted to the lovers in this Society have for power and riches. We thought of the 'loving' attempt made by it to turn our freeholders into tenants at the will of the Clergy: the love' manifested in bleeding our revenues to the tune of from 40,000 to 50,000 dollars a-year: and we deplored that the speaker had fallen so far 'Short' of his duty not to give the meeting illustrations of the 'love' of 'the so evidently tangible as these are to the comm sense of all.]"

# Communications.

(For The Church.) A CANADIAN LAY FOR 1848.

Victoria, deign to hear the notes We speed across the sea;
From far-off western glades, where floats
Thy banner, blithe and free.

The nations rage in fury now, Dread thrones are rudely thrust; Powers and dominions lowly bow; And one is in the dust.

But rest, liege lady, undismayed; Still cloudless shine thy brow; Than dreadful kings, in mail arrayed, A mightier one art thou. Long in thy favored borders met,

Mercy and truth divine, Deep in the living rock have set Their sacred seat and thine. Therefore thy willing subjects glow

With fervent love and zeal; Such as the wise alone can know, The righteous only feel.

In thee they hallow every grace
Of royal worth approved;
In thee prolonged, they love the race
Their noble fathers loved. Courage, a warrior host to warm, Kindles at thy command;

The iron nerves of manhood's arm Are knit in thy soft hand. The thoughtful brain, with lore imbued,

The wise tongue's fluency,
The prayers of the meek and good,
All minister to thee. Should sons of license,\* rapine, woe,

Ambition's blood-stained Or ancient hate and malice, show Their envious, cruel schemes,

How fierce would blaze thy power, O Queen. Now hid from careless view, Shrouded in grace and beauty's sheen;

Though these have terrors too. O Sovereign, whose gigantic sway The sun ne'er sets upon,

Accept our tributary lay, And full hearts' unison. And when thou view'st thy children dear,

With tender eye serene, Think of thy sons and daughters here, Our Mother, and our Queen!

Toronto, 10th June.

\* "License they mean, when they cry Liberty, For who loves that, must first be wise and good."—Milton.

To the Editor of the Church.

Rev. Sir,—Though I am a diligent reader of The Church, probably I should not have set myself up for a writer in it had I not observed, in your paper of the 2nd inst., something like a complaint that in your "communication" department you are not so well supported by your friends as you could wish to be. You appear to divide your friends into two classes, those who can, and those who cannot write: the appearance or non-appearance of this in your paper, will show me to which of these classes. I have the honour to belong; but as some of inst., something like a complaint that in your "communi-I have the honour to belong; but as some of my most warm-hearted friends are very poor writers, you must not think me less your and the Church's friend should it turn out that I cannot write. It is no fault of mine that I was born before Dr. Ryerson had rendered it disreputable for any one not to know that every verb must have a nominative case, and that singular nominatives require singular verbs, and however much my secular education may have been neglected, I have "known the Scriptures may have been neglected, I have "known the Scriptures from my youth," and was taught my Catechism, not in a Sunday-School, but by my father and mother at home, and in Church every Sunday by the minister himself.—
This I have always regarded as a great blessing—it has made me wises than many recolar who known a court deal made me wiser than many people who know a great deal more about flowers than I do, and about birds too, and who call their knowledge by hard names which I cannot pronounce, and which I fear they hardly understand.—
You know what our Blessed Lord said about lilies and about sparrows—my parents taught me to understand his words and they have often been a great comfort to me. Perhaps 1 ought to mention it to you, that I have been a Churchwarden since last Easter-Monday. About the beginning of Lent, our minister said to me one day, "John, I intend to have you as my Churchwarden next year, and I have come to this determination from the viction that you are an honest man and a good Chris-These were his very words so far as I rememb and they made such an impression on my mind that I think I shall never forget them: you see from what he said that he is very particular about the choice of Churchwardens, and so I think every clergyman ought to be, for they have a great deal in their power and may do the they have a great deal in their power, and may do the church more good or more evil than a private Christian. our minister was pleased to say of me that I am an "honest man and a good Christian," making a difference you perceive between the two; and I have often heard him do this both in his sermons and in his Catechetical class. It seems to me however, if I may say so without presumption that none but a good Christian can be an honest man, for instance a man cannot be honest who does not "give to the Lord the honour due unto his name," but it is only the willing-minded Christian who seeks to do that. Whether you shall determine that I can or cannot write, always think of me as your and the Church's friend. JOHN DAWSON, C. W.

## BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Arrival of the America!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the Globe Extra.)

New York, June 14th, 1848, The steamship America, arrived at Boston last night. She made the passage in ten days and eight hours. The quickest trip on record.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Liverpool, June 3rd. Flour .- Western Canal, 27s. 6d. @ 28s.; Southern 27s. @ 28s.; New Orleans 26s. @ 27s.

Wheat.—United States and Canada, white and mixed, 7s

Indian Corn, per quarter, 32s. @ 36s. 6d.

Corn Meal 14s. 6d. @ 15s. per barrel.

Flour and Grain are scarcely changed. The statements o. The exports are chiefly confined to the United States.

Money plenty; accommodation liberal. Bank of France improving in business. John Mitchell has been sentenced fourteen years transportion, and the same day was sent to Cork and shipped as a nyiet to the price both. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

nvict to the prison hulks at Bermuda. No outbreak has yet occurred, but an ominous silence pre-ills. John O'Connell is severe on the Government; he ces it most fiercely.

Trifling disturbances have taken place at London, Bradford, and Manchester, principally by Chartists and Irish sympa-thisers. Some ringleaders were arrested by the police. The working classes are in great distress. It is supposed the Govern-ment will adopt extensive emigration as the relief.

FRANCE. Paris generally tranquil. Small riots had taken place; were enerally put down. The National Assembly is still strongly uarded by troops.

They are beginning to legislate in earnest. They have de-termined to break up the Louis Blanc system of organization of labour, which made some disturbances amongst the work-

New disturbances at Lyons. The Ministers to the United tates are said to be appointed. Prince Louis Napoleon entered Paris in disguise, but was

rdered to leave. Rothschilds' cottages burnt by the conspirators. The police have arrested Blanqui and Flocor. Louis Blanc is to be tried with others for the conspiracy of the 15th May. The Constitutional Committee decided to have but one Chamber, and to make the present one incligible for the next.

PRUSSIA. at rlot occurred at Berlin, on the night of the 20th ; many people were hurt by the National Guards.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY. The Austrians defeated the Italians at Lake Ledro.

DENMARK. The Danes attacked the Germans at Sunderbill in Schleswig and defeated them. The Germans lost 1000 men and 5 can-non. The combined Swedish, Russian, and Danish fleets off Copenhagen. Prince Constantine on board. No news from China or India.

### Arrival of the Acadia.

(By Telegraph for the Buffalo Morning Express, June 12.) New York, June 10-81 A. M. The steamer Acadia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday. Express boat got to Boston at 11 o'clock last night.

Liverpool, May 27th. Commercial affairs quiet and steady. Money plenty at 3 @ Produce market well supplied. Grain steady, with advancing tendency for corn and flour.

Cotton dull. Bad accounts from the manufacturing districts. Prices about & lower.

Best English wheat 50s. @ 56s. per quarter.

American 48s. @ 50s.; Indian Corn 33s. @ 34s. for white, and 35s. @ 37s. for yellow. Western Canal Flour 28s., Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s. @ 27s. 6d.

Shipments to Ireland large. New York, June 10-3 P. M. An arrival from the French West India Island of Martinique, states that on the 22d of May, the slaves had risen and massacred about 100 of the white inhabitants, including women and children, and also burned and destroyed their property to a great

The Governor of the Island and a French man-of-war brig in the harbour at the time did not interfere nor call on the soldiers to stay the insurrection. At the late dates the Island was nore tranquil, but all business was suspended at Gaudaloupe. POLAND .- The Poles have been defeated with great slaughter in Posen. The city of Posen has been incorporated into tie the Germanic Confederacy.

(From the Colonist Extra.) France is generally more calm, but there is much trouble in some provinces. There bad been a severe riot at Lyons. The grand fete at Paris went off peaceably. The National Assembly and Government are rather disagreeing. There is a rumour that Lamartine and Ledru Rollin will resign, and M. Marrast and Arago take their places. The Legitimists are getting more confident. Two thousand troops surround the National Assembly and vicinity. The conspirators of the 15th May are still in prison. Mr. Rush presented the address of the United There bad been a severe riot at Lyons. The

States Congress to Lamartine.

there has been a collision between the troops and people; the latter took the arsenel, but were subsequently defeated.

The hopes of peace in the north are not realised. Schleswig is as before; Dantzie and Stettin threaten a separation of The German Parliament assembled and elected Dujerne, the

The Emperor and Empress of Austria ran away secretly or Hessian minister, President. the 17th. Endeavours to proclaim a republic had failed. The Emperor returned on the 19th. Breschia was beseiged. Treviso is invested by Austria.

A great insurrection has broken out in Naples, in the course of which the city was nearly destroyed; 400 troops killed.— The National Guard disbanded and a Ministry formed.

SPAIN. - Spain has dismissed Bulwer, the British Minister, who had arrived at London, where the event created much ex-

IRELAND .- Ireland is still very turbulent. Workmen pa-IRELAND.—Ireland is still very turbulent. Working have been many small contests with the police. The whole country is in a blaze of joy on the discharge of the jury on Meagher and O'Brien.

Fires blaze on every hill, and the people are in extacles.— Great alarm lest an outbreak should occur. There is a suspi-cion that Government will pack juries for Mitchell. True bills are found against him. Repeal languishes.

CONVICTION OF MITCHELL. - The European Times, in the second edition, announces the intelligence, received by telegraph, that the jury, in the case of John Mitchell, returned into court, after three hours' deliberation, with a verdict of guilty.

By the Acadia, 27th of May.

MASSACRE AT NAPLES BY THE TROOPS AND LAZZARONI. -On Saturday the 13th, in the morning at Naples, the deputies were assembled in the Salle de Monte Olivetto, in preparatory session, to modify the form of the oath to be taken at the opening of Parliament. This oath was in these words:
"I swear fidelity to the King and the constitution of 29th January." The deputies were opposed to this form, because it was not in consonance with the concessions of 3rd April. Saturday and Sunday passed in negotiations. In the evening at en o'clock, it was announced that the King would not eleven o'clock, it was announced that the number of eighty met, modify the form. The deputies to the number of eighty met, declared themselves in permanence, and sent a deputation to the King to treat as to a modification. The King refused. The national guard went in great numbers to Monte Olivetto, to persuade the deputies to persevere. About midnight another deputation was sent to the palace, when the King demanded time. A modification of the oath was then proposed, in which a reservation of the rights conferred by the decree of the 3rd of April should be made. The King pretended to accept this, but the chamber learned that the troops had meanwhile been but the chamber learned that the troops had meanwhile been ordered out, and force being thus resorted to, all conciliation became impossible. Soon after midnight the national commenced constructing barricades. At half-past one the generate was beaten, and at two, the troops,—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—issued from their barracks, and occupied the spaces record the spaces. around the palace, the castle and the market. The King, being informed of the construction of the barricades, ordered being informed of the construction of the barricades, ordered soldiers to withdraw, and consented to the Parliament being opened without any oath; this formality was to have taken place with explanations on the subject of the statute. The National Guard, however, refused to lower the barricades, except on the condition of the abolities of the Chamber of Peers, the surrender of the fortresses, and the removal of the troops from the capital. This being declined, the troops were again ordered out, and the squares of the palace and other places were covered with armed forces, including a large quanplaces were covered with armed forces, including a large quantity of artillery. At nine o'clock, the Swiss troops were drawn out around the castle. At half-past nine, there was an apparent movement to retreat, but about eleven, a musket was discharged by accident, when the National Guard, believing itself betrayed mmenced firing. The Swiss and the other troops the commenced firing. The Swiss and the other troops then opened a murderous fire of musketry by battalions, and the artillery commenced a tremendous discharge of grape; the conflict, in fact, became general. At the barricades of San Fernando and San Bridgrida, the national guards sustained a fire of musketry and artillery for three hours, without yielding an inch of ground. On the commencement, the lower orders seemed disposed to take the side of the national guards; but being offered by the King and the troops the privilege of pillage, they took the other side. Doors and gates of shops of private houses were soon forced, and a general pillage and massacre commenced to cries of "Viva el Rey!" 'The signal of attack commenced to cries of "Viva el Rey!" The signal of attack was given by three guns from the fort, when the red flag was raised. Unheard of atrocities were perpetrated by the lazzaroni and the troops. They rushed into the private houses, and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, flinging the bodies of their victims from the window. flinging the bodies of their victims from the windows. In one house were shot a father, mother, and four children. Other victims were dragged alive through the streets, to be butchered,

of which thirty were officers. Government was proceeding to disarm the National Guard. The aspect of the city was disarm the National Guard. The aspect of the city was deplorable. It seemed to be converted into one wast tomb.—
The correspondents of the French journals say, that the French admiral, Baudin, expressed the greatest indignation at the conduct of the King, and announced that treaties and the law of nations having been violated by the Neapolitan government, he would give me hour to ston the disorder, and government, he would give one hour to stop the disorder, and guarantee the inviolability of persons and properties; that, otherwise he would bring his fleet from the Castel Mare, and disembark 9,000 men

to defend the rights of humanity and nations.

The papers contain harrowing details of the proceedings during the 15th and 16th; barricades erected, destruction of property, ransacking of houses, and slaughter. The conduct of the national guard is strongly condemned, in their having sacrificed public order for vain glory,—an empty desire to sacrificed public order for vain glory,—an empty desire to imitate the French. The scenes were most heartrending, so much so that one of the King's army was heard to say, that he never imagined the Swiss were so ferocious. The following return is apparently the nearest approach to truth that has been published:—Soldiers, 400 killed. Swiss suffered principally, and particularly the officers who were aimed at. National Guard, 200 killed, in fighting in the streets, sheltered therefore behind the windows. Wounded on each side, 200. Prisoners, 500. The plunder was considerable. The actual fighting con-500. The plunder was considerable. The actual fighting con-

The following is the latest intelligence received from Genoa, May 20th. We have been for some days in great anxiety, owing to the We have been for some days in great anxiety, owing to the non-arrival of the Neapolitan steamer. This morning, a courier from Legborn arrived here, and brought the appalling news of the bombardment of Naples by the Neapolitan troops. More than 5,000 persons have lost their lives in this horrible outrage. Further particulars are expected with the arrival of the Neapolitan steamer the Caprio, which had arrived yesterday at Legborn, and is expected here in the course of this day. The whole city of Genoa has been thrown into utter dismay at this whole city of Genoa has been thrown into utter dismay at this borrid news. Large numbers of people proceeded at once to the hotel of the Neapolitan Consul, where they committed great excesses, uttering the most awful cries of maledictions and threats, pulling down the consular arms, which, under the wildest shricks and yells, they dragged through all the streets of the town. Any one witnessing the lawless conduct of these infuriated masses could not but consider the place in a perfect state of angeling for a party of the same o

## state of anarchy, for neither the military, police, nor national guards, interfered or attempted to re-establish order. From our English Files.

It would have well became the Provisional Government of France, in laying down the supreme power with which hey were invested under the most extraordinary circumstances, to have presented to the National Assembly a succinct and acturate report of their conduct of public affairs. Neither bresity nor accuracy is, however, to be met with in the statements which have been made, and we are confounded by the hardibod of the assertions upon which the rulers of the young Republic rest their claims to the gratitude and the confidence of their countrymen. We may smile at M. Garnier Pages' attempt to justify an act of spoliation by dogmatical assertion, that "the existence of financial companies is radically incompatible with a Republican Government on the basis of democracy and unity, and in pursuance of this most irrefragable truth the French railroads will probably be confiscated. The whole financial statement of the Provisional Government abounds in loose imptions and grievous mistakes; but, leaving these topics to the consideration of those whom they more immediately concern, we most deeply regret to find that M. de Lamartin himself has ventured to take similar liberties with the history of Europe. He has delivered an address of a very inflammatory character, in which the whole foreign policy of France is passed in review from 1814, to the present hour. In this document he has not only studiously and scandalously depreciated the exertions of all the men, without exception, who have been labouring to promote the interests of France for the third part of a century, but he has thrown out imputations equally unfounded on those who co-operated with them, and finally presents to the National Assembly a picture of Europe in a sort of French Republican costume, in which the wildest demagogues beyond the Rhine and the Alps would fail to recognize the leaves the leaves of the state of the sta nize the least resemblance to the real condition of their respec

This report on the foreign policy of France is in reality turgid pamphlet, without the eloquence of M. de Lamartine's orations, and without the precision of a State paper. It is inaccurate and often unjust as to the past—vague or menacing as to the future; calculated evidently not to convey to the Assembly a correct notion of its real position in Europe, but to dazzle it by the imaginary radiance of a French Republic. M. de Lamartine passes not without favour over the diplomatic history of the Restoration, which it was his fate to serve; and he alludes in a somewhat marked manner, both at this and at another part of his discourse, to the advantages which the Congress to Lamartine.

Courses of Lyons are in a disorganized state. At Toulon courses of Lyons are in a disorganized state. At Toulon and the course of Lyons are in a disorganized state. At Toulon courses of Lyons are in a disorganized state. At Toulon courses of Lyons are in a disorganized state. At Toulon course of Lyons are in a disorganized state. public wants," says he, "is a peace by which it may grow bigger—any other humiliates a people by enfeebling it." That species of peace, therefore, which Louis Phillippe procured for France is altogether different from that which now awaits her; and in this particular we have no doubt M. de Lamartine predicted the exect forum course of events.

exact future course of events.

He adverts summarily to the settlement of the Eastern He adverts summarily to the settlement of the Eastern question in 1840, exaggerating both the intentions of the four Powers and the humiliation of France, and then proceeds at once per sultum from the negotiations of 1841 to the Spanish marriages. We must be permitted to remind the French marriages. We must be permitted to remind the French minister that five years elapsed in that interval, remarkable, indeed, for the absence of the great and terrible events which now convulse the world, but memorable also for the wisdom and firmness by which such evils were averted and the united policy of England and France held with a just and vigorous hand the balance of the world.

of England and France held with a just and vigorous hand the balance of the world.

The prospect he opens to the world of his principles, and his designs is not encouraging. It is impossible to announce the Republican Propaganda with more energy. He disclaims, indeed, the fire and sword of barbarian conquerors; for his war, like his peace, is to be entirely sui generis; but he asserts the direct connexion of France with every species of insurrection in Europe, and he adds—"Republican France is not only our country, but the soldier of the democratic principle in futurity." A survey of the present state of the continent is doubtless intended to illustrate this proposition; but in describing the events of Rome, Sicily, Naples, Tuscany and Piedmont, as part of the astonishing occurrences of the last seventy-two days, of the astonishing occurrences of the last seventy-two days, "in contact with the French Revolution," M. de Lamartine "in contact with the French Revolution," M. de Lamartine omits to remind his audience, that all these changes had taken place before the 24th of February, and that the insurrection in Lombardy is the only incident in Italy which can by any means be ascribed to the influence of French example. With regard to Germany, the French Minister falls into inaccuracies at least as incomprehensible. He speaks of the mines Germany. least as incomprehensible. He speaks of the minor German Powers, as the States of the Confederation of the Rhine—an anachronism of about forty years. He tells us that "Bohemia is convinced the confederation of the Rhine and the Rhine anachronism of about forty years. He tells us that "Bonema is securing a federal constitution of her own"—though what is meant by that expression we cannot determine. He confidently asserts that the democratic liberty of Germany must rely on asserts that the democratic liberty of Germany must rely on the support of France; and, by way of gratifying the Repub-lican sympathies of the Assembly, he assures them that the President of the Germanic Confederation is to be elected for three years—altogether suppressing the fact that the German Republicans are a miserable minority—that the Liberal party Republicans are a miserable minority—that the Liberal party is zealously endeavouring to preserve monarchical government—and that, if ever the unity of Germany is restored, it will probably be under an hereditary Emperor, who if he reigned over some forty millions of united subjects, would immediately become the most formidable barrier and antagonist to the prin-

ciples of France. There is scarcely a paragraph in the address which will sup-There is scarcely a paragraph in the address which will support examination; and if we were to ascribe to this rambling language the precise signification of a State paper, it would amount to a universal declaration of war. We are told that "a cry of distress would at once call France into Italy;" but that "the only conquest France desires beyond the Rhine and the Alps is the friendship of liberated nations," Up to those laries we presume her ambition may be a little more posi-Time is given to Russia to reflect that the only claim which stands between her great empire and France is the re-constitution of Poland; and the French Government seems to anticipate "a shock in the North as the devoted auxiliaries of the rights and safety of the Slavonic and Germanic nations."

Practically, however, we attach little importance to these loose expressions; they are to the last degree confused as facts, and inconclusive as arguments; and we only infer from them that M. de Lamartine adapted his report to the capacity and the passions of his auditors, instead of suiting it to his own position

passions of his auditors, instead of sutting it to his own possess and to the importance of the occasion.

There is, however, one country to which he has not addressed any remarks, and which he has only cursorily alluded to in this general survey of Europe. We mean Great Britain; and we confess it is with considerable satisfaction that we perceive this omission, since we are equally disinclined in this country to off the realist interposition hostile to the experimental to offer the smallest interposition hostile to the experimental policy of France, or to participate in the schemes which she is putting into practice. The British Government may possibly feel that this is rather a slight and silent recognition of the zeal which has been shown to maintain the best relations with the Republic, but we are satisfied that in this respect M. de Lamarting and he could not have Lamartine exercised a sound discretion, and he could not have paid a more significant tribute to our neutrality than by omit-

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 3rd June, 1848.

Notary, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada. The resignation of Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong, C. B., K. C. T. and S., of his Command in Western Canada, having been accepted by His Grace the Commander in Chief, he will return to England immediately on the arrival of his successor, which will probably be within a month. Major Moore, the General's A. D. C., will in this event join his regi ment, the 82nd, now at Plymouth. Sir Richard Armstrong's departure will be much regretted in Western Canada, where he has made himself exceedingly popular. Capt. Collington's Company, now in Kingston, and Capt. Poole's, in London, have received orders to return to England, Captain Dacre's Company, from Quebec, will arrive in Kingston, en route for London, probably on the 9th inst., and Major Rymons's Company, from Montreal, will relieve Capt. Collington's, in Kings-

n, shortly.-Kingston Argus. BUILDING SOCIETIES .- The following is a list of the sales effected at the June meetings of the undermentioned Societies, and the amount of bonus which has been given;—

No. Shares Average Sold. Bonus, Sold. Bonus. Bonus. Bonus.

Home District... 6 £59 5 0 £64 0 0 £55 0 0 Toronto .......10 38 13 0 40 0 0 37 10 0 Kingston ........ 8 40 15 0 41 10 0 39 10 0 Midland District. 6 45 10 0 50 0 0 42 0 0 Midland District. 6 1 42 0 0 -Hamilton Gazette.

GOOD NEWS FOR LUMBERMEN.-We are told that one of

EMIGRANTS AT HAMILTON .- A large number of emigrants have arrived at our port, for the most part of a better class, in-assuuch as but few of them require government relief. How-ever several cases of sickness have already occurred, some of them of a malignant form. Three cases of Typhus fever are now in the Hospital.—Ibid,

The Spring, with the exception of two or three days last week, has been most propitious for the farmers. Last Wednes-day night, however, there was frost, which has somewhat injured various descriptions of crops, such as corn, potatoes, oats, and in some places wheat. It is not certain that fruit has been damaged. Hay promises to be abundant; and on the whole the country never had a finer appearance.—Prescott Telegraph.

The general character of the present Spring has been congenial to the Agriculturist, and but little labour has been retard by the difficulties arising from severe protracted frosts, or an abundance of moisture. The snow rapidly left the surface beabundance of moisture. The snow rapidly left the surface be-fore the breaking up of the frosts, and comparatively little rain has fallen, and never of many hours' duration, or partaking of a violent stormy character. Many descriptions of soil which have frequently been unapproachable in the middle of April, have this season been in excellent working order; and no delay have this season been in excellent working order; and no delay has been experienced in getting the crops into the ground, except that arising from a fear of a recurrence of frosts, or a superabundance of rain, neither of which has occurred, and there is no doubt the Spring work will generally be completed in good time, except among the negligent and idle, who are always doing their March work in May.—Newcastle Farmer, Cobourg, C. W.

The sale of the corporation lots on Front, Church and Colborne streets, took place on Tuesday last, and resulted advan-tageously to the City—ten lots, yielding a revenue of £300 per annum having been bid off at rentals varying from 11s. 3d to 35s. per foot frontage: none of the lots produced less than the upset price, while some realized a small advance; and the purchasers being men of substance, we may expect soon to see a range of handsome buildings creuted.—Herald.

Bradford, and Barrie, has been presented to George Gurnett, Esq., Mayor of this city, requesting his Worship to call a pubic meeting, to consider the propriety of taking immediate steps or raising the necessary funds for making a Railroad between Toronto and Lake Huron, and for commencing a proper Railway communication from Toronto to the surrounding leadin points in other directions—and his Worship in compliance herewith, has issued a proclamation convening a public meeting, for the purpose desired by the requisitionists, on Wednesday, the 28th Jane, at 3 o'clock in the old City Hall, Toronto. Had our space permitted, we should willingly have published the long list of respectable names which have been signed to the requisition; but as that is out of our power, we frust the present notice will have an equal effect in directing public attention to the subject.—Herald.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—The contest between Messrs, Methot and Legare for the honour of representing this city in the Provincial Parliament, resulted in the election, yesterday, of the former gentleman, Mr. Methot, by a majority of nearly 500.— The Candidate who has lost the election is a declared partisan of that disaffected and mischievous admirer of every thing but British Constitutional Government, L. J. Papineau : his successful competitor, though otherwise on the same side of politics has shown no leaning of that sort. The rosult that may be considered, to that extent, a victory.

QUEBEC BANK.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, held on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected Directors for the ensuing twelve

James Gibb, Weston Hunt, William Petrie, Hon. John Fraser, Thomas Gibb, N. F. Belleau, Jeffery Hale, W. S. Sewell, A. A. Parent, P. Boisseau, H. J. Noad, L. B. Pinguet, W. H. Anderson.

Sulpping.—The number of arrivals in this harbour since our last issue amounts to 85. The whole number since the opening of navigation is 366, which is 103 more than at the corresponding period last year; burden 140,389 tons, which is an excess of 37,662. THE WEATHER.—There has been a good deal of rain this

week, which is likely to have proved acceptable to the hus-bandman as well as to the miller. The temperature has been cold until this morning which is dry and sunny. We hear that the Hon. L. J. Papineau left Three Rivers for Machiche on Tuesday morning, in a carriage belonging to the family Montour, the seigniors of Point du Lac. A steamer left on that morning to convey passengers to Machiche to attend the

Our informant says there were upwards of 2000 person

NEW BRRUNSWICK.

SIR EDMUND HEAD having assumed the Government of Sir Edmund Head having assumed the Government of New Brunswick, an address of congratulation thereupon was presented to his Excellency by the Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants, Freeholders and other inhabitants of the County of York, in which the hope was expressed that his Excellency's administration may be the means, under Providence, of establishing and preserving in that loyal province those truly British principles and institutions by which its inhabitants may feel and know that New Brunswick is substantially a portion of the Empire. The following is an extract from Sir Edmund Head's reply:

"I can assure you with sincerity that I shall at all times, and "I can assure you with sincerity that I shail at all times, and under all circumstances, endeavour to administer the Government in the manner most consistent with the spirit of the British constitution. Mere party considerations will have no weight with me, and I shall be swayed by no motives but those bearing on the welfare of this Province, and the general prosperity of that nighty Empire, of which it is, as you observe such weights a portion." Substantially a portion."

The business of Cabinet-making appears earnestly to engage

the attention of the New Brunswickers. A coalition has been talked of; and from this the transition to a fully respon system of Government is simple enough. Bringing together in the council chamber discordant materials, under the fanciful idea of thus securing harmony, is an efficient preliminary step to the establishment of a rancorous party system. The oyalist says:-

"A thousand rumours are affoat as to the late negotiations for a coalition administration, and the demands, probabilities, &c. These may be suffered to pass just for what they are worth—they probably contain but little truth. All that is known upon the subject, is that there have been some difficulties to contend with and that nothing is definitely decided. At the present stage of proceedings it would be premature to pass any lengthy remarks. We shall only express a hope that the Conservatives will still feel confidence in their own strength, and not give way to any arrogant demands."—News. and not give way to any arrogant demands."-News. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to

ake the following appointment, provisionally, until her Majesty's pleasure be known:

The Hon. Samuel A. Wilmot to be Attorney-General and

a member of her Majesty's Executive Council;
John R. Partelow, Esq., Charles Fisher, Esq., and the Hon.
William B. Kinnear (her Majesty's Solicitor-General) to be
members of her Majesty's Executive Council.—Quebec Gaz.

The Head Quarters says:—"These appointments, together
with the Executive Councillors who remain in office, will form
an-Executive Government strong enough to carry any measure
which can be shewn to be for the benefit of this country, and
comprises an amount of talent and parliamentary influence

which can be shewn to be for the benefit of this country, and comprises an amount of talent and parliamentary influence amply sufficient to work out successfully the departmental system of government lately introduced. By the present arrangement, the people of this Province, have once more, and we hope finally, escaped the curse of violent political party agitation.—The recognized leaders on either side have exhibited a degree of moderation and mutual concession, for which every thinking man will be willing to give them credit, and we have little doubt that the country will soon teap the benefit of this wise policy. Those who make it a point to croak about the instability of a coalition of parties, will no doubt continue to indulge in forebodings of coming disruption, and put forth lugubrious in forebodings of coming disruption, and put forth lugubrious looking predictions of impending discord. Our own opinion is that at present we require the best and most influential men of all parties to the standard of the police and soldiers, who compelled them to cry "Viva el Rey."
When they refused they were pricked in the face by the points of the bayonets. The royal guard murdered two sons of the Marquis Vassatori, in his own palace; the father went stark mad. The palace was sacked. The emissaries of Del Caretto, and according to some accounts, Del Caretto himself, were employed in goading on the rabble to these acts of atrocity.—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—
pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

dragged from their houses and shot. The massacre continued thereof generally, with the Hon. Adam Fergusson as President, is now established between these two ports and intermediate places by means of the steamer Herald, which leaves St. John one Swiss regiment alone there were 200 killed and wounded, and Wounded, one Swiss regiment alone there were 200 killed and wounded. every Monday and Halifax every Thursday. The communication is extended on one side from St. John to Boston by the steamer Admiral, and on the other side from Halifax to St. John's (Newfoundland) by the steamer Unicorn .- Quebec

Among the passengers in the mail steamer Unicorn, which arrived at St. John's on the 6th May, in 13 days from Greenock, we observe the name of the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, recently appointed Coadjutor Bishop, cum futura successione, to the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, the present [Roman] Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland.—Ib.

### WEST INDIES.

An extract that we have made to day from the Demerara Royal Gazette will shew the deplorable state of that once magnificent and fruitful colony as regards its agriculture and The same dismal tale may be told, we fear, of every one of these colonies now approaching to the very verge of ruin from the cruel treatment they are experiencing at the hands of the British Government, and from the disastrous working of that deceptive theory, called Free Trade. The Court of policy of British Guiana dare not entertain any discussion on an estimate for the expenses of the colony; they know not where to look for the means to pay the claimants upon the Colonial chest. When they do enter upon the painful subject, which will not be until the 15th May,—every public servant must expect to be miserably cut down in his income. Luxury and extravagance, too long indulged in, are Will take place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, on Will take place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, on the District of the option of the place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY. our Lumber Merchants has sold a raft of White Pine at 61/2d.

now, we hear, no longer characteristic of the Colony,—all pernow, we hear, no longer characteristic of the Colony,—all persons are economising, profusion is no longer the order of the sons are economising, profusion is no longer the order of the day; dire necessity has obliged the people to put a limit to their expenditure. Alas! "to this complexion," we must all "come at last." The falling off of the Import duties in our island must tell severely upon the Treasury. This year is an exception to all former years since we conducted a Newspaper, in advertisements for dry Goods; scarcely any are now imported.

The day of the Funds of the Funds of the Society, which will be put up to competition in single sums of One Hundred Pounds, and disposed of at the highest offer.

By Order, Secretary & Treasurer. Trade is wretchedly dull. When Agriculture is depres and the present depression, at least as regards sugar manufacture, is greater than we can remember; all persons must feel the pinch. To aggravate our distress, the West India Bank doings have been unfortunately but too instrumental. But the final blow now hangs over us in England, - England, the parent country. Unless she stretch forth a helping hand, we can see no prospect but that of Bankruptcy in every Colony;
-this prospect seems not far distant. A horrible infatuation
pervades the Imperial Parliament on every subject whether it be religious, political, agricultural, or commercial. What is at the bottom of all this cry for cheap sugar? Covetousness, rank covetousness. Much more than "seven thousand" are "bowing the knee to Baal,"—worshipping at the shrine of Mammon.—

ANTIQUA. - Whatever may be thought of the wildness of the project, there can be no doubt of the fact, that there is a considerable party in the United States, who are bent upon the annexation of Cuba. Every mail brings some curious revelations upon this subject; and the American press already begin to speculate on the number of reprentatives and senators such an annexation would give Congress. For instance, it is calculated, upon the basis of the slave-representation in the United States, that not less than ten members will be added to the House of Representatives, and a like number to the senate. presume that this important subject is not overlooked by the British Government. The last move of the annexation party is stated in the following extract from the Charleston Mercury, in these terms:—
"The New Orleans Bulletin of last Saturday says,—

RAILROAD MEETING.—A requisition, signed by 258, of through a respectable source, that a new Spanish journal the most influential inhabitants of Toronto, Holland Landing, Bradford, and Barrie, has been presented to George Gurnatt The Patriot of yesterday announces that it is int this city, 'dedicated exclusively to advocate the emanci-pation (independence) of the Island of Cuba, and its an-nexation to the United States.' One of the principal editors will come hither from Havanna, where the sum of ten thousand dollars is already available for this new enterprize; the other is already in the United States, and not now in New Orleans, will soon be here. gard to its introduction into Cuba, in anticipation of the hostility of General O'Donnell, it is stated that the persons interested have so well established relations there that there will be no difficulty in distributing 5000 copies of the paper among the inhabitants of the island."

In all this, we perceive the same counsels and the same influences at work, which led to the annexation of Texas.

Our statesmen will do well not to treat this subject with indifference.—Herald and Gazette, Feb. 19. To the Members of the Eastern Clerical Association. H. H. CROST, Esq., Chemistry. - Five Lectures in the Week. Dear Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed that (D. V.) the next meeting of the Association will be held at Richmond, on Wednesday and Thursday. June 21st and 22ud, JOHN KING, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.—Five

848. I remain, your faithful Brother,
Hr. Patton. Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN would be happy to make AN ENGAGE-MENT with a few STUDIENTS, who are desirous to pur-sue their MATHEMATICAL STUDIES. Apply to Mr. Champion, at this Office.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

FAIR for the Exhibition of Samples of Workmo Mechanics and Artisans of Canada, will be held in the SOCIETY'S HALL, on or about the First Monday in Lucius O'Brien, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence. - Three Lec-OCTOBER next. Due Notice will be given of the Day appointed for the re-

eption of Subjects for Exhibition. WM. EDWARDS,

Mechanics' Institute, !

By Order,

June 14th, 1848. N.B.—Editors of Newspapers interested in the advancement of the Mechanical and Fine Arts in this Province, are requested to give publicity to the above.

School Wanted.

A N EXPERIENCED TEACHER competent to take charge of a Superior Common School, would be glad to meet with an engagement in the Western part of the Province.

A Moderate Salary would be accepted if the Situation and

A Moderate Salary would be accepted if the Situation and Neighbourhood were satisfactory.

The Advertiser would be happy to find a School, in which he could have a few CLASSICAL PUPILS.

Most emphatic testimony has been borne to the Ability of the Advertiser, both by the Superintendent of the District in which he now resides and by public consent.

Application may be made (post paid) to W. L., care of MR. CHAMPTON, "The Church" Office, Toronto.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES, Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c.

THE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY invite the attention of Shareholders in ilding Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who may have payments to make by Instalments, to their system of DECREASING TEMPORARY ASSURANCES, by which, for a small sum in Cash, or a triffing Annual Premium, they will take upon themselves the payment of all further Instalments, &c., should the party die before he has he has completed his payments, or before the Society may have run out; thus freeing his family and property from all further liability. Takke may be obtained of liability. Tables may be obtained of EDMUND BRADBURNE,

Albany Chambers.
Toronto, June 13th, 1848.

MARKET FEES

OF BOTH THE OLD AND NEW MARKETS,

Including the Rental of the stands underneath the Archways, and the Gardeners' Stalls.

The Fees realised for the year 1847, and paid in by the Clerks of the Markets, amounted to £926 16s. Sd.

The Purchaser will be required to give two good and sufficient Sureties, who will enter into Bonds for the payment of the Rental on the First Day of each Month, and for the performance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the grade in the 31st alt., at Christ Church, by the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Harrison, both of Montreal.

In Montreal, on the 30st alt., at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Robert Higgius, to Miss Catherine Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Robert Higgius, to Miss Catherine Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Robert Higgius, to Miss Catherine Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Robert Higgius, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis Mr. Thomas Davis Mr. Thomas Davis Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis Mr. Agar Adamso

Chamberlain's Office,
Toronto, 30th May, 1848. GOVERNESS WANTED.

R EQUIRED in a Private Family in this City, a RESI DENT GOVERNESS, competent to teach Music and the usual branches of an English Education. Address Box 32, Post Office, Toronto.

Toronto, May, 1848.

W. C. ROSS, Secretary & Treasurer.

SITUATION WANTED, June 8th, 1848.

Toronto, June 5, 1848.

T. BILTON

BEGS to intimate that he has received, ex Great Britain his usual Choice Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, May 19, 1848. 105-568

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A N ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN of retired and do-A mestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire Charge and Education of a little Girl or Boy, who may be bereaved of maternal care; as she flatters herself, from experience, she is fully qualified to fulfit the duties of such a responsible situation. She being fond of Children, she would ensure a Happy and Comfortable Home to any Child placed under her

REFERENCES can be given. Apply by Letter only, (Post-uich) to A. B. C., at this Office. June, 1848.

## UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY.

First Loan Meeting.

INSTALMENTS to the Upper Canada Building Society, will be due on the First of every month. The First In-stalment will be Due on the 1st June.

A LOAN MEETING

Albany Chambers, & Toronto, May 26th, 1848. 103-567-5

Reference is directed to the 3rd and 27th Rules. By the former it will be seen that the Society allows Interest to accumulate to the Credit of Shareholders who desire to pay in advance; by the latter, that loans can be granted in any part of Upper

THIRD ARRIVAL OF NEW HATS

JOHN SALT, (LATE ROGERS,) HATTER, &c.,

THANKS the Clergy and Gentry of Toronto for the Liberal Patronage afforded him for the last Twelve Months, and would now inform them that he is unpacking his Third Arrival of SPLENDID VELVET NAP HATS,

Light, Elegant, and Durable, Imported this Spring, Direct a Europe, to which he solicits their attention. P.S .- Gentlemen's Summer Hats on hand.

London Hat Warehouse,

Toronto, 25th May, 1848. T. HAWORTH, 101-566-4

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, King Street East, Toronto.

ONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes fron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel;
Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions;
Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a
general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery
Trimmings in all their variety.

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate
Ware, Tuble Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.
92-563.

# Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION. October, 1848, to April, 1849. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology. - Fiae Lec-

Lectures in the week.

WILLIAM REAUMONT, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery. Pive Lectures in the week. W. B. NICOL, Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy. - Five Lectures in the week. HENRY SCELFVAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy. - Five

The Fees for each of the above are £3 10s. per course of Six GEORGE HERRICK, M.D., Obstetries and Diseases of Women

Lectures in the week.

and Children .- Three Lectures in the week. The Fees are £2. 10s, per course of Six Months; or £4.

tures in the week. H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Chemistry.—Three Lectures in

The Fees for each of the above are £2, 10s. per course of Three Months; or £4 perpetual. The Lectures are to be commenced on October 23rd, 1848.

H. BOYS, M.D., Registrar, K. C. At Toronto, on the 15th inst., the lady of George W. L.

Smith, Esq., of Troy, N. Y, of a daughter.

At Castlefield, York Township, on Saturday, the 10th inst.
the wife of Frauklin Jackes, of twins—both sons. In Brockville, on the 4th inst., Mrs. D. B. Ogden Ford, of son. On the 29th ult., at Hadlow, Point Levi, the lady of Chas. Pentland, E.q., of a son.
At Molson Terrace, Montreal, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Wm.

Spragge, of a son. MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., at St. George's Church, St. Catharines, by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Thomas Lees Hellwell, Esq, of the Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, to Mary, second daughter of Elias S. Adams, Esq., of that place.

Also, at the same time and place, Augustus Jukes, Esq., to Phoebe Maria, third daughter of Elias S. Adams, Esq
Phoebe Maria, third daughter of Elias S. Adams, Esq
By the Rev. Paul Shirley, at Wilton, on the 4th inst., Mr. By the Rev. Paul Shirley at Wilton, both of the township of Thurlow.

Thurlow.
On the 27th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, by On the 27th ailino, at the residence of the bride's lather, by the Rev. J. Grier A.M., Rector of Belleville, Wm. Wallbridge Meyers, Esq., youngest son of the late Adam H. Meyers, of the River Trent, Esq., to Agnes, clost daughter of John Turn-bull, of Bellyille, Esq., Licutemant-Colonel of 1st Regiment of Hastings Militia. astings Mintia. At Paris, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. William Morse, Mr.

D. Smith, to Miss Eliza Giles, of Brantford.

At Paris, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. William Morse, and at his residence, Dr. D. Dixon, formerly of Woodstock, now of Paris, to Mrs. Royds, relict of the late Mr. Royds, of Blenheim Township, B. D. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 4th inst., by

At the residence of the bride's lather, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. William Morse, Mr. Leonard Sovereign, of Dumfries, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. Henry Johnson, of Paris.

In Montreal, on the 5th inst, at Christ Church, by the Rev.
J. Abbot, Mr. Francis Pratt, to Miss Sarah Mullin, both of In Montreal, on the 31st ult., at Christ Church, by the Rev.

The Sale will take place in the Old Market at TWELVE
The Sale will take place in the Old Market at TWELVE
At St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ul

St. John, N. B.

On Monday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, Major J. C. Bermister, Royal Engineers, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. Belcher, and relict of the late Rev. Wm. Cogswell.

At Christ Church, Hamilton, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Geddes, Dr. Edwin Henwood, of Toronto, to Ruth Pauline, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Case, of Barton.

At Port Robinson, Canada West, on Friday, 19th instant, THE OFFICE of the TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY sudddenly, of apoplexy, Phillip Graham, Esq., eldest son of Captain Phillip Graham, R.N., of Woodstock, aged 29 years. North America, corner of Yonge and Wellington Streets.

OSS,
Treasurer.
106-568-4

The deceased was a Dictachair in Copy, stationed at the above place.
In child-birth, at the Parsonage, Fogo, Newfoundland, on Tuesday morning, 16th ult., Jauet Emma, wife of the Rev'd. William J. Hoyles. LETTERS received to Thursday, June 15 .-

S SALESMAN in a Grocery or Dry Good Store; a Man Rev. G. R. F. Gront, rem.; S. Griffin, Esq., rem.; Mrs. who can be well recommended. Reference to the Rev. Batt, rem.; Mr. Robt. Conroy; Boltus Shoeman, Esq., rem.; 568 Rev. P. Shirley, rem.