True faith, producing love to God and man, Say, Echo, is not this the Gospel plan?

The Gospel plan.

Must I my faith and love to Jesus show, By doing good to all, both friend and foe Both friend and foe.

But if a brother hates and treats me ill, Must I return him good, and love him still? Love bim still. If he my failings watches to reveal,

Must I, his faults, as carefully conceal? As carefully conceal. But if my name and character he blast, And cruel malice, too, a long time last; And if I sorrow and affliction know,

He love to add unto my cup of woc, In this uncommon, this peculiar case, Sweet echo say, must 1 still love and bless? Still love and bless.

Whatever usage ill I may receive, Must I be patient still and still forgive? Be patient still and still forgive. Why, Echo, how is this, thou'rt sure a dove, Thy voice shall teach me nothing else but love.

Nothing else but love.

Amen! with all my heart, then be it so,
'Tis all delightful, just and good I know,
And now to practice I'll directly go—
Directly go.

Things being so, whence my regret?

Surely will protect—
Surely will protect.

Henceforth I'll roll on Him my every care, And then both friend and foe embrace in prayer-Embrace in prayer

But after all these duties I have done, Must I in point of merit them disown, And trust for Heaven through Jesus' blood alone?

Through Jesus' blood alone.

Echo, enough; thy counsels to mine ear Are sweeter than to flowers the dew drop dear,
Thy wise instructive lessons please me well—
I'll go and practice them—farewell! farewell!
Practice them—farewell, farewell.

## LUCY AND ARTHUR'S SUNDAY.

"Wake up, wake up, Miss Lucy!" cried Susan .-"Come, Master Arthur, here is a beautiful morning! We are always glad to see a fine Sunday, you know; now let me dress you as quick as I can, and we shall have time for a walk before Church."

"Oh, yes," said Lucy; "and you know I shall be able to say all my hymn to Mamma to-day, if you will be so good as to hear me once or twice before I go down stairs. Do you know yours, Arthur?" "Yes, I think I do," replied Arthur, "I have been

saying it to myself in bed, before Susan came." "I am glad it is Sunday. I like Sunday, now I am old enough to go to Church," said Lucy; "but I wish, Susan, Mr. Somers would not read so fast; I cannot follow him in my Prayer-Book."

"Mr. Somers does not read fast," said Susan; "but what he is saying, and say it after him, in those parts every day try to serve God better and better." which your Mamma has taught you are to be said by all the people."

"When I first went to Church, Susan, I used to try and repeat all the prayers; but Mamma shewed me broom! that was wrong."

gyman stands up, and tells us, that if we are really I will say it to you, if you like." sorry for what we have done, God will forgive us. \_\_\_ The children begged to hear it, and Susan repeated We are not to say any of this part, but to listen; because it is only God's appointed minister who is allowed to read this. When you are a little older, you will be able to understand the different parts of the Service much better; now you can listen and be very quiet. When the Lord's Prayer is said, which is very often, you can repeat it, as you know it quite well." "Yes, I always say that after Mr. Somers."

" And, I dare say, Mr. Somers does not appear to read that so fast as the other prayers?"

"No, I can always say that; so I suppose it is as you say, because I know it better than any other

They were dressed by this time; and they now kneeled down by the side of their little beds, and first Lucy said her prayers, and then Arthur. On Sunday morning their Mamma had taught them to add this short prayer to those they usually said:-

"O God, listen to the prayer of a little child, and help me with Thy Holy Spirit, that I may be able humbly to serve and worship Thee this day in Thy holy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

They now went to breakfast. Nurse and Susan took it by turns to go to Church; if nurse went in the morning, Susan went in the afternoon; to-day it was Susan's turn to go in the morning; so she quickly finished what she had to do, and got ready for Church. Meanwhile the children went down stairs to their

Mamma. She had finished her breakfast, and was ready to hear them read in the Bible or say a hymn. Lucy said the following verses; and, as she had taken a great deal of pains to learn them perfectly, she said them without missing a word:-" And lead us not into temptation."

Now is the time for me to prove My reading is not loss, To shew if Christ I truly love, And rightly prize His cross.

Each day and night, on bended knee, I say His holy prayer; From evil, Lord, deliver me. And from temptation's snare. God never has a prayer forgot;

But will He hear indeed

If I myself deliver not, But into evil lead? O no! our God is truth, I know,

The words that reach Him from below

Then, no, I will not sin this day Against His holy word, Against the very prayer I say— Deliver me, O Lord!

Her Mamma was very pleased to find her little girl had so much patience and perseverance; for she had learnt this hymn quite by herself, as she thought it would give her Mamma pleasure. Some children have a sad careless way of learning by heart, expecting to be told the first word of a line, and to be helped as they go on; this is a foolish and unprofitable manner of learning, for they can never remember any thing long, and they get into a bad habit, which they find Arthur had his Sunday-lesson book, and read a few difficult to leave off.

Arthur now repeated his verses. Of course he could not learn quite so much as his sister, neither was he so perfect; he was not so free from hesitation and pauses. He was apt to learn every thing too quickly; and I am sure that as he grows older, he will become to fancy he knew a verse when he had read it over two as attentive as his sister. When the service was over, or three times: he did know it for the moment, but if you had asked him an hour after, he could recollect very little of it. But as he found this was a bad plan, had heard read, and any thing they understood in the and often gave his Mamma much trouble, he was trying sermon. They could answer quite enough to shew to break himself of it. It is not, however, half as easy they had paid attention, and their Papa and Mamma to get rid of a bad habit, as it is to gain it.

Arthur's hymn was on the words, " Our Father, which art in heaven." Am I too young to serve the Lord, To pray and hear His word? 'Twas Christ Himself bade children, meek, His face to seek.

Am I too little for His love, Who reigns in Heaven above? Christ blessed and laid His hands upon

Am I too small for God to see If good or bad I be? He notes the sparrows as they fall,

And cares for all.

It was our heavenly Father's hand The whole creation planned; How great is God! we ought to pray With fear alway. And oh, how good! we children all

May Him our Father call! Oh! may we learn, as children dear, To love as well as fear! When Arthur had finished his hymn, his Mamma looked into the Prayer-Book to see what chapters were

appointed to be read, as she liked to explain to them any thing she thought they would not understand .-Then when they heard the lessons read in the Church, they were quite able and ready to understand them. Susan now came for the children. They were soon dressed, and ready to set off, with their books in their

hands. Lucy had a very nice Bible and Prayer-Book in a case, which were given to her by her godpapa .-Arthur's was in one volume, the Prayer-Book and Sunday-lessons bound together, with a clasp; his kind godmamma's present. It was a beautiful day, though it might have been

too hot but for a nice fresh breeze. It was the lovely month of May; the trees were full of the young green leaves, and, now and then, the hedges were covered with a sheet of white blossoms; the primroses were all peoping out from the banks and hedges, and the pretty wood-anemone sprung up like little white stars among the green leaves.

singing so sweetly? I hope it is not Mamma's canary escaped from his cage; I cannot see it any where; it does not seem to be in the trees or hedges: where is

is about the lark; can you say it?" "Yes, Susan," said Arthur, "I think I can;" and he repeated these verses :-

What is that, mother? The lark, my child!
The morn has but just looked out and smiled, When he starts from his grassy nest, And is up and away, with the dew on his breast, And a hymn in his heart, to yon pure bright sphere, To warble it out in his Maker's ear! Ever, my child, be thy morn's first lays Tuned, like the lark's, to thy Maker's praise."

"That is very pretty," said Susan, when Arthur had done. "It does seem as if the lark was singing a hymn of cheerfulness and thanks this morning. Your Mamma, when she was so kind as to teach me in the you cannot read quite well yet, not so well as you will Sunday-school, used to tell us to think of the lark; in another year's time; but never mind that, listen how he took his flight upwards, flying nearer and nearer very attentively, and as much as you can, think of to heaven, and that we should follow his example, and absolutely ruinous to that numerous class whose trans

"Look here, Susan," cried Lucy, "is not this a pretty little flower? see what delicate leaves it has, hensive of far greater embarrassment than has yet taken place, and how pretty it is in the middle, like a fine little if some means be not adopted to prevent it. We also know

"Yes," said Susan "this is another thing which "Yes, dear," answered Susan; "there are parts to shews how great and good God is, and how wonderful be said only by the clergyman; first he reads a verse are all His works: the smallest and commonest flower, or two from the Bible, then he tells us what we come if we look at it, is more beautiful than any work of to Church for, and what we are to do there. The man. I remember a hymn I learnt at school; should next is called a confession; and in it we confess to you like to hear it? it is about the goodness of God, God how many things we have done wrong, and how in giving us not only daily bread, but heavenly food many we have left undone; and we ask Him to pardon for our souls, as well as our bodies, and shewing care us for Christ's sake. When that is fluished, the cler- for the smallest creatures, and even the flowers. But

as follows :--

" Give us this day our daily bread." The world of flowers below They neither spin nor sow, And yet how fair they grow; By God arrayed, He for their forms doth care, And keeps them fair. And if for flowers and weeds Surely He also heeds Our body's many needs, And thinks on us; Yes, Christ has bid us pray For food each day. But when these words He said. He there did hide, Beyond the prayer for bread, Whereby the body's fed, A sense beside: We ask the food we need, The soul to feed. It is alone God's might, Each passing day, Can clothe our souls sright, Can make them pure and bright, Keep sin away: Without this heavenly bread Our souls were dead. Then, let us God implore With upright heart, To bless our worldly store, To aid us more and more, And grace impart:
Thus soul and body too

With food renew. "That is a very pretty hymn, Susan; I wish you would teach it to me.'

"That I will, dear," answered Susan. "But can you tell me of any verse in the Bible that it puts you in mind of?" "I know, Susan," cried Lucy, "about the lilies of

of the field." "Well, say it, my dear."

" Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.' "

country where our Saviour lived and taught. But here is the Church-yard gate. Now, dears, each take

They then went in; and Susan took them to their Papa's pew, left them there, and went to her own seat n another part of the Church. Though they were young, they knew how to behave; they did not get upon the seats and stare about them, to see who was

at Church and who absent; no, they both sat quietly on the seat. Lucy found the Psalms for the day; verses before his Papa and Mamma came. Soon afterwards the service began. Lucy was very attentive, and so was Arthur; but he was not so quiet as Lucy. Still he tried to listen to all that was read; they walked home with their Papa and Mamma, who asked them a few questions about the chapters they

were pleased with them. were pleased with them.

On Sunday they always dined in the parlour, between services, and went again to Church in the afternoon. In the evening, after they had had their tea, noon. In the evening, after they had had their tea, they said their Catechism; after which Mamma was so kind as to read and talk to them until bed-time.

I have now told you something about Lucy and Arthur. I hope you will try to be like them in all they did that was right. You see, that by this good behaviour they were a comfort to their dear Papa and Co., Glasgo Manma, and very pleasant children to hear about.— ted at £20,000. You must observe, that it is their trying to be good makes them so; for they are not at all clever or for-ward children. You will perhaps say Arthur was not ward children. You will perhaps say, Arthur was not always good, and this is very true; but he was a little boy, who, when he saw his faults, tried to get the better of them; and he was an obedient child to his Papa

You would, I dare say, like to know how these children learned to be what they were. They had been trained, from their earliest infancy, to obey their parents; and as soon as they became old enough to parents; and as soon as they become things, they under-know any thing about such solemn things, they under-stood that they had a Father in heaven, whom they stood that they had a Father in heaven, whom they immense; but happily no persons have perished. were to obey just as they obeyed their parents on the This made them wish to hear all they could about their duty to this Heavenly Father. They found, that when they did wrong, or were in any way naughty or thoughtless, they not only displeased their their Saviour, who had done and suffered so much for

This is, as you all must know, a very small portion This is, as you all must know, a very small portion by the falling of the tunnel forming under several streets, for the Dorchester and Southampton Railway. The main thoto tell you all they were instructed in, even on one Sunday, I should have to fill a great many books much larger than this small one. What I have said is, however, enough at present; and I shall think it so, if it gives pleasure to any little girls and boys, or if it helps to make any of them better than they were before.

## "Hark! Susan," said Lucy; "what bird is that Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. (From the John Bull.)

"No, Miss Lucy," replied Susan, "it is a little lark; you can scarcely see it, it is so high up in the sky.—
There! you just see it over that tree."
"Oh, yes, I see it, Susan," said Lucy. "It is quite a speck; yet it seems to rise higher and higher!—
Now it is almost in the clouds."
"There is a little verse about birds, I think you learnt it, Master Arthur," said Susan; "the first verse is about the lark; can you say it?"

The money crisis is becoming every day more serious. We briefly adverted to this subject in our last week's latest edition; but since then the pressure has greatly increased. A deputation from Liverpool had an audience this week of the Chancellow the temporary suspension of Sir Robert Peel's Banking Bill—to relieve the trade and commerce of the country from its present embarra-sed state; but they were told "matters would be easier soon," and that "it was all the fault of the Bank in not having commenced sooner to pull in!" At Birmingham, Glashaving commenced sooner to pull in!" At Birmingham, Glasgow and other places, public meetings have been held upon the subject; and on Thursday evening Lord Brougham inquired of the Marquess of Lansdowne, not what were the precise intentions of the Government, but whether they meant to do any thing? The Noble Marquess replied that the pressure in the manufacturing districts "had been under the anxious consideration of the Government"—and—that was all! "He was not prepared to say that any measure upon the subject was in contemplation." We wonder the Whig Ministers are not absolutely killed with their incessant "anxiety." Ask them what you will, the answer is, we are not prepared to do any thing, but we have been "most anxiously" considering what the sheet has been to be an anxiously considering what the sheet has been to be a subject was in the subject was in two, and inside was found in gold £16.

A HINT.—In 1800, a year of great so passed prohibiting bakers from offering their contemplation." The subject was in two, and inside was found in gold £16.

A HINT.—In 1800, a year of great so passed prohibiting bakers from offering their contemplation. night, could, would, or should be done

Lord Ashburton, in order to show the unprecedented extent of the pressure on the money market, mentioned, that bills having to them the names of men of the highest credit are disounted at 12 and 13 per cent. This is bad enough; bu: this is not the worst. Bills are peremptorily refused discount which, a few months ago, would have been eagerly sought after at three, four, and five per cent. The large capitalists feel this "tightness," as it is called, to a considerable extent; but it is are based partly upon ready money and partly upon short credits. We know, too, that the most experienced and the least sensitive persons connected with the money market, are apprethat many of the free-traders are strangely perplexed at finding the country in its present difficulties, final manufacturing, in the very first year of that glorious thing—free trade—which was not only to inundate us with riches, by giving us the whole world for our customers, but in an especial manner to prevent those panies, fluctuations, and stagnations of trade which were all ascribed to the pernicious operation of

protection and the Corn Laws. The following extracts from the provincial papers (and we might easily have augmented the number), are a sort of free-

TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS .- The manu facturing districts, we regret to find, continue in an unsatisfac-tory state, and although there has been a partial rally since last week, we are assured it will soon be followed by further depresare in extreme distress. The main cause of this state of things is no doubt the general dearth of food in Ireland and Scotland, and the scarcity of it in this country. With food at a high price the consumption of manufactured goods must of course diminish, and, as it was shown over and over again during the Corn-law agitation, the home market being the best market for the manufacturer, it follows that he must seriously feel the effects of any such failure of the crops as that which we all have to deploy a proportion of the crops as that which we all have to deplore, - Doncaster Chronicle, April 30.

STATE OF TRADE. - Business is at a stand-still, and want of confidence and gloom prevail in every department. There seems not the slightest disposition to operate, whatever may be the prices named—the present alarming pressure in the money market having put an end to the usual facilities for transacting business. business. So much is this felt, that some of the America houses show but little disposition to accept further orders. Indeed, at the present moment every one acts upon the impression that it is the wisest course to pause and wait the issue of the next few weeks, for it is evident that a crisis is approaching.— Manchester Express of Tuesday.

STATE OF TRADE.—With the exception of a few shipping orders, which are chiefly for gloves and fancy hosicry, business is at a complete stand; and the few sales which are making are at a tremendous sacrifice. Manufacturers are solely engaged which in considering the best means of averting the storm which is now raging, and seems likely to continue over the commercial mosphere. We fear a great many more frames will be laid down, and the prospects for the operatives is truly alarming.—
The yarn market continues in a depressed state. Wools are firm, and a fair trade continues doing in them, chiefly for Yorkshire.—Leicester Journal, April 30.

Hosiery and Lace Trades .- The suburbs of the town have been thrown into a state of consternation by the extensive stopping of a large number of wide frames, principally making cut-up hose, to which may be added a number of drawer frames; many of the hands look upon this as a preparation for the new Bill, making it penal to stop frame rent, or to make deductions from the wages. Whatever may be the cause, the prospect is from the wages. Whatever may be the cause, the prospect is but gloomy to be stopping frames on the eve of May-day. It is certain that cut-ups have been for a long time on the decline.

—Nottingham Journal, April 30.

Queen s-road, in a very healthy site; as also some Houses in Graham and Gage Streets. Apply to Framjee Jamsetjee.—
Hong Kong, 12th October, 1846.

To Let.—The Bungolow in Lyndhurst-terrace, lately in the occupation of Dectors Balfour and Dill

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE .- The following correspondence has taken place upon the subject of preserving this interesting relic of the greatest uninspired writer which the world has ever

TO LORD MORPETH.

Stratford-on-Avon, Nov. 19, 1846. My Lord,-I am deputed, as chairman of the committee of the Stratford-on-Avon Shakspearian Club, to address your Lordship upon a subject the general interest of which it is "I never saw lilies growing in the fields, Susan," said Arthur.

"No, my dear," replied Susan, "but I have heard your Mamma say that they are very common in the country where our Saviour lived and taught. But is not in the possession of funds at present, but it indulges the hope that an appeal to the country for such an object would hold of my hand; we will not talk any more, for people should not go on talking until they get to the Church- however, been expressed by some of the papers of the day, in which also the Shaksperian Club entirely concurs, that a prowhich also the Shaksperian Club entirely concars, that a property which has on it a stamp so essentially national, and to which is attached such universal interest, should, if possible, be placed under the protection of Government. The committee is, therefore, desirous, before proceeding further in the matter. that the circumstance of the property being in the market should be brought under the notice of your Lordship, and at the same time respectfully to offer to communicate whatever information they may be able to obtain relative to the subject, either by letter or deputation, as might be most agreeable to I have the honour to be.

> To this letter the following answer was received :-Nov. 22, 1846.

Sir, - I am extremely obliged to you for the communication you have been good enough to make to me, upon the part of the Shakspearian Club, respecting the approaching disposal of the house in which the greatest of our poets was born; but upon the whole the members of the Government are disposed to think that the acquisition of so interesting a property pertains still more to the people of England than to Government. I have the honour to be, your very dutiful servant,

Who are "the people of England"? Or rather, to what section of them must the offer be made to preserve this relic? not have written the above letter. But it will be an everlasting reproach to the country, if the roof beneath which Shakspeare was born is suffered to be levelled to the dust.

The Russian Government has ordered the pawnbroking establishment of St. Petersburg to grant loans on the security of nouses and lands.

On Friday, the extensive cotton mills of Messrs. Ferguson & ow, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estima-The convicts confined in the Woolwich hulks have subscri-

The King of Siam is said to intend sending a frigate laden with sugar to England, where he hopes to make a large profit

The French papers state that Bou Maza, the most active and influential licutenant of Abd-el-Kader, has been taken pri-

soner, and will be brought to Paris. It is said that Records of the Spanish Inquisition, in sixty cript volumes, have come into the possession of the Duke of Manchester.

The river Elbe overflowed its banks on the 15th inst., and The King of Hanover has abolished the duties imposed on

d on meal, which pressed heavily on the labouring They are to be replaced by new taxes, the nature of Ibrahim Pacha has presented Marshal Bugeaud, Governor parents on earth, but also the great and good God and General of Algiers, with a collection of all the domestic animals of Egypt, and amongst them is a beautiful pair of Arabian

> Much alarm was created at Southampton on Thursday last, roughfare of the town has been temporarily stopped; but for-An order is said to exist, that, on the northern terrace of

Windsor Castle, neither dogs, drummers, nor private soldiers, shall be allowed to walk. From this order are excepted dogs belonging to the Royal household, and soldiers wearing good Marshal Soult entered his 83d year on Monday last. He was made a Marshal of France in 1804, and consequently has

held that high rank 43 years. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has sent a subscription of £50 to the Committee for conducting the public testimonial to the memory of the late Sir Fowell Buxton, in token of the ense entertained by his Royal Highness of the labours of the deceased Baronet in the cause of humanity. We have heard that upwards of 30,000 negroes have contributed their mites to the statue, which is to be placed in Westminster Abbey, a model of which has just been convolved by Mr. model of which has just been completed by Mr. Frederick

The island of Labuan has been formally ceded for ever to England, by the Sultan of Borneo, and was taken possession of,

with due ceremony, on the 24th December. Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., of Sandhill Park, has offered a premium of 15 sovereigns to the farmer who shall employ the largest number of labourers the greatest number of days, and Royal Maii pay the highest wages during the ensuing year.

AN IRISH PAUPER .- An Irishman who had been beggin piteously was taken up before the Warrington Magistrates the other day, and on searching him nothing was found but a large ball of soap. He prayed they would not take that from him, as "he liked to be clean, though be was poor" The earnestness of his entreaty led the gentlemen to cut the piece of soap

A Hint.—In 1800, a year of great scarcity, an Act was passed prohibiting bakers from offering their bread for sale until 24 hours after it was baked. This, it was calculated, would save from one-sixth to one-eighth in the quantity, as well as

ANTI-CHURCH LEAGUE. - There are already many significant resemblances between the present times and those which immediately proceeded the great rebellion; and a Nonconformist League would not be very much unlike the "Solemn League and Covenant" of that period. That some of our modern Nonconformist entertain precisely the same views, need not be insisted on; witness the following declaration by a person who calls himself, or is called "Dr. MASSIE, of Manchester," one of the Croshy Hall Conference delegates, and who attended the Exeter Hall meeting:—

The towns of Bolton and Manchester were a hundred years

advance of the University of Oxford in all material knowledge of religious truths and political science. (Cheers.) Professors of Oxford and their pupils, who now seconded the Government, were, however, wise enough to know—and Lords Ashley and Manners must know—that the people of England, when left to themselves and to the voluntary principle, would learn the necessity of gaining the franchise, and, when there was impartial legislation, of sweeping away the establishment. (Great and prolonged cheering.)

was what this Dr. MASSIE calls "impartial legislation," in the Long Parliament, that "swept away the Establishment" in the seventeenth century—and the Throne along with it.—

ENGLAND IN CHINA—Before the present century expires we may look for the publication of a book of travels under the above title. The Anglo-Saxon has at length planted his foot firmly upon-the soil of the Celestial Empire—the territory of PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, sion. Short time and closing mills seem to be resorted to weekly, and in the meantime thousands of operatives and their families to China, except to its coasts for the purpose of shipping cargoes of tea, as one of the daring exploits which adventurous curiosity would sometimes call forth; the idea of familiar inter course with a people so exclusive in their notions, and so rigid in their observance of them, never entered the most speculative mind. What is now the case? We have, lying before us an English newspaper printed in China-the China Mail-and its advertisements and news are precisely such as we are accustomed to read in a London "broad sheet." We select a few of the

> Notice .- A meeting of the Members of the Hong Kong Club is requested at the Club House, at four p.m., on Saturday, the 30th inst., in accordance with Rule 36. By order of the General Committee, F. Spring, Secretary.—Club House, Hong Kong, 20th January, 1847.

> Asiatic Society of China.—A special Meeting of the Council of the Asiatic Society of China will be held within the Society's Rooms, on Monday next, the 1st of February, at four o'clock, p.m. The ordinary General Meeting of the Society will take place on Tuesday, the 2d of February, at eight o'clock p.m. Members are requested to meet at half past seven for the transaction of private business.—AND. SHORTREDE, Ge-

neral Secretary.—Hong Kong, Jan. 27, 1847.

The Medical Hall, corner of Queen's road and Aberdeenstreet.—This Dispensary is open at all hours for the compounding of Prescriptions, and the sale of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. Professional Attendance on the Shipping—Terms moderate. An assortment of Medicine Chests on sale at moderate charges, J. GILBERT, M.R.C.S., and A. S. TAYLOR .- Victoria, Jan. 1, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

Hong Kong Dispensary .- Soda Water, Aerated Lemonade, Aerated Chalybeate Water, highly recommended on account of its Tonic proporties. Agent at Canton: Achook, Comprador, No. 3, Imperial Hong.—Hong Kong, Jan. 23, 1847.

For Sale.—An elegant Jaunting Car, built by one of the best makers in Dublin. For terms apply to C. Markwick, Auctioneer.—Victoria, 21st January, 1847.

To Let or for Sale.—A House and Garden, situated in Queen's-road, in a very healthy site; as also some Houses in Graham and Garden, Sales and Garden, Apply to Exercise and Care Streets.

rachan .- 30th December, 1846. Strachan.—30th December, 1840.

To Let.—The Dwelling-house in the Holywood road, lately occupied by the Honourable W. Caine. Apply to Bush & Co.

- Hong Kong, 12th November, 1846.

To Let.-The Bungalow in Aberdeen-street, lately occupied by the Royal Sussex Lodge. Apply to Bush and Co.-Hong Kong, 12th November, 1846. Take a map of the world—place your finger upon the dimi-nutive spot which represents Great Britain; then note every

region in the east, in the west, in the north, and in the south, where the language, the rule, the influence of that diminutive spot are known and felt, and judge whether Providence has not appointed for us a vast and glorious destiny, with great and so LONDON, AND THE MODE OF LIVING THERE, IN THE

YEAR 1500.—Although this city has no buildings in th Italian style, but of timber or brick like the Frencu, the Lon deners live comfortably [habitano i Londresi comodamente] and it appears to me that there are not fewer inhabitants tha at Florence or Rome. It abounds with every luxary, as we as with the necessaries of life; but the most remarkable thin in London is the wonderful quantity of wrought silver. I do not allude to that in private houses,—though the landlord of the house in which the Milanese ambassador lived had plate to the amount of a hundred crowns,—but to the shops of London In one single street, named the Strand, leading to St. Paul's there are fifty-two goldsmith's shop's so rich and full of silver vessels, great and small, that in all the shops in Milan, Rome. Venice and Florence put together, I do not think there would be found so many of the magnificence that are to be seen in London. And these vessels are all either salt cellars or drinking cups, or basins to hold water for the hands.—Account of England about the Year 1500. England about the Year 1500.

CHESS, A REFLECTION OF LIFE - The game of chess. \* \* The chequered board represents the natural vicissitudes of existence. The pieces, the various powers, passions and actions with which humanity has to contend. In the pawns we see the representatives of the minor actions and duties of life. It is in cheese as in the world; much of our success denends, more the skill with which the state. lepends upon the skill with which these are played. Greces can only be brought into action on great occasions. These are ever in front of battle, and upon their conduct cess or defeat depends. In the motions of the King and Queen are represented the swiftness and security of power, whilst in the crooked movements of the knight we recognise the representative of those unaccoutable accidents which step in and discounts which step in and discounts. concert in a moment the wisest and most deliberately-planned schemes. The castle typifies the straightforward thrust of brutal force; whilst the oblique passage of the bishop expresses the keen cutting edge of mental power. If the imagination thus looks upon these bits of ivory as embodiments of the power and assions of humanity, the chess-board immediately resolves itinto an epitome of the world .- People's Journal.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. od. first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{2}d. each subsensertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion and 1s. ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion to 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discounded where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Prov of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Brita Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are des o be widely and generally diffused.

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THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobourg (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. M., precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 12,

Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. ..... do.
W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. ..... do.
W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, SDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at Eleven

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at Eight o'clock. Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked

and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with Royal Mail Office, ? Toronto, April 22, 1847. 510

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundays VV excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather Toronto, March 22, 1847.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) Toronto, March 22, 1847.

Engraved District Maps. TO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &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 Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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 Proof essions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15. oad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

SINGING AND GUITAR 62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

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

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

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

CANADA WEST.

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

December 1, 1842. D. E. BOULTON,

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

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THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned.

Dist	rict.	Town	ship.	Lot.		Con.	Acres.
Bathurst		Bathurst			7	11&12	365
Home .		Brock .			21	6	200
Western		Brooke .			16	1	200
Do.		Chatham			10	14	200
		Collingwo			22	5	200
Brock .		Dereham		22, 24, 25, 26,	28	4	1000
Do		do		90 91	on	5	600
Home .		East Gwil	limbury	20, 21, Part	95	H	88
Western		Enniskille	en	And the state of	29	4	
Colborne		Fenelon			9	1	200
Do.		do		14, 17,		6	600
Do.	THE WHITEHOUSE	do.	THE PERSON LINE	14,	16	7	400
Do.				and the same	22	8	197
		do		18,	20	9	400
Do.		do.		10,	15	10	193
		Manyers.			7	9	200
		Moore .			11	3	200
		do.				5	400
Do.					11	17	100
	** ** ** **	do		vv. Han	0	8	200
Do.		do.			11	9	200
Do.		do.		W. half	11	11	100
Gore		Nassagaw	** ** ** **	w. nau	26	6	
Simcoe .	44.000.51	Ovo	eya		19	0	200
Newpast	lo	Oro Percy .		Y 1 . 10		12	200
Western		Please.		W. half	23		100
Midland		Plympton	** ** ** **	a los de	23	1	200
Home		Portland.	********		18		150
Colborn		Scott .			27	3	200
		Smith .		11, W. side Com'r. Ro	ad.	1	200
Western		Sombra .		N. half	10	6	100
Do.		do.		N. half N. half	7	13	100
Bathurs		South She	erbrooke	Part	21	2	76
Welling	ton	Woolwich	1	Block No.	3,	on the	Grand
Rive	er, contain	ing 3000 a	cres, now	being laid of	at i	n 200 ac	ere lots.
-				FRANCI	S	M. HII	L,
Kings	ton, 1st D	ecember.	TORE				439-tf

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

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Eight Hundred Thousand

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HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, 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 Huron 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

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CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE.

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " 15, 7th " " W. half 10, 4th " 

Western District. 

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. CAMPBELL. 455.

T. BILTON,

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

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regions of space, and also the real design of the numerol Comets existing in the Universe.

The Edition to be had of any of the Booksellers, or of the HENRY TAYLOR. Toronto, April 22, 1847.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOLs 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.

NOTICE Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIES, Trustee of Farmance Parkers Barries and the control of the contr registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIES.

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 mortgages, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorized to callest and results of the salest and results and results

authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. STABLISHER



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The Church

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