the aggregate. The advantages secured to the community by such an arrangement are incalculably great, and require merely to be stated, to convince every prudent and reflecting man of their immense practical utility.

Few persons will have the hardihood to deny, that a weighty obligation is laid on them to provide, during life, not merely for their own individual wants, but for the necessities of their households, whether wife, children, parent, or more distant relations. Do their thoughts never lead them on such a subject beyond the passing week or the current year? Charity compels us to bel'eve so, for if they love parent, wife, child, brother or sister, who is dependent on them for support, they will often think of how their present comforts can be increased, or continued when they are gone. If at all given to reflection, they will ponder occasionally, what their condition would be, in the event of their stay being removed, and correct views will lead them to the resolution to lay aside, periodically, a certain sum out of their annual incomes to provide for such a contingency, that when it arrives, those who are dear to them may not be altogether without provision, and dependent on strangers.

Perhaps some will say that such thoughts are distrustful and sinful, and such cares unavailing. No such thing. We do not distrust God's providential care. It must, however, be remembered, that God works, generally, through the instrumentality of means, and to work without means is a miracle. Are they not tempting their Maker, who, despising the means, expect Him to work without them? And here we would ask, if the same parties who urge this objection against making such provision for their families in the *event of death*, do not think it their duty to adopt such precautionary measures as to secure their prosperity in the *event of life*? Do they not also seek success in their daily avocations by diligence and attention? So, if they would seek to provide for their near and dear relations, with any chance of success, they must do it through the use of appointed means. And it will almost invariably be found, that the man who most sincerely relies upon God's providential care, is the man who most diligently uses the means which are placed within his power, because he knows that it is only in the use of these means that he is warranted to expect a blessing on his efforts.

An individual *may* live long enough to accumulate a sufficient sum to provide for his relatives by annual additions, but he has no *certainty* that he will be spared to do so. This method is therefore an insufficient one, for he may die in the course of a few years, when the accumulation is small, and no adequate provision made. Were he, however, instead of placing these small yearly savings in a bank at interest, to lay them out annually in paying the premiums of a policy of assurance on his life, *at whatever time he died* a large fixed sum would be secured to his wife, child, or other near relatives.

Let us take an example in illustration:—Suppose a person in his thirtieth year, having a wife, child, or parent relying upon him for support, and resolved to commence such a course of accumulation as has been referred to, and that he can lay past yearly only the small sum of £11 5s. 10d. it would take a great many years before these annual savings, along with interest, amounted to £500. He might be spared to lay up regularly for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and yet be far short of this sum should he then die. But he has no certainty that he will live so long, and he may die at the end of a year, and all that he leaves to his relatives is only £11 5s. 10., and a small sum of interest upon it. If on the other hand he were to pay this sum yearly into the funds of a respectable Life Assurance Company, his relatives would get at his death, no matter how soon it happened, £500.

And let a man feel that, so far as his circumstances admit, and whatever may be the shortness of his own life, he has made a respectable provision for his family after his death, and his peace of mind on that score is secured. The anxious thoughts that would otherwise have harrassed him about the circumstance of his children, have been averted.—The fear, which at every step of life would have haunted him, of leaving them in destitution, has been removed; and he feels satisfied that, so far as worldly means go, he has done his best for their future comfort and happiness. Nor is this all. This very peace of mind is conducive to health and longevity, in the same manner that mental distress is the source of disease, and tends to shorten life. Life Assurance may therefore be regarded as making human life both happier and more extended—

It is surely unnecessary to say more in advocacy of this important subject. ANY MAN HAVING OTHERS DEPENDENT ON HIM, WHO NEGLECTS TO SEEK THE PROTECTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE, NEGLECTS ONE OF THE FIRST DUTIES WHICH HE IS BOUND TO PERFORM.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.	Fourth Page.
Poetry.—The Grave of the Lost.	Poetry.—Trustworthines.
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The Christian Gentleman in his Decline.	The Sloth.
Frederick William III. of Prussia.	The Desert.
Life Assurance Companies.	Garner.—Rev. H Melville, B.D.; Archd. Jortin; Bishop Heber; Dr. South; Bishop Latimer.

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese has appointed the Reverend DANIEL MURPHY Travelling Missionary in the Victoria District.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Gore and Wellington Districts at the periods mentioned below; when he would be desirous of meeting the Clergymen and Churchwardens of those parishes respectively, with as many of the Parishioners as can conveniently attend. It is requested that such meetings be, in all cases, commenced with Morning or Evening Prayer:

Oakville,	Tuesday,	December	28,	6, P.M.
Palermo,	Wednesday,	"	29,	10, A.M.
Nelson,	"	"	"	2, P.M.
Wellington Square	"	"	"	6, P.M.
Ancaster,	Thursday,	"	30,	11, A.M.
Dundas,	"	"	"	6, P.M.
Binbrook,	Friday,	"	31,	1, P.M.
Stoney Creek	"	"	"	6, P.M.
Elora,	Monday,	January	3,	3, P.M.
Guelph,	Tuesday,	"	4,	11, A.M.
Galt,	"	"	"	6, P.M.
St. George,	Wednesday,	"	5,	11, A.M.
Paris,	"	"	"	3, P.M.
Brantford,	"	"	"	6, P.M.
Mohawk Village,	Thursday,	"	6,	10, A.M.
Tuscarora,	"	"	"	2, P.M.
York,	"	"	"	6, P.M.
Hamilton,	Friday,	"	7,	6, P.M.

THE EVIL OF SECTARIANISM.

Some months ago we had occasion to notice a striking proof of the fact, that the more seriously disposed Dissenters were beginning to be impressed with a conviction that the cause of Gospel truth was grievously impeded by the outward divisions which prevail among professing Christians. Our attention has been again specially called to the subject by a pamphlet published by Nesbit & Co., London, written, we have been informed, by a learned Presbyterian Minister of high standing in the denomination to which he belongs. It is entitled, *Sectarianism the bane of Religion and the Church, and the necessity of an immediate movement towards unity*; and is dedicated to the members of the "Evangelical Alliance." This *Alliance* has proved a total failure, mainly owing, we believe to the circumstance, that the parties composing it shrink from the task of going to the root of the evil, and probing the wound to the bottom. In their own most unscriptural and meaningless phrase, they "agreed to differ;" in other words, they met with a pre-formed determination to leave matters precisely where they found them, so far as any abatement of the evils of *denominationalism* was concerned.

There was, therefore, a peculiar propriety in the author of this *brochure* dedicating his pages to a body of men who so manifestly stood in want either of admonishment or of instruction, in the important matter which he has taken upon him to discuss. And while truth forces us to confess that not a few of his propositions and theories are palpably unsound, we think that much good might result to many a thoughtful reasoning Dissenter from a carefnl perusal of the tract before us.

The author takes for his text the solemnly pathetic words of our blessed Redeemer, as recorded by St. John: *Neither pray I for these alone, but for all them also who shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one: even as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee, that they may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.* After alluding to the sacredness of a dying wish, "which has more power than the sternest commands of living authority, or the most earnest entreaties of living love," the writer finely remarks upon our Lord's expiring words:

"Uttered in the hour of his mysterious agony, in full view of the shame and anguish of the cross, and forming part of the wrestling supplication with which he closed his farewell to his beloved disciples, they leave no further proof to be desired of the inestimable preciousness in his sight of that which forms their subject—the unity—the *visible unity* of his people. But, should other evidence on that point be required, it is found at once in the place which he assigns them. Lying next, to his crowning petition,—'Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory,'—they convince us that second, in the estimation of the Saviour, only to the full and final redemption of his people, is their union in this world."

This is putting the question in the prominent light with which it should ever be invested by those who call themselves after the name of Christ. The *visible unity* of believers is not a mere non-essential matter of speculation; not a dream of a romantic and over-sanguine mind, which may be indulged or rejected at pleasure; but a great and substautial *reality*, bearing directly upon the most vital interests of our holy faith, and to sneer at which, is neither more nor less than to undervalue and lightly esteem what occupied the closing thoughts of the crucified Lamb of God.—Nothing can be plainer to an unwarped apprehension than that, in our Lord's opinion, the prosperity and advancement of the Church depended in a great measure upon its unity, not theoretical but positive.

In this belief the early Christians acted. To quote again from our author:

"The army of the cross, weak in numbers, but strong in union, 'went forth conquering.' There was not only 'one Lord, one faith, one baptism,' 'one Spirit,' but 'one Body.' Whatsoever tended to the rupture of that 'Body' was nipt in the bud, as most offensive to Christ, and hurtful to His cause and people. Makers of divisions were branded as infamous by the Holy Ghost. Thus the sacred 'bond of peace,' the outward symbol, pledge, and security of 'the unity of the Spirit,' was kept unbroken; and, although differences of opinion, such as are inseparable from an imperfect state, did arise, yet disunion was never formally embodied, certainly not attempted to be perpetuated, by the formation of distinct organizations, and rival sects, until the Heathen had been compelled to exclaim, 'See these Christians, how they love one another!' until almost every corner of the 'world,' then known and accessible, had received the doctrine of Christ. How long is it since the Church exhibited such a scene, or the 'world' was subjected to its influence!"

We have only room at present for another extract. Speaking, as he does strongly, upon the fact that sectarianism is essentially anti-Scriptural in its nature, and that in the pages of the Bible no authority can be found for the deplorable picture which the Christian world at present exhibits, the writer observes:

"If visible disunion in the Western Church was cotemporary with the re-opening of the Scriptures, it was not because they were read, but because they were not *all* read, understood, and obeyed. And, as to Rome herself is to be attributed the prevalence of the errors from which they set us free, so on her must be charged our neglect of some duties which they enjoin. Things which she, by abuse, distortion, and caricature, has rendered odious and dangerous, we but too naturally rejected as worthless.—Thus it was with respect to visible unity. By her the name and the thing had been made objects of contempt and distrust, and she was one great cause why some misinterpreted, and almost all neglected, the clear lessons and weighty commands of Scripture on that momentous point."

On a future occassion we may possibly revert to this interesting little treatise, and conclude, in the meantime, by expressing our earnest, heartfelt hope, that the sadly neglected topic of outward Catholic union among the professing followers of Him, who is the God not of confusion but of order, may ere long meet with that diligent and prayerful consideration which is so unquestionably its due.

REV. W. CHADERTON.

In the number of our journal issued on the 17th of September last, it was stated, through haste and inadvertency, in the Memoir of the late Rev. W. Chaderton, that he was banished from the Island of *Tortola*, an Island at the time, as it is still, under British rule, and one in which his worth was by all classes rightly and warmly appreciated. The occurrence in question took place, in point of fact, in the Island of *Santa Cruz*, where the deceased also zealously laboured for a time. As it is more than likely that the memoir in question might come to the notice of some of Mr. Chaderton's friends in Tortola, whose feelings might be hurt by an imputation upon the public authorities of their Island, we have deemed it right to make this correction of the mistake in question. While on the subject of *errata*, we may state the following, which in some measure affect the sense of the article:—Third paragraph, for Dr. Spanke, read, *Dr. Sparke.* Fourth paragraph, second line from top of page, for forelong to be primus, read, *for a long time primus*—Same paragraph, for scanty decoration, read, *seemly decoration.* Sixth paragraph, for dutiful and ever submissive Presbyter, read, *dutiful and even submissive Presbyter.*

STRIKES.

We are sorry to learn from our cotemporary the *Patriot*, that an attempt to *strike* was latety made by some of the journeymen shoemakers in Toronto, and that a similar occurrence had taken place at London, C. W. Dismal experience has shewn, that such unlawful attempts to controul the remuneration of labour have always resulted in loss and misery to the ill-advised individuals taking a part therein. Having witnessed on more than one occasion the disastrous effects of some conspiracies of this kind, we feel ourselves imperatively called upon to do what in us lies to prevent the moral pestilence from fixing itself in the land of our adoption. A greater draw-back to the prosperity and improvement of Canada, or a more pregnant source of moral depravity to our working classes, it is impossible to conceive.

To show that the language which we have employed is by no means exggerated, we derive from that meritorious publication, *Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts*, a few particulars regarding a *Turn-out* which occurred at Preston, in Lanarkshire, in the winter of 1836–7.

"Early in December, when the mills had been closed for a month, the streets began to be crowded with beggars, and the offices of the overseer were besieged with applicants for relief. The inmates of the workhouse began to increase rapidly, and scenes of the greatest misery and wretchedness were of constant occurrence. At this period the spinners were receiving from the friends of the union five shillings a week each, and the piecers, some two, and others three shillings a week; the carding-room hands and the power-loom weavers [forming, be it observed, nearly three-fourths of the whole number out of employment] were destitute of all means of support, receiving no assistance except such as the masters afforded them, which (except in the cases of eighteen or twenty individuals who had not joined the union) extended to only one meal a day for each person."

The following statistics give a still more minute and startling view of the social calamities with which the operatives of Preston were visited on this occasion:—

"While the turn-out lasted, the operatives generally wandered about the streets without any definite object: seventy-five persons were brought up before the magistrates, and convicted of drunkenness and disorderly conduct; twelve were imprisoned or held to bail for assaults or intimidation; about twenty young females became prostitutes, of whom more than one half are still so, and of whom two have since been transported for theft; three persons are believed to have died of starvation; and not less than 5000 must have suffered long and severely from hunger and cold. In almost every family the greater part of the wearing apparel and household furniture was pawned. In nine houses out of ten, considerable arrears of rent were due; and out of the sum of £1600 deposited in the Savings' bank by about sixty spinners or overlookers, £900 was withdrawn in the course of the three months; most of those who could obtain credit got into debt with the shopkeepers. The trade of the town suffered severely; many of the small shopkeepers were nearly ruined, and a few completely so."

The struggle by these poor misguided men proved to be altogether unavailing, and during the short period which it lasted the operatives sustained a net pecuniary loss of £57,210 10s. sterling. The total loss to the town and trade of Preston amounting to no less a sum than £107,196 sterling.

It has generally happened that strikes have been organized by a few worthless designing persons with a view to their own personal aggrandizement, a position which, if necessary, we are ready to establish. And the chances are great that some such selfish incendiaries are at the bottom of the painful demonstrations which have suggested these remarks. With all kindness would we warn the operatives of Canada to be on their guard against such enemies of their truest interests, and turn a deaf ear to their insidious propositions.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The great increase which lately has taken place in the number of the pauper population of Toronto, has rendered it imperative to devise some effective means for their relief and support. It is perfectly obvious that the resources of the House of Industry and other benevolent institutions of the city are utterly inadequate to meet the existing state of things; and so little faith have we in the voluntary system, that we can conceive of no plan short of general taxation, from which any effective remedy can be anticipated. These views are embodied in a well digested petition which is lying for signature at the store of Mr. Rowsell. It calls upon the Corporation to adopt proper measures for the establishment of a House of Refuge, the expense of which shall be borne by the city funds. The *disinterestedness* of petitioners cannot well be questioned, inasmuch as all who subscribe the document must be *tax payers* in the city of Toronto. We trust that the petition will be numerously signed, and promptly acted upon by our civic authorities. There is no other way of putting down that system of begging "which (to use the words of the document in question) many children seem now with most ruinous consequences to be trained to by their parents, and by which immorality and vice are necessarily fostered in both old and young."

THE MAPLE LEAF.

We have been favoured by Mr. Rowsell with an inspection of the engravings which are to illustrate the forthcoming volume of our Canadian Annual, and with confidence can we speak of them in terms of the highest commendation. Both as regards interest of subject, artistic execution, and clearness of impression, they are decidedly superior to the illustrations of the Maple Leaf for last year. From what we have seen of the literary portion of the work, we should also be disposed to anticipate a marked improvement also, as compared with the preceding volume: so that altogether, we think we can insure the lovers of the *Belles Lettres* and the fine arts a rich source of gratification in the Maple Leaf for 1848. The design for the covers is peculiarly beautiful and rich.

"THE CALLIOPEAN."

The first number of this periodical has been sent to us, and we suppose that some opinion relative to it is expected from us. It is published at Hamilton, and the management of it, we are told, rests with "the Young Ladies connected for the time being with the Burlington Ladies' Academy." We believe that this Seminary contains now a large number of pupils; and although we are but very slightly acquainted with the manner in which it is conducted, and are not personally interested in it, still we should regret anything which might injuriously affect the education of so many young persons. We hope that the addition of newspaper writing to the ordinary duties of the Female School, will not exert any prejudicial influence of the kind; yet we feel that it is an experiment which we should by no means recommend as being altogether safe, or worthy of imitation. Every one knows that some women have excelled in authorship; but they were remarkable women; and if their position in life was peculiar, we have reason to believe that God—who endowed them with their unusual talents—gave them also a counterbalancing strength and stability of mind. But whether, from their example, we are justified in concluding that our young women should be encouraged—as a general principle of education—to walk in the public and conspicuous paths of literature; this, we think, is a point which admits of reasonable doubt.

NEW POSTAGE ARRANGEMENT.

This week none of our United States exchange papers have come to hand, which we need not say has been a source of disappointment to us. We presume that our American friends have lost sight of the fact, that from the 16th of November it became necessary for the postage to be pre-paid to the lines on all letters and newspapers mailed in the United States and designed for Canada. It is not too much, we trust, to expect that in time to come our American cotemporaries with whom we have been in the habit of exchanging will pay their respective postages to the lines, more especially as hitherto we have paid the postage both on our own papers and on theirs.

While on this subject we cannot but express the hope, that an arrangement which cannot fail to be productive of serious inconvenience will not be of long continuance. The law which virtually prohibits the transmission of letters from Canada to Great Britain via the United States, must operate disadvantageously to the financial interests of the neighbouring Republic, as well as being inimical to the social and commercial convenience of our Colony.

THE EMIGRANTS.

Wednesday Evening, December 1.

Total number at present in Sick Hospital, morning of Dec. 2	592
In the Convalescent Hospital	211
Total	803
Died during week ending Monday Morning, 29th Nov.	13
Admitted this day (Wednesday) 1st inst.	12
Died during the last twenty-four hours	2
Discharged to Convalescent House, from 22nd to 29th Nov.	27
Discharged from do. do. do.	17
Discharged from Sick Hospital	12

☞ *Mr. Reford (who has been appointed Collector for this paper in consequence of the regretted retirement of Mr. Ryall) will, in the course of the week, visit the Eastern Townships of the Home District and the Western Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on a collecting tour. It is hoped that our Subscribers will be prepared to pay him the amount of their dues, and that they will kindly render him every assistance in their power to advance the interest of this journal.*

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Church Society's House.

The Society met on Wednesday, 3rd Nov'r., 1847.

His Lordship the BISHOP OF TORONTO in the chair.

After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts upon the table, shewing a balance of £791 1s. 8d.

The receipts during the past month have been:—

	£	s.	d.
Sales in Depository	£60	7	4
Collections—Mission Fund	2	14	0½
Do. Widows and Orphans'	243	4	8½
For sale of Timber	7	3	7
Rent from Anthony Magrath	0	17	6
Witness fees from Wm. Atkinson	0	7	6
	£314	14	8

The payments during the same period have been:—

	£	s.	d.
Accounts as per audit 6th October	£29	3	4
Rev. R. Shanklin	4	12	7
" D. Fraser	13	17	9
" W. Ritchie, (2 quarters, Catechist)	5	0	0
Mr. Ede (Divinity Student)	20	0	0
Mr. Kennedy do.	20	0	0
Mr. Tuke do.	20	0	0
	£112	13	8

The Standing Committee recommended the payment of the following accounts:—

	£	s.	d.
Superintendant of Depository	£10	8	4
Messenger's Wages	2	10	0
One quarter's Rent	25	0	0
	£37	18	4

The Standing Committee recommended—

That a grant of Books and Tracts, to the value of £2. 10s. be made to the Rev. C. L. Ingles, Travelling Missionary in the Niagara District, from the Books recently placed at the disposal of the Society, by the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—*Agreed.*

It was ordered—

That a grant of 25 Prayer Books, and 25 Testaments, be made from the same fund, for the use of the Emigrant Hospital in this City.

It was ordered—

That a grant of Books, to the amount of £2. 10s. be made from the same fund, to the Sunday School in connexion with the Church of the Holy Trinity.

The Rev. T. S. Kennedy personally returned thanks for the grant of £12. 10s. made to the Parsonage at Clarke, and stated that the Deed for the land was about being made to the Incumbent.

It was moved by the Secretary—

That a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Jas. Gordon, Mr. Principal Barron, J. G. Spragge, Esq., the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary, be appointed to draw up a Report, as to whether the Society can with safety adopt a system of credit, so far as applies to District Branch Depositories.

It was moved by the Assistant Secretary—

That so much of the Report made by the Committee appointed to consider the practicability of adopting a system of Fire Assurance for the Churches and Parsonages in this Diocese, and for the Life Assurance of the Clergy, as refers to Fire Assurance, be adopted; and that T. W. Birchall, Esq., E. G. O'Brien, Esq., and Peter Paterson, Esq., be appointed a Committee to carry out the recommendations of said Report, and that they report their proceedings to the Society at every monthly meeting.

W. H. RIPLEY, *Secretary.*

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

		£	s.	D.
Previously announced in No. 119, amount...		381	1	9½
St. Ann's Church, Adelaide	£0 19 6			
Church Fifth Con. do.	0 10 6			
—per Rev. A. Mortimer		1	10	0
St. James' Church, Louth,	£0 17 9½			
St. John's do. do	1 7 2½			
—per Rev. G. M. Armstrong		2	5	0
St. John's Church, Woodhouse	£1 9 2			
Christ's Church, Vittoria	1 4 0			
Congregation at Simcoe	1 18 4			
Congregation at Port Dover	1 0 0			
—per Rev. Francis Evans		5	11	6
127 collections, amounting to		£390	8	3½

T. W. BIRCHALL, *Treasurer.*

Toronto, Dec. 2, 1847.

The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. A. Mortimer the sum of £1, being a collection made in St. Ann's Church, Adelaide, on behalf of the Mission Fund.

Also: The sum of £2 10s., to be applied to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, being the amount in Mrs. Armour's box.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

There was a special meeting of the Committee of this Society at the National School Rooms on Monday the 1st inst., which excited great interest, and was attended by nearly the whole of the members, and by several of the neighbouring Clergymen.

The LORD BISHOP occupied the Chair.

After the usual prayers, several applications foa assistance were considered, and grants made in aid of the Churches building at Marie Joseph, and the south shore of the Chedabucto Bay, and also for the enlargement of the Church at Pictou.

But the subject of greatest interest, was the announcement of the Right Reverend President, that fit men had been found for Visiting Missionaries, that they had been ordained, and were now actively engaged in the work—one along the destitute Eastern shore, and the other about Barrington, and the unprovided settlements of the West. His Lordship read several Letters Testimonial, which were highly gratifying to the Committee, and the favourable impression made upon those who themselves were personally acquainted with the gentlemen to whom they referred, leave the Committee no room to doubt that this long cherished object of the Society will be successfully carried out; and that the blessing of Him whose love has constrained them to undertake the office, and in whose strength they have gone forth, will crown their labours.

His Lordship expressed his regret that the ordination of these two pious and devoted men did not take place in Halifax, and in the presence of the Society, who have not only provided for their support, but exhibited the most anxious desire that everything should be done that might lessen the privations to which the faithful discharge of their ministry ministry must expose them.

Rev. Mr. Uniacke said the Committee could not but be fully satisfied with the gentlemen engaged in the work, and felt himself grateful to the Bishop for having ordained for the work of the Society two such Missionaries as Mr. Breading and Mr. Forsythe.

It is to be hoped that this is but the beginning of a noble work which is to achieve the moral improvement and eternal salvation of thousands in this Province. They go forth accompanied by the earnest prayers of many Christians, who having received the unsearchable riches of Christ, are desirous of communicating to others the precious gift,—and it is to be hoped that a fresh interest may be awakened and fresh impulse given to Churchmen in all parts of the Province, so that we come not behind other Churches in zeal and activity.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese has, we learn, been engaged, since the Visitation, in holding Confirmations at the out-harbours. The numbers in each place who, after renewing their Baptismal vows, were Confirmed by the Bishop, are as follows:—

On Sunday October 3,	Petty Harbour	29
" " 10,	Torbay	27
" " 17,	Portugal Cove	54

The candidates were examined and prepared by the Rev. J. G. Mountain, at Petty Harbour and Torbay, and by the Rev. F. W. Tremlett, at Portugal Cove; and their behaviour on the solemn occasion gave good evidence that they had been made duly sensible of the nature and obligations of that Apostolic ordinance.—*St. John (N.F.) Times.*

Colonial.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Fourth Loan Meeting (being the fifth monthly meeting) of the above Society, was held on Wednesday, the 1st instant, when the Directors loaned £500, (five shares), which brought the following rates of bonus:—

Lot No. 1,	@	45 per cent.
" 2,	@	45 "
" 3,	@	43¼ "
" 4,	@	43¾ "
" 5,	@	45¼ "

Making an average of $44\frac{9}{20}$ per cent. bonus.

THE POOR IN TORONTO.—A Petition addressed by the Inhabitants of this City to the Corporation, is now in course of signature, representing that the relief of the poor would be more equaly borne by a tax imposed upon all the Citizens than by voluntary contribution. The petition prays, accordingly that, such a tax be levied. It is lying now at Mr. Rowsell's, and those who are in favour of it would do well to sign it without delay.

It is with great pleasure we have heard of the convalescence of young Mr. Nation, whose severe illness we had occasion to notice in connection with the Hospital. We hear of some attempt to establish a Fever Hospital in this city. That such should be done is most desirable, and we hope our citizens will not let the subject drop.

Dr. Edward Clarke, lately of the Township of Trafalgar, and brother of the Warden of the Gore District, has been appointed resident Medical Officer of the Toronto Hospital.—Good nurses applying would meet with immediate employment.—*Patriot.*

A melancholy accident occurred along side the *City of Toronto* last Tuesday evening. The steamer had that day been dismantled, and the mate, Mr. Walter Fisher, left on board as ship keeper. His eldest son, a fine boy 13 years of age, was on the point of going home with his mother, when preceding her a couple of minutes, he fell overboard between the steamer and the wharf. Mr. Fisher, hearing the splash, jumped overboard almost instantly, and in two or three minutes the boat of a schooner, which was close by, came to his assistance. The poor boy was found in about four minutes—medical assistance was soon at hand, but in vain; life was extinct. He had been about two months employed on board the steamer. The parents are industrious, active, steady people, with a large family and highly respected by all who knew them.—*Patriot.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The Solicitor General will be opposed for Cornwall by Dr. Macdonald, but we believe without any legitimate hope of success. Mr. Shaver is spoken of as an opponent to Mr. G. McDonell in the County of Dundas. Mr. McLean will again come forward as a candidate for the representation of Stormont. The present radical member was elected only in consequence of a division of the conservative portion of the constituency. In Frontenac Dr. Beamish is spoken of as an antagonist to Mr. Smith; but both are conservatives. The "liberals" of "Perry's Coroner" have not yet decided upon an opponent to Mr. Seymour. The same may be said with respect to Hastings. Mr. Stevenson will we presume, endeavour to oust Mr. Conger from the representation of Prince Edward. The latter, it will be borne in mind, was elected as a successor to Mr. Roblin, by only three or four for his majority. Mr. Weller, the stage proprietor, is named as the radical candidate for South Northumberland. Mr. Hall will experience no difficulty in a re-election for the other riding. Col. Reid is named as a successor to Mr. Williams in Durham. In the East riding of York, the contest will be between Mr. Munro and Mr. Blake. Mr. Blake is at present absent from the country—perhaps on that mission of universal liberty which, in reply to an address from the riding just named, he threatened to undertake. We are informed that Mr. Price will be successfully opposed in the first riding. The city and the remaining two ridings of York will in all probability return their present members Mr. Webster will be opposed by Mr. Ferguson in the representation of Halton, "Jemmy Durand" being shelved. Wentworth will undoubtedly relieve itself of Dr. Smith's services, and substitute for them those of a conservative. Mr. Hinks has not abandoned Oxford, although we trust that Oxford has fairly abandoned him. The ex-Inspector-General will again seek the representation of that county. We do not know whether the present member will be a candidate. Mr. Notman has again gone to Middlesex, to see what may be done in that quarter to minister to his ambition for parliamentary distinction. It is said that Mr. Ermatinger will not again offer, but that his place will be occupied by a gentleman equally conservative. Kent is again the object of strife between rival politicians. It will seem that Mr. Woods will not again offer. Mr. Keating is spoken of on the conservative interest, and some mention is made of the Solicitor General.—Malcolm Cameron, is alleged to be canvassing Kent on his own hook; or, as he said in his celebrated report, in reference to the Collector at Duck's Corners—"he keeps a good look-out."

For the representation of the county of Haldimand, Mr. Douglas Fraser, well known in this vicinity, has appeared as a candidate, on the radical interest, although the county has at present a representative of that kidney. Mr. Fraser has actually issued an address, and is seriously bent on seeking a seat in Parliament! "Guns, blunderbusses, trumpets, drums and thunder!" We are really afraid some wag has been hoaxing poor Douglas.

Of the movements in Eastern Canada, we shall inform our readers when a definite shape shall have been given to the political arrangements in that section of the country.—*News.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Electioneering and canvassing are the order of the day, but we find little to remark upon on either side. Mr. Blake will be started for the Third Riding against Mr. Monro, on the requisition of Peter Perry and others. Dr. Connor has been spoken of for Toronto. He is a very pleasant gentleman, and sometimes comes out as a *great orator*, but we don't believe in him; he won't do. At Chatham Mr. Rankin is talked of, but whether correctly or not we have not heard. The *Argus* mentions Mr. Kirkpatrick as a candidate for Kingston, in addition to Mr. McDonald and Mr. McKenzie, but the late steamboat affair will keep him out. Dr. Jessopp and Mr. Burritt are the rivals for Grenville. The Hon. Inspector General Cayley will be opposed, but in vain; and we hope that our worthy friend Mr. Galt will not try it, or he will surely "get goose." He had better "go it while he's young," at the bar. A few more years and a little more experience will place him on a better footing, and enable him to come forward creditably as a "Parliament man." Doctor McDonald means to put the Solicitor General out for Cornwall—if he can! In London Mr. Wilson is secure.—*Patriot.*

WHAT'S GOING ON OUTSIDE THE CAMP?—The opposition have a busy time of it truly, demonstrations on a small scale, are being got up, but none as yet have assumed any importance, if we except the doings in Middlesex. Mr. Notman to all appearance has commenced his electioneering campaign in right good earnest. The modern Cicero, or "Great Orator of the West" has been enlightening the few whom he calculates on for support on Responsible Government and matters of serious import. Rather unfortuately for the veracity and respectability of the party an account of the proceedings at a meeting where the consistent, (Heaven save the mark) scheming politician was "all in all" found its way into an organ retained on his behalf, just five days previous to the glorious event, and Mr. Notman was "greeted with warmth and cordiality" he had not the pleasure of experiencing. This may seem strange, but it is actually the case nevertheless, and but too plainly shews how eager and determined his dear friend of the *Globe* is, to thrust him on the electors of Middlesex whether they will or not.—The radical press has ever been remarkable for its absurdities but we did not think it would be reduced to the paltriness of so grossly perverting truth as the instance before us exhibits.

If such be the means by which the *Globe* and his friend Mr. Notman seek to gain the county, by deluding the staunch yeomanry of Middlesex into the belief, that the "orator is the only man fit to represent them," then we say they have sadly miscalculated the chance of success. We cannot think that the electors of Middlesex are so gullible.

As for Oxford, it has not yet been revisited by that notable man, Mr. Hincks. He has for some time back been touring it on the other side of the Atlantic; however, on his return, which is expected to be soon, he will be found at his old business of dinner hunting, as care has been taken to place him on the list for that county.

What can have become of "honest" Malcolm Cameron? it was said that the worthy gentleman was open for Kent; but he seems to have vanished, as we hear not a word of his ramblings, strange is it not, that he is so silent, for itinerating is the very soul of a Radical candidate's existence. Some say that the new press about to be started at Goderich is to be employed against him, others that it will lean to radicalism,—how it is we know not, but sincerely hope it will be of the former descripton.

Mr. Wetenhall, where is he? all is peace and quietness in East Halton, even the Dundas oracle seems to know nothing of him. Surely the beaten candidate has not tired of taxing the patience of the electors there—in all probability he is heartily sick of wandering from door to door, and attending demonstrations got up at his own suggestion. Poor man he will have a hard time of it, and come out minus at last.

What with one and another of them, they will find it no joke, they have a desperate struggle to face, and if we are not greatly mistaken, they will find more to do than perhaps is anticipated. The sport will not be all their own, the defeat attendant on their former exertions, again stares them in the face, alas their doom is sealed irrevocably.—*Brantford Courier.*

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE POOR EMIGRANT?—Now that winter is just upon us, the above question is in the mouth of every one; but no satisfactory answer is forthcoming. The prospect which lies before these helpless exiles is truly distressing. Without money—without sufficient clothing—without strength, hundreds, we may say thousands, can look for no other fate than extermination from the inclemency of our northern climate, unless prompt and judicious measures are taken for their relief. We sincerely trust that our Colonial authorities have represented the matter to the Home Government in its proper light, on whom beyond all questions lies the *onus* of providing for the exigencies of the case. It would be monstrous to expect that a comparatively poor Colony as is Canada should support the surplus population of the mother country for an indifinite period, or even during the months of our protracted winter. In these bad times many of our settlers have quite enough to do to make the two ends meet, and however willing they may be (and our worst enemy cannot accuse us of inhospitality) they have not the means of feeding and clothing such a multitude of claimants.

In connexion with this subject we quote the following paragraph from a late number of the *London Times:*

"Cheap lodging houses for the poor have been established in Glasgow, with great success; and the number is about to be increased in different parts of the city. In the original establishment beds are furnished for 3d. and breakfast and supper for 2d. From the end of June to the end of August the inmates have been, males, 2,395: females, 152; married couples, 113. The numbers are steadily increasing."

The above is worthy the attention of the leading individuals in our cities and large towns. Would it not be desirable to procure from Glasgow specific statistics of the establishment alluded to. in order to the formation of similar institutions in Canada? By adopting such a course a more efficient *medium* of relief would be secured than could otherwise be looked for, and in all probability a considerable saving be effected, so far as expenditure is concerned.—*Streetsville Review.*

FIRE.—On Friday night the Hothouse and Greenhouse of Mr. Henry Turner, on the Kingston Road, were accidently burnt to the ground. The fire is supposed to have originated in consequence of the flue being overheated by the lad in charge while his master was in Town. By this unfortunate casuality Mr. Turner has lost a fine collection of choice Grapevines, the fruit of which carried off the first premium at the Provincial Agricultural Show at Hamilton, and a large assortment of valuable and rare plants. Mr. Turner is known as a clever well informed practical horticulturist, and by this misfortune has had swept away, in a moment, the result of whole years of care and pains.—*Herald.*

The good Steamer *City of Toronto*, Capt. Dick, left Toronto for Kingston on Friday last, on the concluding trip for the season. The City had a great many passengers and plenty of freight. The *Sovereign* and *Princess* have gone into winter quarters and the *America* we suppose will follow before long. The intercourse by water between this place and Niagara and Hamilton will be kept up as long as possible, most likely throughout the winter with the latter.—*Herald.*

"GUY POLLOCK."

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

Toronto, 20th Nov'r., 1847.

Sir,—I perceive by the *British Whig*, received here last evening, that you have fallen into the singular error of identifying the late Dr. Joseph Hamilton, with "Guy Pollock."

The late Dr. Hamilton of this city, was a most honorable and high minded man; as universally esteemed, as his death is universally deplored, but had little pretensions, I believe, to literary fame.

"Guy Pollock," whose far-famed letters first appeared in the *Courier of Upper Canada*, of which I was the publisher, is Robert Douglas Hamilton, M.D., of the Township of Scarboro', in this District, who is—I am happy to say—yet "alive and leaping."

I am, Sir, your most obedient serv't.

GEORGE GURNETT.

PETITION FOR THE PARDON AND RECAL OF WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE!—For some time back there have been rumours abroad, to the effect that a petition for the pardon and recal of William Lyon Mackenzie, was put in circulation privately, with the view of procuring signatures to it; but the parties to whom the document has been entrusted, have been cautious to withhold it from general view, and to submit it only to those who they expected would subscribe to its contents. A friend has just handed us a printed copy of the petition in question, which we subjoin, that the public may be made aware of the effort that is being made, and the grounds upon which those who desire the return of this notorious individual to the Province are proceeding. The people of Upper Canada are aware, from bitter experience, of the career of the party in whose behalf certain individuals are now about to petition the head of the Government, and we submit the case to their serious consideration, lest they should be taken unawares, in reference to a subject of such deep importance to the Province. We abstain from offering any comments on the document before us, or entering upon the various matters, the recollection of which a perusal of the petition must awaken in the breast of every reflecting inhabitant of Upper Canada, preferring to postpone these for the present.—*Colonist.*

To his Excellency, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of certain Inhabitants of the —— District,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioners in common with a majority of the people of Canada, while deploring the numerous and aggravated political causes, which led to the disastrous civil commotions of 1837, have, nevertheless, deprecated the resort to physical resistance to obtain their redress: that the alarming condition of this Province, at that period, led her Majesty's Government to appoint a statesman to preside over the British North American Colonies, whose high qualifications fitted him pre-eminently for the important trust: that his Report upon our political condition and history, so marked by general perspicuity, fidelity and truth, has reared an imperishable monument to his memory, and embalmed the name of Lord Durham in the recollection of the Canadian people: that the patiently reiterated claims of the people of Canada, through their representatives in Parliament, prior to 1837, were proved to have been strictly constitutional and just, and were only the expression of a natural desire to possess, in its fulness and integrity, the inalienable birthright and inheritance of British subjects. Their demand was that, although Colonists, they should not be governed as they had been, like aliens, and be deprived of those salutary checks, which the British constitution so wisely provides against the abuse of power: that not only have the wrongs then inflicted upon her Majesty's subjects in this Colony, been acknowledged unequivocally by Lords Durham and Sydenham, during their administration, but the measures of these statesmen, and of others appointed to administer the government of these Colonies, have, in a large degree, not only recognized the co-ordinate rights of the Colonists as British Subjects, but have laid the foundation for their future liberty, prosperity and peace: that your petitioners have observed, with peculiar gratification, that, with a wise and benevolent reference to those facts in our history, and to the humane policy which has characterized the Government of Great Britain, and of all enlightened and civilized countries in the present age, her Majesty has been pleased to cancel the political guilt of parties criminated by their connection with the rebellion of 1837. They learn, however, with deep regret, that there is at least one exception to this wise and humane policy, in the case of Mr. Wm. Lyon McKenzie, formerly one of the most faithful, laborious, and useful representatives of the people of this Province in Parliament,—an individual more ardent and fearless, but perhaps less criminal than others who now occupy eminent places, both in the general and municipal governments of the Province,—an individual whose loyalty and devotion to British institutions and authority, prior to the events of 1837, were established by the most indubitable evidence. That considering those facts, and that a period of ten years have almost obliterated the baneful effects of that unhappy rebellion, and taught by severe and painful experience the lessons of wisdom to all who were criminally connected with it, your petitioners earnestly entreat that your Excellency will be pleased to remit the political guilt of Mr. McKenzie, and to give him liberty to return again to his allegiance.

And your Petitioners,

As in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

THE COLONIES.—The last October number of the "*Quarterly*" (which by the way, is an excellent one) ably exposes Sir Robert Peel, by whose deception and quackery the present unfortunate state of affairs has been mainly brought about. In an article entitled "Parliamentary Prospects," the destructive effects of Free Trade, both on the Mother Country and on her Colonies, are fairly and impartially stated. Speaking of the avowed, and in some cases already executed, intentions of the Government to overthrow our Colonial system, and their evident leaning to an abolition of the Navigation laws, the *Quarterly* says: "In the first place, as to the Colonies, that the new principles adopted—the giving them governments responsible to Local Legislature, and the releasing them from all reciprocation of commercial favor with the Mother Country—are neither more nor less than *discolonization.* If Canada is to be governed by a native Cabinet, responsible to her own legislative bodies—if her produce is to receive no favor in the English market, and English produce no favor in hers—and if British or Canadian shipping is to have more advantage in the transport of either produce than French or American—will Lord Grey be pleased to tell in what way Canada will differ, with regard to us, from that of the United States, *except our being burdened with the* EXPENSE *of defending and the* PERIL *of losing it!*

* * * * * * Colonies are, we say boldly, of no *intrinsic* value whatsoever; it is only as they are nurseries for native seamen, and markets for native industry, that they are of any worth. *Ships, Colonies, and Commerce* used to be a favorite toast, involving a wise and patriotic principle; but without *Ships* and *Commerce* Colonies are a burthen and a danger, and the sooner that we get rid of them the better. Modern wisdom invites us to throw away all these advantages."—The decided failure of Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade measures was never more clearly established than by Lord George Bentinck, who showed that—

The ordinary revenue at the commencement of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, was	£47,917,000
Of the sum the article on which Sir Robert Peel tried his experiments had produced	10,528,746

Lord George further showed that—

The £7,388,254 with which Sir Robert Peel did not meddle, grew up to	41,538,578
While the £10,528,746 on which he experimented, dwindled down to	6,019,417

From which £416,000, yielded by additional revenue from Foreign Sugars admitted by the Whigs, should be deducted. "Thus," says Lord George, "the revenue had, in fact, dwindled down to £5,603,427, showing a loss to the revenue, upon that part on which Sir Robert Peel attempted his financial experiments, of no less than £4,925,319 or 44½ per cent. And when you bear in mind that this sum of £10,528,746 forms but *two ninths* of the entire ordinary revenue, just see what would have been the condition of the country if Sir Robert Peel had tried his experimenting hand upon the whole of what are called the ordinary sources of revenue. These figures of the Noble Member for King's Lynn demonstrate that while the revenue with which the ex-Premier, if I may use the expression, *free trade*, has diminished 44½ per cent., that which he left untouched had increased just 10 per cent. These, then, are the encouraging results of Free Trade.—*Herald.*

DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning last Mr. G. P. Bull, Coroner, was called upon to hold an Inquest at Caledonia, on the body of a man named Dennis Callaghan, a teamster in the employ of Mr. Chadwick, of that neighbourhood, who had on the day previous, in company with a number of other teamsters, been engaged in bringing flour to this city. It appears that while in Hamilton, many of the party if not all, freely partook of liquor, and also freely indulged at various taverns along the road, while returning home. It also appeared in evidence, that deceased was thrown forward from his waggon, by, as it is supposed, a sudden jolting, caused by the broken and dangerous state of the Plank Road. Deceased fell across the off trace and his feet somehow got fast in the whipple-trees. The horses being uncontrolled, ran off, and feeling the incumbrance at their heels kicked at the cause, and in this manner the unfortunate man was dragged a distance of several miles; his head was literally smashed to atoms, his legs and other parts of his body also bore the most horrifying marks of the injuries received. We never saw a body so completely mutilated. The horses having pursued their wild career from near the "Ben Block" Tavern through Calodonia, turning up towards their stable by M'Kinnon's Mills, and dragging deceased with them, drew up contrary to their usual practice, by Mr. Chadwick's bed-room window. The body was at once removed and an inquest held the next day, when a verdict was given in accordance with the above. The deceased was almost a stranger in the place, and was only a week in Mr. C.'s employment.—*Hamilton Gazette.*