THE UNBELIEVER. (From "Tales of the Village," by the Rev. F.E. Paget, M.A.) ix. 27.

himself to me, "allow me to introduce you to Mr. shadows of night overtake you. What have you done Mandevyl; Mandevyl, Mr. Warlingham, the vicar of for the glory of God? What are you doing? What Yateshull,—my triend," continued Mr. Flint, with a do you intend to do? More than half your life is

marked emphasis on the last words. face, and was succeeded by an expression of countelow bow, and said a few words of common-place civi- passage in the word of God: "The wages of sin is afraid of Mr. Mandevyl, and Mr. Mandevyl had no sus Christ our Lord," Rom. vi. 23. particular desire to be on intimate terms with me .-The sort of instinct that makes one shudder at a ve- Then I hope that when your feet are on the earth, nomous reptile, gave me at first sight a strong repugnance to him. To be sure, there was nothing pecu-liarly engaging in his exterior. Though a young der's web? "The days of our years are threescore man, he had already the stoop of age, and there was years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be none of the vigour or buoyancy of youth about him; fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorhis blood seemed stagnating under his yellow skin; row; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away," Psalm xc. his strongly marked features, and downcast eyes of a 10. Death is at the very door. Flee from the wrath greenish grey, rendered his countenance strikingly re- to come, and ponder on the passage, "Blessed are the pulsive, even without its usual accompaniment of a dead which die in the Lord," Rev. xiv. 13. sneer. His limbs seemed ill put on, and his gait was If to the question, "How old are you?" you can more like that of an ill-stuffed bird than a human give the same reply as the old man did, "I shall be being; for his body was thrown so much forward that fourscore if I live till next Easter," you are absolutely his legs seemed unequal to support it. It afterwards beside yourself if you are not daily looking forward to occurred to me that this unhappy young man (for the eternity. If the warning voice whispers to youth, peevish discontented expression of his features shewed and speaks audibly to manhood, it cries aloud to you. him to be that) was a person of whom I had heard a Not only with your mouth, but with your heart you year or two before, when spending a few days in the should say, "There is but a step between me and University of —, as having carried off the highest death," 1 Sam. xx. 3. If you have not long ago fled public honours, and as having become subsequently for refuge to the cross, and obtained mercy from the notorious for the adoption of sceptical opinions. I Saviour of sinners, go now, even at the eleventh hour: soon found out that I was right in my suspicions; for think of the innumerable, the heaped up transgressions

eyes from the volume; "I am weighing some pithy re- for them," Heb. vii. 25. Since you first drew breath, marks of a worthy namesake of your's, one Matthew Tindal. Was he a relation or only a friend of the

"Indeed I don't know," said Mr. Flint quite innocently; "I never heard of him or his book before. there is mercy. Is it mine?'

"I took it from your library," answered Mr. Man-

"Ah, one of old Bagges's, no doubt. He had a though I suspect he did not often trouble them .-When I fitted up the library, I had all those in decent sed through briars and thorns; you have but a little bindings, and which had escaped the rats and the further to travel; endure to the end and you shall be damp, unpacked and brought into the daylight; but saved. The older you are, the nearer to heaven! the I cannot say I know much about them. Well, what heavier your load, the greater your deliverance! the does your friend Tindal tell you?"

"Why, that Balaam's ass must have been a very extraordinary ass indeed, and possessed of no small and "when Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then stock of ideas, since she was able to reason with her shall ye also appear with him in glory," Col. iii. 4. master about it, when she saw and knew the angel .-To be sure, the whole story is rather staggering to ordinary apprehensions; but I dare say your friend Mr. Warlingham sees no difficulty."

"A great miracle," said I, "but no difficulty. But, in the first place, the facts are incorrectly stated by your author. If you will take the trouble to look at the Bible, you will find, indeed, that 'the Lord opened the mouth of the ass,' and that articulate sounds came forth, but not one word is said of her knowing the greater part of the document, is so artificially diluted through the several sections of—first, old grievances still uncompensation of them, or of her reasoning, or of her ideas. she was probably able to utter the sounds just as a parrot would have done, without understanding them.

So, again, the Bible says that she 'saw' the angel; but there is not one syllable about her knowing him.—

Pray, sir, are you an admirer of Tindal?"

The second, the rights of Spain over Mexico; third, the rights of Mexico over Texas, and of Texas over herself—with the corollary rights of the United States to assert all the pretensions and vindicate all the wrongs of the state which they have by trick and intrigue absorbed into their union—this apology, we say, is so artificially diluted through the multitude of topics, the host the real intrifaction for the part of the pretensions and vindicate all the wrongs of the state which they have by trick and intrigue absorbed into their union—this apology, we say, is so artificially diluted through the multitude of topics, Pray, sir, are you an admirer of Tindal?"

"I am an admirer," said Mr. Mandevyl, "of all men who dare to use their own reason, and inquire boldly into the truth." "Truth, then, is the object of your inquiries?"

" Certainly it is."

were fully and satisfactorily answered as soon as pub-

Mr. Mandevyl looked as if he could have killed me; but he said nothing, and I proceeded. "It is, of have never dreamed to seek reparation by war?

As to the rights of bloodshed and outrage, which the United course, much to be lamented that you should ever have allowed yourself to read such a book when you were once aware of its contents. Nothing can be worse for your own mind, or more offensive to God.— However, you will, I hope, lose no time in making yourself acquainted with the work to which I allude-Dr. Waterland's 'Scripture Vindicated.' It will re-Dr. Waterland's 'Scripture Vindicated.' It will remove your doubts, and shew you the danger of listening to ex-parte statements. And further, sir, when you have read it. I feel sure that you will, as a candid you have read it, I feel sure that you will, as a candid inquirer, take care never to bring forward again objections which have been refuted; and if, unfortunately, you should ever hear others doing so, you will give them a proper answer."

"Oh, that must depend," replied Mr. Mandevyl

I had his remarks in my mind when I answered you." "Does he allow that the ass had many ideas?" asked Mr. Mandevyl in a sneering tone.

"His opinion, sir, is, that Balaam's ass had as many ideas as asses commonly have; but what the number back by the late cotton Government. is, he expressly leaves to Mr. Tindal to count at his leisure, and for his own amusement."

Mr. Mandevyl bit his lip and was silent. Apparently, however, he had had enough of the subject; for, without saying another word, he turned on his

heel, and left the room. 'Answer a fool," saith Solomon, "according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." I was angry with myself for replying to Mr. Mandevyl in any thing approaching to his own style, and yet, perhaps, there was no other way so effectual of checking him in his profaneness. How miserable, after all, thought I as he quitted the apartment, are the cavils which scoffers bring against the word of God! how deplorable, how disgraceful to human nature, to think that the objections with which they endeayour to unsettle the minds of the ignorant and unwary, have been answered again and again, and yet knowing this, they

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

continue to reproduce them!

(From " Thoughts for the Thoughtful," by Old Humphrey.)

"How old are you?" said a woman to an aged man who was leaning upon two sticks. I lingered to hear the old man's reply. "I shall be fourscore," said he, "if I live till next Easter."

Many a word dropped by the way-side has been picked up and pondered on with advantage in an after hour; let me, then, ask you, " How old are you?" Are you ten? because if you are, you have ten

thousand sins to repent of, and ten thousand mercies to be grateful for. What a thought! Did you ever think of it before? If not, it is worth your while to think of it now, and very seriously too, bearing in mind that youth is the time to serve the Lord; that a good beginning bids fair to be followed by a good ending; that "dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return," Gen. iii. 19; and that "we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ," Rom. xiv. 10.

acknowledge. You are in the meridian of your day, the prime of your life. If you have allowed your youth to pass unimproved, run no farther risk, try out to pass unimproved, run no farther risk, try out to pass. Up and be doing; to make amends for the past. Up and be doing; call upon the name of the Lord. Though you forget a thousand things, never forget "it is appointed unto

men once to die, but after this the judgment," Heb.

"Mr. Warlingham," said Mr. Flint, addressing is no time to lose. You must look about you, lest the gone by, even though your days should be long in the A momentary smile passed over Mr. Mandevyl's land. If you have not yet made up your mind to nance contemptuous and ironical, while he made me a read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the following lity. Two things were evident; Mr. Flint was a little death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Je-

Are you sixty or seventy? Do you answer, Yes

more than four thousand sabbaths have passed away.

The sun has risen and set between twenty and thirty thousand times, and thousands of millions of human beings have passed from time into eternity. Still But, if your treasure and your heart be in heaven why then, be of good courage; though flesh and heart fail you, God will be the strength of your heart, and your portion forever. Go on, traveller; for you may vast many books in presses at the top of the house; even now see the end of your journey. You have borne the heat and burden of the day; you have pas-

darker your pathway below, the brighter your glory above. Sin, and tears, and sorrow shall pass away;

Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

PRESIDENT POLK'S MESSAGE.

"A fine specimen, upon the whole, Of what the learned call rigmarole,

that to hunt the real justification for the war in its long laby-rinth would be like the search for reason in Gratiano's "infinite deal of "nothing"—a pursuit of three grains of wheat in a hushel of chaff—with the only difference, that the three grains of wheat would not be forthcoming in the end, inasmuch as the "If that be the case," I answered, "you have, no oubt, now to learn for the first time, and will be proportionably glad to hear, that Tindal's wretched sophis-tries and wilful misrepresentations of Holy Scripture every other nation overlooks as unavoidable at the time of their occurrence, and the acts of a people too poor, and as yet in a condition too unsettled, to be able to render an indemnity?—Again, how does it happen that the United States, having suf-

> chery, and fraud, deprives the States of all rights under that bargain; for it is a rule not merely of English but of public law, that none can take advantage of their own wrong.

> The points in the Message which most nearly interest us at present, have reference to free trade. Mr. Polk seems at first sight a hopeful pupil of the League; but upon a little closer examination of his views, we find him a Protectionist, though we fully acquit him of knowing that he is so.

"Oh, that must depend," replied Mr. Mandevyl haughtily, "upon my admitting that they are refuted. What does he say, for instance, to Mr. Tindal's remarks upon Balaam's ass?"

His notion of an equalisation of taxation is excellent, but how does it agree with the mass of public burdens in this country thrown upon the land exclusively, and with a malt tax and hop duty in addition imposed upon agriculture, while cotton-spinners paid no tax whatever, not even the property and in-

ome tax, nominally imposed upon them?

We say this confidently upon the authority of the returns of 1845, which exhibited Glasgow paying six times as much as Manchester, and because of the extraordinary care with which schedule A, that would tell the whole truth of the evasion of he property and income tax by the cotton people, was kept

All that Mr. Polk says of the propriety of equalising taxes, so as to adapt the burthen to the ability to support it, is orthodox protectionism. We, any of us, never asked for more than this, and that we did not is confessed by the Leaguers themlands out of cultivation and to lay fertile lands under pas Is the system of taxation, of which these things are the necess sary means or anticipated consequence, an equal system of tax ation? Mr. Polk also declares his hostility to favour being partially bestowed upon classes. So do we—so does every British advocate of protection. We all carnestly protest against the abominable spirit of favouritism to classes which has pervaded all the legislation for the last 25 years. But which have been the favoured classes? The agricultural and other industrious classes on one side, or the monied capitalists and idle millocrats—idle in everything honest and useful—on the other? Mr. Polk supplies us with an undeniable test:—"The realisations of the supplies are with an undeniable test. tion of large profits, the amassing of large fortunes," are the testimonies against a favoured class—testimonies which will hardly be brought against the agricultural or other industrious classes, though we have read of boasts in Manchester of fortunes raised sufficient to purchase the fee-simple of the island; and no longer ago than last year we were told of a realisation

of profits actually amounting to a doubling of capital, pretty generally through the manufacturing districts, where the millowners,—poor fellows!—cannot now afford to employ their hands (the hands that earned all the money last year) at full time on full wages.

These acknowledgments of the President must prepare every

ntelligent reader to smile at his approbation of the adoption in this country of a system which, however like in form, is pre-cisely opposite in operation and effect to that which he proposes or his own country.

Mr. Polk is, however, right when he describes Sir Robert

Peel's measures as calculated to render Great Britain dependent for food upon the United States. Let this dependence, however, be once established, and farewell to the greatness of the British empire. Enough of President Polk for one day.—St.

MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE. - On Monday last, a person at Blackpool, on opening a large cod-fish, found, as one por-tion of the contents of the stomach, a soda-water bottle, firmly corked, and his curiosity being excited, the weight of the bottle leading him to suppose that it was empty, he drew the cork, and perceived a piece of paper, which he endeavoured to extract; but finding that impossible, he broke the bottle, and found that it had been thrown overboard from the Wisdom, Capt. Cobbett. on her passage from Sydney to Liverpool. The document had before the judgment seat of Christ," Rom. xiv. 10.

Are you twenty or thirty? If so, you have still

27, 1845, and stated that they had then had a very heavy gale Are you twenty or thirty? If so, you have still of wind three days, the ship had sprung a leak, the pumps choked, and they had had several of their hands washed

STATE OF IRELAND .- THE PRICE OF FOOD. To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR,-We are frequently told that the English people like to hear facts, and that one fact is better than a hundred arguments. Permit me, in behalf of thousands of poor starving fel -creatures, to submit a fact which will speak for itself. overnment has determined not to interfere with the corn-job-ers in supplying the great want of food in the west of Ireland and perhaps it has acted wisely. There are, however, different ppinions on that subject. The lower orders of the people are universally distressed in this part of the island. Life and death re suspended on food being procurable on reasonable terms.— What are the jobbers doing in this crisis? Surely the considration of the powers that be, in not interfering with the trade, ought to be reciprocated by them—fair and reasonable consideration for the poor, and at the same time a just remuneration

But now for the fact. On the second of this month I purchased for my starving poor neighbours two tons of rye (which is a coarse but wholesome food) from a merchant in Westport. a considerable seaport town; the price paid was £13 a ton, leaving the merchant who imported the grain doubtless a fair profit. On the 17th of this month application was made for more of this poor man's food. He had sold all to another person in the same place; on referring to whom, the answer given was that the resulting the same place. as that the rye, which had been ground in the mean puld not be sold for less than at the rate of £17 a ton! was that the rye, which had bee

This food for the starving poor, which was imported at perhaps $\pounds 11$, or at most $\pounds 12$ a ton, would not be sold out to the most wretched beings on the earth less than at £17! And on inquiring again on the 21st, the answer was that it was all sold.

Here is a profit indeed. A profit on a hundred tons (if the cargo amounted to that quantity) of £500 or 600! with the exception of a small outlay for grinding, of about 10s. a ton. I make this statement with sorrow for the miserable condi on of the destitute poor. I do not here accuse any party, but I state plain facts, which speak for themselves. It is heartrending to behold the miserable poor endeavouring to drag on
an existence from day to day. The poor man has earned perhaps a few shillings; but, alse! the money little avails him
when such an enormous price for food meets his deep and hopeless poverty; and those who would do good to the poor, have
their efforts greatly paralysed by the enormous profits demanded by importers of food. I have heard of Indian corn, imported at £10 or £11 a ton, and sold to starving wretches at £17
or £18. But I can only youch for the fact related shows—

tion, and no explanation has yet been given. A recent letter
from a very intelligent Italian gentleman, near the scene of action, and no explanation has yet been given. A recent letter
from a very intelligent Italian gentleman, near the scene of action, and possessing superior means of intelligence, has affordder some important light upon the subject, and may aid the reathings, and the probable results to Italy, and to some of the
countries most intimately connected with her.

We are assured that the new Pope was elected in direct opposition to the wishes of Austria and of all the dependents and
adherents of Gregory XVI; and that his first step after his while I was eating my luncheon, Mr. Flint was indis-of your youth, your manhood, and old age. Lose not want food, food for the poor on reasonable terms; not below

ceive the misery endured by a large hungry poor man's launty, when food is very searce and very dear.

The trade now carrying on in food in the west of Ireland may be divided into two kinds—namely, food for the higher and middle ranks, and food for the destitute and poor. Let the "bread stuffs" for the former be sold at whatever proft the merchant pleases or can get; but, oh! let there be some pity for the poor, and let him not be made a victim for greety avaries to fatten on.

rice to fatten on.

Perhaps this may meet the eye of some whose hearts are imthe freight, insurance, and all expences necessary, without any view to profit. There is space and room enough for other enterprize in the trade of whatever flour, for the use of those above poverty, and who never feel the pargs of hunger. The Lord careth for the poor, may He preserve them, and teach the rich how blessed it is to give to those that need.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant, WILLIAM BAKER STONEY, Rector of Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland. Dec. 26, 1846.

ACHILL ISLAND .- We mentioned in our last number that we were enabled through the kind liberality of our friends, to send a schooner, (the *Lydney Lass*) freighted with provisions from the port of Dublin to this Island. The vessel encountered some hard weather on her long and perious voyage; the Captain feared to attempt the landing of the argo at Achill, he therefore proceeded to Westport, where he strived on the 1st inst. We regret to say that the cargo receved some damage on the voyage from the entrance of sea-water. But as the car-

on the voyage from the entrance of sea-water. But as the cargo was insured against all risk, our relief find will suffer no diminution from this casualty.

The cargo was safely deposited in a store at Westport; and three hookers* freighted with ten tons of meal each were despatched to Achill. The appearance of these boats in our bay was a joyful sight to the poor islanders. The cargo of one boat was safely discharged and deposited in our store, but the second boat was only half unladen when it came on to blow so find the poor the next the boateners gate and in and second boat was only half unladen when it came on to blow so freshly from the north, that the boatmen got up their sails and made for a harbour at Bullsmouth, not deeming it safe to remain with a freshening breeze on a sea shore. The third hooker remained at anchor, the boatmen hoping that the weather would moderate so as to enable them to discharge their cargo. We regret to say that their expectations were not realized, the storm increased in violence hourly till it became a hurricane; it was freezing all the time, the cold on the exposed beach interest and its intensity readers more himself. of wheat would not be forthcoming in the end, insemuch as the Message contains no justification whatever. Be it that in the hurry and disorder of the Mexican revolution the commerce of the Mexican revolution revolution the commerce of the Mexican revolution revolution revolution revolution revolution revolution revolution revolu ment the loss of the hooker with her crew and car ce they could. A fire was light ted on the beach to shew the boatmen where they should run the booker in case the cable should break. The boatmen, in order to lighten the boat over which the waves were continually breaking, were obliged to throw 40 sacks of meal into the ses. About two o'clock in the morning the cable broke, and the booker immediately came ashore. When she struck the first impulse of the boatmen was to jump into the sea; had they done so they must have been drowned in the heavy surf. The persons on shore cried to them to remain in the boat, as the tide was ebbing; they did so, and we are thankful to say their lives were preserved. Notwithstanding the severity of the night our poor fellows never quitted the shore until they had placed 57 sacks, which they had saved from the wreck, safely on the shore about While we deplore the loss of so much food at such a time, it is a great comfort to know that no blame is attributable to any of the persons concerned: if human effort could have availed to save the cargo, it would have been preserved.—Achill Herald.

* The large sailing boats used in this part of the country.

MR. COBDEN'S CONVINCING ANECDOTE. At a meeting of the Blandford Agricultural Society last week, Mr. G. Bankes in alluding to the distress that at present exists in the ma-nufacturing districts, and to the well known anecdote of Mr. Cobden converting an agriculturist by taking him to look at a busy factory, and afterwards a field overgrown with thistles, he said he wished that some agriculturist would now take Mr. said he wished that some agriculturist would how take Mr. Cobden to his manufactory on one of the two days in the week that it was closed, and afterwards to the deserted field now ploughed and cultivated, because the owner of that field saw that the agricultural community could defend their rights, and had the spirit to guard their property.

A caveat has been entered in the Prerogative Court against a will made under curious circumstances, though it is to be apprehended not very uncommon. A seed and wine merchant, named —, who carried on an extensive trade in Dublin, where he died some years ago, left about £24,000 in cash to his only child, now a young man of 24 or 25 years of age.— Since he attained his majority, and became entitled to the management of his property, he has shown decided symptoms of lunacy. They have occurred so frequently and in such palpa ble forms, that his friends have considered the propriety of ap pealing to the proper authorities to have him put under fur restraint and the property protected. Inquiry has been estraint and the property protected. Inquiry has been made all directions, and no relative of his can be found. He says imself there is not a relative of his living. Of course no mere equaintance wished to go to the expense, or hazard an application to the Chancellor, from the mere apprehension of the poor fellow making away with his property; and in this way matters remained till a week or two ago, when he announced to all his friends that he had made a will and a deed, giving all hi all his friends that he had made a will and a deed, giving all his money to a community of Jesuits, who were to allow him the interest during his life-time. The reasons he assigned for this step were that his mind was harassed by the perpetual recollection of his manifold sins; and the holy brotherhood having satisfied him that a deed and will in favour of the Church would bring him happier thoughts, he executed these instructions, and he assures his friends the anticipated result has been realised. The case will come before the legal tribunals in a few months.

A very important decision has been pronounced by the Irish Lord Chancellor, which has excited a great deal of interest, and if upheld when reviewed by the House of Lords (for an appeal is spoken of), will have a material effect on the many religious communities which exist in Ireland. Two young ladies of the name of M'Carthy, residing in the county of Cork, were entitled under their father's will, to a distributive share of his property, and having entered a Convent, they took the usual vows perty, and having entered a Convent, they took the usual vows of chastity and poverty, and by the rules of the order were to obey the commands of the Superiors in all matters, unless those commands should be regarded as sinful. By two deeds subsequently executed, two of the members of the Convent subsequently executed, two of the members of the Convent were named trustees, to whom the young ladies asssigned their property for the benefit of the sisterhood; and these trustees filed a bill, along with one of the Miss M'Carthys, to realize the assets.—The Lord Chancellor gave a most elaborate judgment, in which he held that the two deeds under which the trustees claimed were obtained by coercion, as the vow required poverty, and the Miss M Carthys would not have divested themselves of their estate, unless by such a degree of pressure as invalidated the instruments. His Lordship said he was not alled on to give any opinion with respect to the question whecalled on to give any opinion with respect to the question whether or not a nun was civilly dead and incapable of inheriting property. He gave no opinion as to the right of the Miss McCarthys to file a bill on their own behalf, but as to the present

one it should be dismissed, and with costs. INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF THE HORSE. -After General Sir Robert R. Gillespie fell at the storming of Kalunga, his favourite black charger, bred at the Cape of Good Hope, and carried by him to India, was (at the sale of his effects) competed for by several officers of his division, and finally knocked down the privates of the 8th Dragoons, who contributed their prize money to the amount of £500 to retain this commemoration of their late commander. Thus the charger was always led at the head of the regiment on a march, and at the station of Cawnpore was usually indulged with taking his ancient post

at the colour-stand, where the salute of passing squadrons was given at drill and on review. When the regiment was ordered home, the funds of the privates running low, he was bought for the same sum by a relative of ours, who provided funds and a paddock for him, where he might end his days in comfort; but when the corps had marched, and the sound of the trumpet had departed, he refused to eat, and on the first opportunity, being led out to exercise, he broke from his groom, and galloping to his ancient station on the parade, after neighing aloud, dropped down dead.—Col. Hamilton's Naturalist's Library.

THIRST IN AFRICA.—The heat takes away all appetite, and one longs for nothing but a shady tree and a gushing fountain all else is vain. It is strange to see the efforts made by every creature, when we are coming near a spring or brook, to reach it quickly. The weary faces of the soldiers resume their animation; the horses and mules who smell it half a league off, begin to neigh, and on reaching the water both men and beasts lunge into it to satisfy their burning thirst. General orde and sentinels are of no avail—what is punishment, or even death to the soldier at such a moment? He would much rather die by a bullet than by thirst. Most of them lose all their selfcontrol and drink till they are literally full. I have seen them drink with a small tin can, called a quart, which each soldier carries hanging to his button hole, as much as five or six pints at a time. It is extraordinary that more do not die of it; but the water is generally warmed by the sun, and the sub marching brings on profuse perspiration .- French in Algiers

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF ITALY.

(From the New York Courier and Enquirer.) The election of a new Pope, of a character apparently the opposite of his predecessor, with the unexpected principles which he has avowed, and the extraordinary acts which he has performed, have seemed to the world to demand an explana-tion, and no explanation has yet been given. A recent letter

countries most intimately connected with her.

We are assured that the new Pope was elected in direct opposition to the wishes of Austria and of all the dependents and adherents of Gregory XVI; and that his first step after his elevation, viz: the general amnesty, by which he invited all exiles to return to their country and families, caused such a revolution in public feelings that the remaining the second country is provided to the country and families. creet enough to say, "You seem very much occupied with your book, Mandevyl?"

with your book, Mandevyl, without taking his "Yes," replied Mr. Mandevyl, without taking his God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession of your mannood, and old age. Lose not the market price, but at a just and fair remuneration to the importer. It is difficult for you, sir, or for your readers to conceive the misery endured by a large hungry poor man's family, now ready to protect him upon it. His enemies, at the same ceive the misery endured by a large hungry poor man's family, now ready to protect him upon it. His enemies, at the same ceive the misery endured by a large hungry poor man's family, now ready to protect him upon it. His enemies, at the same ceive the misery endured by a large hungry poor man's family, now ready to protect him upon it. who had been ready to tear his predecessor from his throne, are now ready to protect him upon it. His enemies, at the same time, are those who were most devoted to Gregory; viz: Austria, the Cardinals, Monsignori, Bishops, Jesuits, &c. The opposition of the first was most pointedly indicated at Florence, during the public rejoicings which took place on the publica-tion of the amnesty. A general illumination was given, and only one building was found to be left in total darkness:—and that was the residence of the Austrian Ambassador.

The cause of this dissatisfaction may require elucidation on this side of the Atlantic. Although apparently in close friend-Perhaps this may meet the eye of some whose hearts are imbued with Christian benevolence, and some plan might be devised to send from Liverpool or London, or other ports, food to be sold to the poor at prices a little over the cost, so at to cover the freight, insurance, and all expences necessary, without any and, while showing a wish to appear liberal and conher Italian subjects, has betrayed some symptoms of an inten-tion to extend her territory towards the South, whenever cirtion to extend her territory towards the South, whenever circumstances might favor the measure. Although disappointed in her endeavour to obtain at the Congress of Vienna, possession of the papal provinces lying between the mountains and the sea; and although afterwards unsuccessful in promoting a revolution to that end, Austria, it is believed, founded confident hopes of seeing them voluntarily fall into her arms when driven to desperation by the severe oppression of the old Pope. The character of his successor put to flight such a calculation, and with it the prospect of continuing that controlling influence which she had so long possessed in Rome.

Pius IX proposes to raise an army of his own people, that he may not be under the necessity of employing foreign troops:

he may not be under the necessity of employing foreign troops; but Austria has remonstrated, declaring that the Pope's subjects cannot be trusted. She opposes the general plan of improvements and reform proposed, or rather we may say promi-ed, by the Pope, representing that there is no stopping the when once begun, or even when once sanctioned or admitted.

In this opinion, no doubt, he is right; and, if the Pope has not already made up his mind to see himself gradually and at no very late period, reformed out of his temporal and spiritual power, he most certainly has a hard struggle before him.

But a change has taken place with possible process.

But a change has taken place with respect to the press which was, perhaps, one of the last expected. The new Roman government has removed its restrictions to such an extent that the tone of the public writers has become so bold, that Austria fears their influence, and has forbidden the introduction of their combinations. publications. Even the Diaro di Governo (The Governme Gazette) is now published in the Austrian territories; while the booksellers, printers, &c., are subjected to great and numerous inconveniences, and vexed with many gratuitous formal-Opposed to the Pope in his measures and plans, as we have

said before, are the mass of the clergy; and he has great diffi-culty in finding members of the priesthood in the country pa-rishes fit to be brought into the capitol, to supply vacant pla-rishes fit to be brought into the capitol, to supply vacant places, to get rid of those who cannot be trusted, of Italy are also opposed to him, so that he finds no supp sympathy among them, excepting only the King of Sardinia; also, by one of the strange metamorphoses of our times, he has within a few months come out a liberal, and a manly one too. Among the means resorted to, to counteract the influence of the new Pope, were those taken by the clergy of all grades; who

by preaching and in private, accuse him of everything evil. The Jesuits have gone so far as to introduce into some of the daily prayers a petition, that the Head of the Church may not From all that is known of Pius IX. thus far, there seems to be no reason to suspect him of insincerity. His former life and all recent indications, it is said, bear witness to his hearty de-

votion to the principles which he professes, and the measures which he has taken. Cardinal Gizzi, his prime minister, is represented as a man of enlarged and enlightened opinio was so little to the taste of Austria, that she used her influe to prevent his elevation.—The Pope has displayed a feeling for the poor and despised Jews; and, when invited to take some measures to suppress licentiousness, pointedly replied, that he had objection but should pefer to begin at the right end of the matter; that is, with the immortal prelates.

Some of the returned exiles arrived at their homes in a state

of lamentable destitution, and a subscription was opened, to supply their immediate wants. Being placed in the Pope's hands, one of bis friends remarked that the matter probably had some political relations which probably did not appear. Pius hesitated a short time, but after a little reflection sig it, and then directed that it should be sent to some of the chief families in the city, to be well filled out.

Still, he is certainly, to some degree, like his brother ecclesiastics. The rational conclusion therefore must be, that he is not aware of the tendency of the course on which he has entered and must be surprised when events shall unveil to him the necessary consequences of his actions.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 74d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

R. CUTHBERT, BOOKBINDER. ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c.,

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful ac-knowledgements to the Gentry and Inbabitants gene-rally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto-received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand, 65 Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of

N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including Law, Music, ANE SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the nost moderate terms Toronto, Dec. 11, 1846.

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

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

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED Toronto, July, 1845. 416-t

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York,

HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on Conversely town. New York, Sept. 1, 1846. 477-52 Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable anner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.— Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

486-tf

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto, BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, and Public generally, that he has now received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

MERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which he s prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846.

Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSI-

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY. COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 432-tf MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE. ARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

December 1, 1842. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDE

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS. FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

GEORGE W. MORGAN. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER 93, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO. T. BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY. Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-tf

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by th Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 Do. do. ... W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 17, W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 27
Do. do. ... W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 17, W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 27
Do. do. ... U. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 40
Midland ... Camden East ... Broken lots 39 \(\frac{1}{6}\) 40
Niagara ... Cayuga ... 5 and 6, North side
Talbot Road, South Eastern Cornwall Newcastle Cramahe E. half 14 .. Part N. half 20 ... 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 3 & 4, 3 & 4, 19 18, 22, 24 & 34 23 28 front \(\frac{1}{3} \) 33 12, 17, 18 & 34 W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28

W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots) E. half 9 7, W. A. North Crosby. E. half ce Edward Pi South half 14 W. half 1 9, 11, 12, 13 & 1 Stamford 5 on Clifton Street .

City of the Falls 2 & 5, N. E. side 1

St. Mary Street Lot bounded by Division & St. Mary

N. half 19 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free of postage, to FRANCIS M. HILI Kingston, 1st December, 1845. Farm for Sale.

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

THOMAS CROSSAN. 414-tf LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Township. 20, 21, 22 Part 25 14, 17, 22 14, 16 18, 20 15 W. half 11 W. half W. half 23 do. N. half 7
South Sherbrooke Part 21 2
Woolwich Block No. 3, on the River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of

> LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres W. half 10, 4th " " Mono, 100 W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 W. half 7, 3rd " Tosorontio, 100 E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. do. 200 W. half 14 and 14 7th Con. do. 200 W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra,

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con....... Madoc, 200 S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con. Richmond 200 "

terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

ALEX. CAMPBELL. 455-th Eight Hundred Thousand

ACRES OF LAND IN THE HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Haron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official

ron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and

their Friends.

Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847.

Engraved District Maps. TO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Part Officery Lot, Farm, in each Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Clurch, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plats, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of 2½ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyors.

Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2—London, Talbot, and Brock Districts.
Plate 3—The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months-Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the En gravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

NOTICE I S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage

ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorized to collect and the control of the collect and the collect a authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Leaded Lights for Church and Cottage Windows, and Hand-Glasses for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846. CARD.

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

D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOODs at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings is general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel.

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

July 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance bythis Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. The Church

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