and, last in the catalogue of private crime, the infutinte gamester, who, with gigantic guilt acatters in a moment the possessions of his ancestors, and the provision for all who are dear to him, among the lowest st wordid broad of vice.

God forbid that such examples should ever be comment But who slas! can say, that they do not exist. And When the thoughtful eye looks round upon those who are now entering the enchanted ground of youth and unulence, it is dimmed by the apprehension, that ng them will be found beceafter some victims of sarly fully, some bearts, now innocent and gay, to which those days of shame and sorrow will come, "niet they will say, they have no pleasure in them."

It is almost unnecessary, I feel, to add, that this hetability of character is equally fatal to human happiness. If it be in such vices as have been described, that the character finally ends, it were a treachery to patiers and to virtue, to speak of happiness along with thum. Even upon the most favourable supposition, though nothing more than weakness and indolence which it is hard to bear. Every man has some sense of what God and the world require of him ; -some names, however indistinct, of the purposes for which the mighty advantages of nature and fortune vere given: and to every man, time as it passes has a voice which no mortal heart can forget. It sceens to ask us, what we have done? And what we are doing? And in every periodical return, it leaves ineritably, "that bitterness or joy which the heart alone knoweth." It is painful to us all, we know, to He down at tilght, and think that the duties of the day have not been done. - It is more painful to close the year, and to think that it has been wasted in idleness and folly. But what, also! must be the feelings of those who lie down at last upon the bed of death. and look back upon their past lives with no rumembrances of goodness; who can recall only riches wasted, and power abused, and talants misemployed, and see that grave opening to receive them, upon which no tear will be shed, and no memorial of virtue raised.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1847.

ARE TON CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Postry... The Queen. The Anglican Branch Dothelle Church. Rducation. The Word for the Day. Instability of Character,
Fourth Page,
The Young Chartlat,
Kuglish Eccl. Intalligue

Our Collector, Mr. Thus. Ryall, is muo on collecting tour in the Western purt of the Divcese.

The fact stated by a correspondent, whose words were quoted by us in the course of a few cultorial remarks last week, is too remarkable a one to be passed ever in ellence, we mean the fact, that not a single perversion to Romanism has taken place amongst the Clergy within the Church of England in the North

This le a fact, -we designedly repeat the term,as remarkable as it is encouraging; and it indicates a healthful condition of our spiritual state, a careful Episoopal, suprevision, and the diffusion through in-Auential or authorized channels of correct and consersative religious aplinions. We conceive that the first and last of these remons very much depend upon the intermediate one; that the propagation of sound epinions, and the existence of a healthful religious which we shall, as soon as we can, transfer to our temperament; must be caused, in a great degree, by columns, and from this we are enabled to conclude ty, and which seem, even at the present day, to be taken the influence and authority of those who are set over that this excellent Society is daily gaining supporters in the Lord.

o In this respect, indeed, the North American Coloto lour other Colonics, and as a general rule to the world." length and breadth of the Anglican Church,-are singolarly fortunate. They are presided over by Bishops in the Mother Country, it is pleasing to be able to galded in their perceptions and convictions of Scrippretations of the Church, and so gentle and considerate in their bearing towards those with whose reli- and benefits of the Society are advancing in progious impressions they may not centraly coincide, that portion.
there is not only no about for discontent, but a feeling It is of general confidence and satisfaction provalla.

This is one cheering fouture in the signs of the ment of this article will gladden and encourage many a Churchman in the Mother Country who feels that his Christian obligations extend beyond local boundsries, and that he is called upon to aid in the catablishment of Christ's kingdom in all the world. But with this persuasion of duty, he naturally looks first to his countrymen in distant parts, and, as a primary obligation, applied his bounty to the relief of their of this Christian liberality, be to him a peculiar comfort that his fellow-churchmen, in the North American Colonies at least, are under that careful, sound, and Scriptural training, which, amidst all the excitements of the times, of weaknesses within and temptations from without, has, with the Divine blessing, so far preserved the integrity of their spiritual guides that not one of them has been weared away from the communion of the Church of England to adopt the perilous povelties and corruptions of the Romish Creed.

The times have been peculiar, and during the last are years there has been much to put the principles of cound Churchmen to the test. There have been There have been tions: weak and misguided friends, perhaps often unwittingly, have joined with subtle fore in the effort to shake the constancy of the loyal or drive the less stedfast from the truth. Trifles have been seized upon and magnified into prodigica of error and danger; and names of reproach have not been spared, where either malignity or missepprehension have chosen to fasten exercion or awaken distrust. Such as these, indeed, have sometimes laboured to throw a cloud or a reproach upon private character; but these were imputations which an honest public indignation soon scattered to the winds, leaving personal worth and integrity in clearer brightness than ever. All, indeed, that faction could exert, or that a misplaced feer in the rightbierted would assist faction in accomplishing, has only attested the imminiable character of the truth, and the strong rock upon which, in the North American Diocome at least, the Church has been built.

Amidat the excitements of the past few years, is were idle to deny that the press -- such portion of it at least as has applied itself to the discussion of ecclesiasstal affairs -has exerted a great, a mighty influence. Where so much has been said and written, the importance of some journal or publication that could, as a meral rule, be adopted as a guide, is at once to be sed. We have not ourselves aimed at more than being watchmen and counsellors: we have not presumed to place ourselves in the position of guides: yet, whether a kind and intelligent friend, like the corondent quoted from, had chosen to remind us of mitiefaction and comfort we shall not lightly surrender, that all our counsels and all our watchfulness have sended to the conservation of the Church in her integsiey, and to maintain both in the laity and the clergy delity to their vows and obligations as members of our pure and reformed branch of the Church of Christ. war pure and reformed branch of the Church of Christ.

We have warned all with earnestness, and we hope with clearness, of the errors and perile of that corrupt dew's, or Amonderness; comprising in the whole 405 benefices—in fact, the whole of Lancashire, except the communion which owns the Pope of Rome as its head; the state of the communion o communion which owns the Pope of Rome as its nead; point, we have not failed to counsel them, with equal seal, against the ain and danger of confounding every self-caustituted form of Protestantism with the Cathoaught clear than dissemblers in praying steadily against very and echism, and fostering at the same time, by ten numbers of a mouthly newspaper entituled, "The

their example and their substance, the errors and divisions which they profess to abjure.

In short, while we raise the voice of warning against error, it is as expedient as it is dutiful to propose and expound the truth. Men must not be left to the capticiousness of individual fancy, or, when under the influence of religious convictions, be deprived of a system and an organization within which, and moved and guided by which, such convictions may work out their practical fruit. If no authoritative guidance be proposed or furnished, we expose them at once to the risk of religious licentiousness,—to the distraction and the mischief incident upon a condition of things where every man doeth what is right in his own eyes; and when wearied with the contemplation, and distressed by the workings of this rude disorder, they will too surely sink into the still gloom of superstition: in other words, abandoning the distractions of self-opinion. they will, as many weak minds have already done throw themselves into the bosom of a Church which proclaims herself infallible.

There is a middle way between these extremes of error: and this, directed by the light of Berinture and assisted by the testimony of an uncorrupt antiquity, the Church of England maintains. This safe way, the Church newspaper, -- which, for distinctiveness sake, has adopted the name of what it represents,has been careful, and we hope faithful and successful, in adhering to.

To this responsibility we are, we trust, solemnly alive; and we have, we repeat, endeavoured to represent with all the force of truth the sin of abandoning the communion of the Anglican Church, the Catholie and legitimate Church of Christ in Great Britain and her dependencies, and adopting the novel and corrupt tenets, and becoming partakers of the perilous schism, of the Church of Rome. We should, however, be neither impartial nor consistent, were we not at the same time with all solemuity to affirm, that a sin of equal magnitude rests upon blin or her who breaks the row of allegiance to the Anglican Church for what may be deemed the mitigated error of any of the forms of Protestant Dissent. In either case, the principle of loyalty to the Church is abandoned; the Apostles' fellowship is broken; the duty of maintaining the unity of the faith is set at nought; and interest or convenience is made the standard of allegiance to

On these vital and essential duties, we have endea voured to be faithful watchmen; and frankly and fearlessly shall we say, that no bias of temporal favour or advantage,-no influence of the powerful,-no uniles or fromm of the great, - no prejudices of the ignorant,-no opposition from the undevolent,-will cause us to recede an inch from the position which, as faithful and we hope enlightened Churchmen, we have felt it a bounden duty and a matter of conscience to defend and maintain.

We find the following in the English Churchma of the 10th December:---

"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in ror tight Parts has, during the last few months, received the benefit of five or six important and striking 'revivals,' in the shape of large and influential public meetings of its supporters in various places; and we cannot doubt that the warm expression of interest in the work of the Society, which these meetings have called forth, will be consistently and heartily carried out,—not merely in liberal donations at the time, but in permanent annual aupport, which will enable the Society to form something like an estimate of its income."

The same paper proceeds to give a full report o the proceedings of a public meeting lately held at Oxrono in behalf of this venerable Society,-one and acquiring atrength, and that in a few years its means will be, in some adequate proportion, equal to mial Dioceses .- and the remark may fairly be applied the aphere of duty it has assumed,-" the field of the

And while, on our behalf, so much is being done ture revelution by the clear and unquestionable inter- in this Diocese has many warm and liberal supporters; and white their number is increasing, the influence

> It is with the highest gratification we learn that the public meetings lately held throughout the different parishes, constituting the District Branches of the hurch Society, hav attended, and have otherwise exhibited the most satisfactory results. These last will be better shewn from the statements of the progress of the Society as developed in the several District Reports, the publication of which, we have no doubt, will soon be com-

On the question of public meetings for this object le only reasonable to ask and expect a participation tival wants, It must, therefore, in the dispensing in a work which should be dear to every Churchman, the extension of Christ's kingdom in the more effectust building up of our Zion; that all, too, may thus have the opportunity of hearing of the many designs of the Society, its great field of work, what already has been done, and what there is still to do.

By constitutional temperament, man, we know, is creature much affected by excitement: often that is an unwholesome passion, and too often used and perverted to wrong and wicked ends. The Christian shares in this excitement, and, within just limits, may share in it lawfully. He has, for instance, the excitement of knowing and feeling that, connected with God's glory and the welfare of his brethren, there is always something to be done, - some new ways and means by which the great Christian work may be advanced, Christ's kingdom enlarged, and the souls of men benefitted and blessed. This is his excitement, and a lawful and useful one it is; because his profession will not permit him to stand idle, and because without wholesome and constant exercise, his pious energies may grow languid and his Christian graces degenerate.

Allied to this is the excitement, if we may term i so, of uniting with his brethren in public prayers and praises, and bearing expositions of the truth or exhortations to duty from God's accredited andbassadors; while, in a subordinate degree, by meeting together and discussing carnestly the claims and wants of the Church, as by the organization of the Church Society is allowed, the sense of responsibility is quickened in all, and their spiritual energies roused into steadiness of action. Religion was never designed to be a theme of contemplation merely; it marks out an every day work to be done. The enrolment by baptism the Apostles' fellowship, the communion in breaking of bread, the concurrence in prayers, all testify that in works of piety and charity, such as are to the Christian presented every hour, apathy would be inexcusable and indifference a sin.

From the subjoined extract it appears that the creation of the See of Manchester has been decided upon. Our English files afford us no particulars beyond those which are given below, respecting the the fact or not, our own conscience assures us, with a Clergyman who will probably be raised to the Episcopate of this new Diocese:-

"The Globe unnounces, that 'early in the next session the Ministers will propose to Parliament the immediate erection of Lancashire into a separate see, under the title of the Diocese of Manchester. The new diocese will consist of the Archdescoury of Manchester, including beneies, which will still appertain to the diocese of Chester.' It is understood that Mr. Villiers, Rector of St. George's Bloomsbury, (brother of Lord Clarendon and Mr. Charles Villiers,) will be the new Bishop."

We have been faroured with the perusal of the first

Parish Chelr," published by Olivier, Pall Mall, London. The object which this periodical has in view is the encouragement and promotion of Church Music, by furnishing Music of the highest class for Parish Choirs, with instructions as to the proper ecclesiastical mode of its performance. The Editors are evidently not only learned municians, but sound and devout Churchmen, whilst the price of the paper is extremely moderate,-only 5s. sterling per annum, sent by port. We should be glad to see The Parish Choir widely circulated in Canada. To the members of our congregations who feel an interest in the study of Church Ausic, the fine old Chants and Anthenis which the Parish Choir monthly publishes at so chesp a rate, ombined with the information it conveys in regard to the history of the art, will prove of the greatest possible value. We may add that the Parish Choir has been most favourably received in England, as supplying a want that has for a long time been very generally felt and acknowledged.

The last Quarterly Paper, - a very interesting one of the Society for the Propagation of the Guspel in Foreign Parts, has come to hand. We acknowledge the receipt of it with many thanks.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY MEETING. We had the pleasure of attending the Annual Meeting

We had the pleasure of attending the Annas Sterting of the Brantford Parischial Branch of the Church Society, which was held in the Episcopal Church of this town, according to previous announcement, on Vednesday morning last. A highly respectable audience was assembled. The following Clergymen were present. The Reverend Mesars. McMurray, Geddes, Elliot, Nellis, and the resident Minister Mr. Usber, who occapied the chair as the constaint. on the occasion. There was much interesting matter brought before the assembly. The speakers acquitted themselves well, and much interest was felt and exhibi trd by the andience for the welfare of the venerable Church of our forefathers. Our Episcopal friends have cause to rejoice that the Church of England holds a proud and elevated position in reference to the Missionary operations of the age, and that Churchmen, through the length and breadth of the colony, are waking up to their true interests, and are unitedly and energetically con-tributing to the support of her blessed institutions. No longer can it be said that Episcopplian Clergymen are backward in their endeavors to visit distant and pour setbackward in their endeavors to visit distant and poor set-tlements, or that Episcopalians generally are unmindful of their poor and destitute brethren. The Church of England is now truly Missionary in her character and her Clergymen are found preaching the glad tidings of her Clergymen are tous preacting the gast tuning of salvation in the wildest and most uncultivated portions of the Province. The hope of the Church, in depen-dence upon her divine Head, is centered in the Incorpo-rated Church Society; a society which, therefore, has peculiar claims upon every consistent member and friend ation .- Brantford Courier. of the Episcopal denomin

PUBLIC CEMETERY IN HANILTON.— A sufficient quantity of land has been purchased for this purpose in the City of Hamilton. This great public improvement—for in that light the proceeding may be regarded—is thus noticed in the leading paragraph of an article on the subject in the Hamilton Gazette.

We observe with much antisfaction that our corpora tion have been advised by the Churchwardens and Rector of the Episcopal Church, that they had purchased a quantity of land for the purposes of a Cemetery—part to be appropriated for the interment of those connected with the Church of England, and the remainder for the use of other denominations. We hall this as a symptom that our Corporation will profit by the experience of others, and avail themselves of whatever the errors of older comand avail inconserves of whatever the errors of older com-manities may suggest, and we must confess that it shews a considerable amount of intelligence to adopt at so early a period in the history of our city, improvements which have only very recently been forced upon the inhabitants of the metropolis of the British Empire, by dire necessi-

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The stated Quarterly Meeting of the Central Board of The stated Quarterly Meeting of the Central Board of the Incorporated Church S.ciety was held at the National School House, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 20th and 21st instant. The Lord Bishop presiding.—
Present:—Rev. J. Bethune, D.D. D. Falloon, D.D.; seer, sucress, w. Adoutt, 12. nobertson, C. Banton, F. Borne, W. Thompson, W. Hond, T. Leach, C. Morice, Wm. Dawes, Secretary; Colonel Wilgress, Captain Maitland, E. L. Montizambert, Eq., J. B. Anderson, Esq., Treasurer, Lieut, W. Loyd, Assistant Secretary.

After the usual prayers, the balance in the hands of the Treasurer was shown to be resourer was shown to be-

For general burnoses For Widows and Orphans' Fund 238 13 10 It was resolved to present a petition to the Legislature respecting the Clergy Reserves, signed by his Lordship

Sundry payments, to the amount of £60 0s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., were sundry payments, to the amount of £60 0s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., were sundry payments, to the amount of £60 0s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., were surfaceed to be unde, £32 10s. of which were to be required to be unde, £32 10s. of which were to be required to be under £32 10s. of which were to be required to be under £32 10s. of which were to be required to be under £32 10s. of which were to be required to be under £33 10s. On the sundry payments and the first to the \$3.00 to \$3 Vidows and Orphans' Fund. The Widows and Orphans' Fund falling short this year

of the amount ordered to be funded yearly, by the Reso-lution of July 3rd, 1846; such an alteration was made as would empower the Central Board to continue their rewould empower the Central float to confide their re-gulation of funding the principal subscribed, and leave the interest, accruing from time to time thereupon, avail-able for the relief of suitable claimants. It was also de-termined to make some alterations in the Ottawa, Reauarnois and Megantic Districts; separating off Clarendon and Ituli; Valcartier and Portneuff; and Mascouche, Rawdon and New Glasgow, into new District Associations

respectively.

The meeting closed with the benediction by the Presi-

From our English Files by the Hibernia.

INELAND. - What is its real condition? Does famine stalk over the land and dispatch, horribly, its victims? Does pesti-lence follow in the track of famine, and complete what it had begun but leaves unfinished? Are the bonds of seciety not ped, but absolutely destroyed by these twin visitations, so inductive, the appendix and every outrage which maddened hu-man nature can be driven to commit, are polluting entire pro-

We not these questions; we are compelled to sak them: because every acrount that traches us is more or less contradic-tory of some preceding or some subsequent one. This ought not to be. The Government, and the Government slone, possesses adequate means of guaring the depths of the misery. It can command every resource for that purpose; may, at the moment we are writing it has doubless obtained full informamoment we are writing it and counters continue to uniorma-tion upon the subject. Why then is it silent? Why is no official statement of the extent of the culamity, of its probable duration, of its requirements, of its moral and social aspect, laid before the country? If great sacrifices are to be made—if great effects are required to carry us through the crisis-they ill be obserfully undergone by all cleares when their secretty, a demonstrated beyond doubt or cavil.

armonstrate trieb newspapers have been our chief authority titiberto the tital newspapers are then der that anothly for the setual condition of the country, and the accounts they furnish are vague, exaggerated, contradictory. Each tells its swn tale, according to its own means of inquiry, its essience of belief, its disposition to magnify or diminish. To day we are appailed at the progress of the misery; to-moreous soothed by predictions of its probable termination. Why, we repeat, is predictions of its probable termination. Why, we repeat, is not an official statement put forth, concealing nothing, extenu-ating nothing, beightening nothing—a plain, calm, unvarnish-ed representation of what it is we have to do? Such a course, it may be said, would be unusual. But are not the circumto may be take, when to would be circum-stance which call for it unusual? Yes—unusual—notwith-standing the recorded declaration of the Commissioners ap-pointed aftern yours ago by Lord Grey's Government, headed by the Archibishop of Dublin, "that there then existed, in Ireland, 2,385,000 of the people in a condition almost bordering

no starvation, and monetimes in a state of actual famine."

When we read of the thousands which are weekly drawn from the Imperial treasury—that is, from the pockets of the people—to teed these destitute millions, the people we think tre some right to know the exact circumstances which render such an application necessary. Their disposition to give will be increased, not diminished by a full conviction of the neces-

.y. As it is-what do we behold? We will answer this question in the language of the Times :- "Human beings dying of famine in the midst of extravagant

presentments and unparalleled wages—men wailing for starva-tion, and yet shrinking from the proferred wages of the land-owner and the farmer; clamouring for bread, and expending its owner not to interest timestring in occas, and expensing its part of property to clude its daties all these things crowd to-solution on the senses, and startle less by the anomalousness of gether on the senses, and startle less by the anomalousness of layed without any further negociation, the more easily as His their present combination than by the certainty of their con- Majesty Louis Philippe has transformed the annihilation of the

at the inquiry?) "whether the frish people eat guass In this country when a man is starving, and obtains were and money, be purchases food furthwith. Not so the Irish. A affair lead us to believe that M. Couzet was not aware of what mouth's wages are bourded for the privilege of shooting a land-lurd." This state of things cannot continue. The prodent, (the King) was not ignoranced it.

toxes for the benefit of men whose hands no somer clutch their produce, thus they exchange it for weapons of murder.—John Bull.

CANADA COMPANY .- The general balf-yearly m this company was held on Thursday, at the offices in St. Helen's place, at one o'clock, C. Franks, Esq., the governor, in

The Chairman made a statement to the effect that the total quantity of land sold was 14.976 series, including Crown Re-series of 7797 acres, and grants in the Haros tract of 779 acres In the leases were comprised tracts of Crown reserves of 15,299 series, and in the Hurun district 13,932 series, making egether 29,239 scree. The return for the lands sold emounted a. £10,557; the town lots sold were ten, while 63 lots were leased in the country. The receipts in Canada to the 23d Nov., of the present year, were £31,344 currency, while to the same period last year they only amounted to £26,507, aboving an increase of £4,837. The amount of bills received over due, including inverest, is about £160,000, the necessity for using which was not at present at all apparent. It was, therefore his duty simply to make a statement of the dividend on which the directors had agreed: that was six per cent, per naum on the paid up capital of the company of £32 10s, per share, to be due on the 10th January next.

After a few observations, this was agreed to without disent.

Mr. Robertson inquired whether there was any intention, as held out at the last Meeting, of reducing the expenses in Ca

The Governor replied that the whole of those expenses wer but £6500 a year, and the ervants of the company, so far frubeing overpaid, were underpaid for their services. The direct tors were anxious to reduce the expense as much as possible, but in common justice they could not reduce it in this particu-

A Shareholder inquired what progress had been made in the

The Governor replied that the railway in Canada, like all other railways, was at present quiescent. The object of the company was to form a railway communication between Lake Ontario and Lake Haron, and there was little doubt but that t would be ultiniately constituted; but there was a railway a the present time in progress which would connect the city of Quebec with Portland, and which would prove of great advanlage to Canada. As an evidence of the prosperity of the colu-nists of the Company, he might observe that a sum amounting to £7130 18s. 2d, had been rewitted by 16 settlers; the number of emigrants during the year was 32,166, showing an in-crease of 7142 over the last year.

To snother inquiry, The Governor replied that the railway was not abandoned. The Meeting was then dissolved.

The Guzette of Tuesday. December 22, cortained a notic the prorogation of Parliament from the 12th of January to Tuesday, the 19th of January, when it is to meet for despatel

The liberal candidates for the representation of the city Lundon at the next general election will, it is now understood, be Lord John Russell, Mr. Patterson, Sir G. Larpent, and

THE WELLINGTON STATUS. - ()n Monday workmen of menced preparing thoting for the scaffold-poles in the open space west of the Horse Guards, for the purpose of erecting a pedestal for the Wellington statue, which is to be taken down fathwith, and subsequently placed upon an appropriate resting

THE GREAT BRITAIN .- It is reported that the Great Western Steam Company have filed in their offices at Bristol above four hundred and sixty plans, which they have received from various quarters, for finating the Great Britain.

A report from Mr. Brunel, on the state of the Great Britain,

place in the above locality.

ad on the best means to be adopted for saving the property has been printed for circulation among the proprietors. He reports the ship to be, as yet, essentially uninjured, and the inrejects altogether the notion of breaking the vessel up, but be opinion it would be imposed be to complete the prepara-for floating her under three months, and in the meantime the ship must be protected, or at the end of three months, she will be valueless. As the best means of protection, he recommends that the exposed part of the ship should have a shield, formed by a mess of leggets bound together by ropes and se-cured by rods run vertically through the mass and chains laid horizontally, and binding the whole tightly to the ship. Mr. Brunel calculates that to form this shield effectually would reuire eight or ten thousand faggots, and has given direction diately procuring the quantity and setting about con structing this means of protection.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE ARCHBISHOP OF VIEW NA.—A latter from Vienna of the 13 h says:--" The Prince Archbishop of Vienna, M. de Milde, has just had a narrow eacape from assassination. In the morning of Wednesday last, while the Prelate was still in bed, his valet de chambre came into his room, and pulling open the curtains, exclaimed, . Mon nedeted me to cut the throat of the Archbishop of Vicana." Immediately on pronouncing these words he drew a saxor from his pocket, and held it towards the throat of the Prelate. M. Milde, who perceived that his servant was labouring under an attack of montal alimation, had the property of mild a graph him, " Listen, my friend; if the Saviour has really charged you to take my life you must do it, for no one should disobey God's

commands; but you must do nothing without first addressing a prayer to the Almighty. Pray, and I will resign myself to die by your hand." The domestic placed himself before a crucific, and began a silent prayer; whilst he was so engaged the Prelate arme, and went into an adjoining room, looking the door after him. The servant was afterwards secured and placed in a lunatio asylum, The Royal Court of Paris decided, on Saturday, on the appeal of a French West India planter, against the decisi in of the Court of Martinico, which had declared free the children under

risian bar to support his appeal; and nobody having appeared on his behalf the Royal Court confirmed the decision of the first DISTRESS AMONG THE WOOLCOMBERS OF BRADFORD. We are surey to find that much distress exists amongst the Woolcumbers of Bradford. On Tue-day last a meeting took place on their behalf, and Mr. G. White, after alludin

prevalent distress and exposing the hypoerisy of Mr. Cobden and Bright, and other free traders, in holding out prospects which they never expected would be realised, the speaker mor that "The condition of the woolcombers is lamentable and dis tressing beyond description; and it is absolutely necessary that an appeal be made to the wealthier classes on their behalf." The resolution was seconded by George Ridley, and carried unnzimouely. A STRANGE NOTION .- A curious instance of amalgame-

ien took place in Dantaic on the 5th. Dr. Grahowski, the Luthern Pastor, at the baptism of his son, chose six golfathers from the different religious sects of that capital, viz. theran, one free Protestant, one Roman Catholic, one German Catholic, one Calvinist, and one Jew .- Golionani. The French prisoners who have been so long in the power of

nald for their ransom. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the

7th Hussars and 70th Fout, stationed in the Athlone district, have subscribed a day's pay for the relief of the Irish poor. It is said that the Island of Mauritius is the spot where the

whom we are indebted for our "Concordance of Shakspeare" calling upon the women of England to unite in a ladies monument to that poet, on account of the honour he has done to womankind by his exquisite portrayal of the sex.

SIPOULABITY IN THE FRENCH DYNASTY -It is a remak

able fact in the history of France, that since the time of Louis XIV., who succeeded his father, Louis XIII., there has not been a single instance of the crown descending directly from lather to son. Louis XV, was the grandson of Louis XV.; the son of Louis XV. Napoleon did not succeed in transmitting a crown to his only napareou are not succeed in transmitting a criwin to his only som, who died at Schoenbrunn. Louis XVIII., brother to Louis XVI., had his brother, Charles X., for his successor,—
The Duke of Orleans, Prince Royal, was carried off by an accident as unexpected as it was deplorable, and interrupted, it may re even it commenced, the order of su Royal beir, a son; it is his grandson, the Count de Paris, son of the late Duke of Ocleans, who is his beir presumptive to the Crown. - Sum

FRANCE.—The Paris papers, which we have to Tuesday, contain little position news of interest. The Cracow business a still the great theme of comment, though the articles written on that subject yield but scanty additional information. Automat punishes two nearest read the French Government was fully aware of the intention of the Northern Powers to represe the Republic of Cracow; and that it is now intended to let the matter reet, without further opposition, on the ground, that "as France signed the clauses of the treaties of Vienna merely as a guaranteeing Power, the French Guvernment has no right to interfere. The following is one of the articles referred to by A Congress to be assembled, to discuss the effeir of Conces

is again mentioned; but we do not believe that this wish of the French Government can be realised, inasmuch as such a Con-The two erest German Powers (Austria and Prussia) which insist upon the right of suppressing the treaty of the 3d of May, 1815, have refused, it is said, to accede to the proposal to assemble a Congress. It is expected that the storm will be altreaties of Vienna projected by M. Guisut into an insignificant reserve. The British Cabinet has confined itself to a remonance. The Northern Powers will reply them "the treaties Vienna have not been violated." All the exchents of the

By extraordinary activity and provide expressions by extraordinary personal ambition, the best efforts of a Government has succeeded in preventing the continuation personal ambition, the best efforts of a Government be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to province the province the

intended originally for Algeria.

A drain of silver, occasioned by the predigious importations intended originally for Algeria.

A drain of silver, occasioned by the prodigious importations of grain made within the last two months—a great portion of our gracious Sovereign has commanded me to assume the back of formers, to be paid for in money—may shortly reduce the Bank of France to the necessity of soliciting a return of the accommodation so liberally affected by let to the Bank of England in 1839. This accumentation, if asked, will probably be granted by caching bills drawn by French houses on their English correspondents beyond the ordinary course of the their English correspondents beyond the ordinary course of the Bank's discount business. Credit so given is not called a loan. Bank's discount business. Credit so given is not called a loan, but it amounts to the same thing.—Guardina

Colonial.

PUBLIC ENTRY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF ELGIN INTO MONTBEAL

(From the Montreal Guzette.)

On Saturday last, his Excellency the Earl of Elgin made his public entry into thecity. The weather, during the early part of the day was unpropitious in the extreme, and the road from Monklands was almost impassable, from the snow which fell during the preceding night .-An impression prevailed in the early part of the day, that the arrangements would be postponed, but, about noon, the weather cleared up, and the day became beau-tifully fine and clear. As previously arranged, his Excellency was met at the "Barriere," or city limits, by his Honour the Mayor, J. E. Mills. Esq., and Corporation, the Trinity Board, &c., when his Honour delivered the following complimentary Address, on the part of the Corporation, on the occasion of his lordship entering the municipal boundary:-

May it please Your Excellency, We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal, respectfully beg leave to offer Your Excellency our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the office of Governor General of Her Majesty's possessions

in North America, and on your safe arrival at the seat of Government at this inclement season of the year. Animated by feelings of devoted attachment to the Empire, and appreciating in their extent the advantages of our connection with the parent state, we cannot regard the nomination of a Nobleman of Your Excellency's distinguished character and experience, but as a renewed instance of Her Majesty's considerate attention to the security and welfare of her faithful subjects in this por-

We beg leave to offer Your Excellency our most respeciful assurance, that we shall always be prepared to give our willing assistance to all measures tending to per-petuate our connection with the mother country, or to romote the interests and advance the welfare of this casions to preserve public order, and to maiutain peace and harmony in this rapidly increasing city, to which, as the Metropolis of United Canada, we now beg to give Your Excellency a hearty welcome.

John E. Mills, Mayor.

City Hall, Montreal. To this Address His Excellency was pleased to return

the following reply:-To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of

GENTLEMEN,-I beg to acknowledge with heartfeld thanks, your congratulations on my appointment to the office of Governor General of Her Majesty's possessions in British North America, and the manifestations of regard and cordial welcome with which you have received me on my arrival in the Metropolis of United Canada. I accept, with entire confidence, the assurance of your willingness to give assistance to all measures tending to perpetuate your connexion with the Mother Country, and Province. And I am convinced that in your hands th interests of public order, and of peace and harmony in this rapidly increasing city, are in safe keeping.

His Honour the Mayor then offered His Excellency the seat which had been reserved for him in his carriage, which His Executency politely declined, and requested His Honour to accept a seat in his own vehicle. The cortege then entered the city, and proceeded, through Great St. James Street and Notre-Dame Street, to the Government House. There were no military in attendance, with the exception of the Guard of Honour at the Government House. The streets were lined by the Fire Companies, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), St. Andrew's Society, German Society, St. Jean Baptiste Society, the members of the "In stitut Canadien," and the Temperance Society, the Saint George's Society and St. Patrick's Society, all in extended order, as arranged in the programme previously published. The bands of the Tomperance Orders and the different Fire Companies, were in attendance, and the flags and banners of the Societies and Fire Companies added much to the attraction of the scene. The band of the 52nd Light Infantry was stationed in the area before the Government House. About a quarter past two, the cor-tege reached the extremity of the line of procession, and his Excellency was received with loud cheers from all assembled, and, as the sleighs containing his Excellency and escort advanced, the procession countermarched in The procession was marshalled by John Dyde

About half-pust two o'clock, his Execulency arrived at nour, of the 52nd Regiment, was posted. The ante-room within was densely crowded with officials, and other persons, anxious to witness the ceremony of swearing in His Excellency passed through into the inner apartment and, after some delay, the door was opened, and all eager-ly passed forward. The Earl of Catheart was seated at ly passed forward. The Earl of Catheart was seated at the table, with the Earl of Elgin on his right hand. Be-hind them were a numerous and brilliant staff: Major his successor; Major-General Gore. Col. Wetherall. Col Plomer Young, &c. &c. In front were three Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench—their Honours' Messieurs the Court of Queen's Denon—their Honours Stessiel's Rolland, Gale and Day. Right and left were seated the Executive Council—Messrs. Draper, Papineau, Cayley. Viger, Smith, Morris and Daly. There were present also, the Bishop of Montreal, with all the Episcopalian Clergy of the city; Hon. Peter McGill, Hon. Geo. Mof fat, Sir Geo. Simpson, Hou. H. Sherwood, Hon. F. Hincks, Hon. W. B. Robinson, and a great number of other gen-tlemen now, or formerly connected with different De-partments of the Government along with the members of

It is said that the Island or Alburitus is the vocation of said that the Island or Alburitus is the production of sugar, will first, if not finally, be put to the Earl of Catheart had just vacated, and, after some little pause, intimated his willingness to receive the address of seat.

the citizens of Montreal.

The Mayor then, attended by the Town Clerk, James Ferrier, Esq., J. D. Gibb, Esq., and other gentlemen, both in and out of the Corporation, addressed his Excellency, and proceeded to read the address agreed to at the Bonsecours Market, a few days ago, and which we gave

t the time. His Excellency was pleased to return the following reply, which he read from his own manuscript in a re-markably clear and distinct tone of voice, and with very effective enunciation:-

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL GENTLEMEN,-I beg that you will accept my most sinere thanks for this Address. It is a great encouragement ad support to me, when I am about to enter upon the

your anxious wish to maintain inviolate the connexion subsisting between this Colony and the Parent State. I am confident that the earnest desire entertained by Her Majesty, and by your fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, to preserve and strengthen this connexion is prompted solely by the conviction that, duly improved, it is calculated to be an advantage and a blessing to the inhabitants of both.

You are pleased to observe that the knowledge of public affairs acquired by me in the Imperial Parliament, and in other situations of high trust, justifies the hope that I shall be guided in the execution of my functions, by the great constitutional principals familiar to British Statesmen. It will be my study and anxious endeavour overify these favourable expectations. I am sensible that I shall best maintain the prerogative of the crown, and most effectually carry out the instructions with which lifer Majesty has honoured me, by manifesting a due remost effectually carry out the instructions with which crease of axation to the atmost limit should be the consequent most effectually carry out the instructions with which crease of axation to the atmost limit should be the consequent most effectually carry out the instructions with which crease of faxation to the atmost limit should be the consequent most of the present force is too small even for constantly keeping to gard for the wishes and feelings of the people,—and by seeking the advice and assistance of those who enjoy their contidence.

I cannot indeed look back to the recent history of the ravince without feeling that, in resolving to conduct the administration of affairs upon these principles, I am unlertaking a task of no common magnitude and difficulty. The powers of self-government, to which your Constitu-tion allows such full scope, are given for wise purposes to enable the people to exercise a salutary influ

Be extraordinary activity and pressure expenditure, the should, unhappily, be perverted to objects of factors ance of a rise in the prices of provisions in various parts of in product and the prices of provisions in a various parts of ing, and his high and homourable office can become make the prices of the

disappointment.
I do not, however, shrink from the responsibility which

of the British constitution.

I am alive to the vast extent of the rese I am alive to the vast extent or the resources of the noble Province, and deeply impressed with the belief the if proper measures be adopted, they are assemble of rapid development. To aid in extending its trade in drawing forth its agricultural and mineral wealth in the second of drawing forth its agricultural and mineral weather improving and multiplying its means of internal coun-nication—in providing increased educational facilities for nication—in providing increased educational facilities for its increasing population—in conveying the blessings and comforts of civilization to the remotest settlements— removing occasions of distension and strife, and said the inhabitants of all classes and races in one head interest and affection—is an object well worthy the greater of the energies and talents of men of large and triotic views. It will be my sincere desire to absorb the who labour conscipations in the strip of the energy in th ercise views. It will be my sincere around the state of those who labour conscientionaly in the behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with the share contribution.

reward—the consciousness that they have contributed to the happiness and well-being of their fellow and I thank you for the cordial wishes which you confort the happiness and comfort of Lady Elgin and apply These will best be secured if our residence among the conduces, as you kindly say you feel persuaded it was the prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people.

This reply was most attentively listened to and conclusion, was received with testimonials of arther indicative of the pleasure of those who limit than in strict conformity with etiquette.

The ceremonial cancluded about a quarter before o'clock, and by five His Excellency was on his vary

the Government House, and a salute of 19 guns was find

the Government House, and a salute of 19 guns was find from the wharf in front of the Artillery Barracks.

As some of our readers at a distance may have one curiosity to learn a little of the personal appearance of a nobleman who now occupies so high a position, in the province, and one so important to its best interest, we shall endeavour to gratify them, so far as possible without trenching on the lawful domain of the penny-lisen. His Lordship is below the middle height, including the stoutness, and but for the infallible authority of the personage, we should pronounce him some years in advance of his real age. The upper part of his head is nearly bilt, his hair and whiskers originally dark, but now very present, and of the character called chiselled, indicating if there be any truth in physiogaomy, much firmness and decision of character. The expression is, on the whole decision of character. The expression is, on the what benevolent and intellectual, and his manner casy, manne

cates considerable rhetorical powers.
The Montreal Pilot says, with reference to His Excel lency's reply to the inhabitants, that it "was admired by every individual present. At the conclusion, His Ecc. lency was greeted with loud cheers. The delivery an admirable. It is singularly gratifying that the save of His Excellency on this occasion seems to have give universal satisfaction, and that it has been received with the same unanimity with which the Address was the

THE INAUGURATION OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE. (From the Colonist.)

Monday morning being the first day of term, His Wood the Mayor and members of the Common Council, assembled at the Council Chamber, and proceeded from thence to Organic Hall, where his Lorship the Chief Justice, and the other Justice

of the Queen's Bench, were sitting in term.
On entering the Court, the clerk, (Charles Daly, Esquire, presented the Mayor (W. H. Boulton, Esquire) as elected to the office by his fellow-citizen, and uppearing to subscribe the nath provided by the statute to be taken.

The Clerk of the Court, (John Radenhurst, Esquire) has

ing administered the oath, His Worship, with his colleges in the Council retired, and returned to the City Hall.

The Mayor having taken his seat, the new members with those who had been re-elected, took the necessary on cument as follows :-

Having been again elected to preside over your deliberation Having been again elected to preside over your universities after discharging that duty for two successive years, I jimes in will not think me going beyond my duty in drawing your attention to the state of our finances, as also to the police the health, cleanliness, comfort, and adornment of the circular To those who remember what this city was sweet wenty years ago, its present appearance cannot produce less it greatly than that meriad the nonglitical has cation than surprise; for within that period, the population has incrersed from 1700 to 22,000; and the little town that wa then regarded as possessing few or no advantages to the settle, and as an unhealthy residence, now presents itself to the inveller as the third city in British North America, and second the most healthy on this continent, containing an intelligent enterprising and wealthy population, with streets, severa, the walks, water-works, gas, and other comforts not esjaged

larger population.

This improvement is not to be attributed, I am bappy to an more to its position as the outlet of one of the finest back contries in America, than to the spirit and enterprise of its inhaltents; and it is pleasant to feel, that, from every indication a would seem almust certain that our population will continue increase in as great a ratio as it has for years that are possi-The present debt of this city amounts to the sum of £70,000 of which £60,000 is borrowed on debentures, and £10,000 m

many cities in the neighbouring republic of older groweth in

ity notes, paying six per cent. interest. The revenues for the present year are estimated as in-

..12,400

habitants as high as 1s. 6d. in the pound upon the assessed lue of poperty within the city, the full amount has never levied by the corporation—the present rate of taxables. levied by the corporation—the present rate of taxation only is 13d, in the pound; from which it will appear should the welfare of our inhabitants require it, a farther and of £2030 per annum may be added, which, with the recent above estimated, would leave, for annual impresses above estimated, would leave, for annual impression, sinking fund, or both, a sum of from £4500 to 5500 to 45 ensuing years; and which must of course increase with

growth and prosperity of the city.

The number of our gas-lumps is 157, and the annual cases.

Gracious Queen, to receive a welcome so cordial from the inhabitants of this important city.

I place unqualified reliance on the assurance which you offer of your devoted loyalty and attachment to the person and government of our beloved Soccreign, and of your anxious wish to maintain inviolate the connexion subsisting between this Colony and the Parent Social an confident these the colony and the Parent Social an confident these the colony and the Parent Social an confident these the colony and the Parent Social an confident the color of the colony and the Parent Social and confident the color of the colony and the Parent Social and confident the color of the colony and the Parent Social and confident the color of the colony and the Parent Social and confident the color of the colony and the Parent Social and confident the color of the

day parele, and unless increased, a night partie is quite out of the question. To provide for the latter, and guard against the recurrence of the numerous acts of incendiarism which test place amount us last year, I would recommend that a serge of police and additional policemen be appointed to increase the force to twenty men. Although having the highest conduct in the individual placed at the head of this department; and in the men under him, I feel, that to give entire satisfaction to the

public an increase must take place.

I would also advert to the absolute necessity which calls. the action of Government, and to render Government we desire to keep pace with other cities and towns on the control itself a more powerful instrument for good, by securing tinent, in providing for the poor, the crippled, the blind, the for it their confidence and support. If ever these powers sick and the destitute, and reforming the vicious.