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NAAMAN'S SERVANT. (By the Author of the Christian Year.)

"Who hath despised the day of small things?"

"Who for the like of me would care?" So whispers many a mournful heart, When in the weary languid air For grief or scorn we pine apart.

So haply mused you little maid From Israel's breezy mountains borne, No more to rest in Sabbath shade Watching the free and wavy corn.

A captive now, and sold and bought In the proud Syrian's hall she waits, Forgotten—such her moody thought— Even as the worm beneath the gates.

But One who ne'er forgets is here:
He hath a word for thee to speak:
Oh serve Him yet in duteous fear,
And to thy Gentile lord be meek. So shall the healing Name be known By thee on many a heathen shore, And Nasman on his chariot throne Wait humbly by Elisha's door;

By thee desponding lepers know
The sacred waters' sevenfold might.
Then wherefore sink in listless woe? Christ's poor and needy claim your right!

All for His sake; nor yield one sigh To pining Doubt; nor ask "What care In the wide world for such as I?"

CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD. (From Fuller's Church History.)

He was conscientious, according to the principles of his devotion: witness his care in keeping a constant Diary of the passages in his life. Now, he can hardly be an ill husband who casteth up his receipts and expenses every night; and such a soul is or would be good, which enters into a daily scrutiny of his own actions. But such who commend him in making, condemn him in keeping, such a Diary about him in angerous days. Especially he ought to untongue it from talking to his prejudice, and should have garbled some light, trivial and joculary passages out of the same. Whereas, sure, the omission hereof, argued not his carelessness, but confidence, that such his privacies should meet with that favour, of course, which h equity is due to writings of that nature.

He was very plain in apparel, and sharply checked such clergymen whom he saw go in rich or gaudy elothes, commonly calling them of the Church triumphant. Thus, as Cardinal Wolsey is reported the first prelate who made silks and satins fashionable ongst elergymen, so this archbishop first retrenched the usual wearing thereof. Once, at a Visitation in sex, one in Orders (of good estate and extraction) appeared before him very gallant in habit; whom Dr. and, then Bishop of London openly reproved, showing to him the plainness of his own apparel. "My ord, said the minister, "You have better clothes at home, and I have worse:" whereat the bishop rested

very well contented.

He was not partial in preferring his kindred, except near kinsman of his in the University, scholar enough, but says fore he reflected with javour, and that hor below he had amendment. And generally persons promoted by him them Arminians in their judgment, and I believe they will not be offended with my reporting it, seeing most of them will endeavour to justify and avouch their

Coverousness he perfectly hated. Being a single an, and having no project to raise a name or family, was the better enabled for public performances, aving both a price in his hand, and a heart also to dispose thereof for the general good. St. John's in Axford, wherein he was bred, was so beautified, enarged, and enriched by him, that strangers, at the first ight, knew it not; yea, it scarce knoweth itself, so altered to the better from its former condition; insomuch that almost it deserveth the name of Canterbury College, as well as that which Simon Islip founded, and since hath lost its name, united to Christ Church. More buildings he intended, (had not the stroke of one axe hindered the working of many hammers,) chiefly on churches, whereof the following passage may not impertinently be inserted.

It happened that a Visitation was kept at St. Peter's in Cornhill for the clergy of London. The preacher, discoursing of the painfulness of the ministerial function, proved it from the Greek deduction of Διάκονος or "Deacon," so called from κόνις "dust," because he must laborare in arenâ, in pulvere, "work in the dust," do hard service in hot weather. Sermon ended, Bishop Laud proceeded to his Charge to the clergy, and observing the church ill-repaired without, and slovenly kept within, "I am sorry," said he, to meet here with so true an etymology of Diaconus, for here is both dust and dirt too, for a deacon (or priest either) to work in. Yea, it is dust of the worst kind, caused from the ruins of this ancient house of God; so that it pitieth his servants to see her in the dust," epairing of that and other decayed places of Divine "orship; so that from this day we may date the geheral mending, beautifying, and adorning of all English churches, some to decency, some to magnificence, and

one (if all complaints were true) to superstition.

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But the Church of St. Paul's the only Cathedral in Piece of his performances. We know what one satiberty to themselves. And thus we take our leave of thus in feather, and that all the birds paid him great n, whose estate (neither so great as to be envied at, nor so small as to complain of) he left to his heir and he could peaceably enjoy the same.

THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

(From the Rev. Henry Formby's Visit to the East.) Our first care was to prepare for a return to Europe, and if possible to obtain an interview with the pasha before quitting the country. It was the season of the fast of the Ramadan, and no public business is suffered to be transacted until after sunset. This caused the hours of evening to be entirely occupied with hearing and receiving intelligence from the different officers of the government, and the consul appeared unable to present us in form. Owing to Mr. Waghorn's kindness, we were received as his friends; and I shall long remember our interview. At about halfpast six we came to the palace to wait the sunset, which is the signal for prayers to begin. As I had been selected to act as mediator between Atyn Bey the French interpreter and our kind introducer Mr. Waghorn, we walked up the palace stairs in time to witness the public prayers which during this month are the prelude to business. Nothing could, in all appearance, be more devout and reverential, the pasha himself appearing to join with due solemnity. When these were over, we entered a handsome room surrounded with a lofty crimson velvet divan, exhibiting in its decorations the peculiar taste of the East, in which though the separate execution of the several parts was indifferent, yet the whole presented a pleasing appearance. We were introduced; and Mr. Waghorn was asked to sit beside the pasha, who retired to a corner of the divan, and began questioning him respecting the events that the interval between the last mails had brought to pass in Europe. The complete command which he appears to have over his features did not allow the smallest anxiety to be apparent; although, during the time of our visit, the events that have since happened in 1840, were doubtless to his perfect knowledge, preparing in the diplomatic conclaves of Europe, and European intelligence must therefore have been to him of extreme importance: still an apparently easy conversation ensued, which passed first into French, and subsequently into Turkish from his interpreter, chiefly relating to the various little incidents of newspaper intelligence that had come to pass. Amongst other things, said Mr. Waghorn, tell his highness I read in a book lately, that himself, Napoleon, and the Duke of Wellington, were born in the same day. The pasha received the intelligence with a slight inclination, and replied by some indifferent question. We were now disturbed by the entry of some message that took the pasha's attention, and in a little while, at the request of the interpreter, who informed him that several friends of Mr. Waghorn were remaining outside the palace, very desirous of the honour of an interview, he graciously asked them all to enter. The whole party were accordingly introduced in due form, and his highness retired to his corner, where he receives all strangers. The conversation turned chiefly on a few points of comparison between his own dominions and those of the sultan; of the extreme civility of all his officers to Europeans; of the great safety of travelling under the protection his name. When this last observation was made to him he replied, "Some years ago, one of your countrymen, un grand milord, expressed to me a wish to visit the Pyramids; I was obliged to send with him an escort of 300 soldiers well mounted,-now ladies may, if they please, go up alone." Throughout the whole interview his replies were in general of the short, sententious and apotheguatic form, that one would imagine suitable to the mouth of a dignified eastern sovereign; and we could not but feel the charm of a intrude, and which was apparently maintained without were men of learning and abilities, though many of them A. And generally persons promoted by him so much as the consciousness of an effort. We took con, where its ruins are still visible. "Nothing human of them A. The consciousness of an effort whose sear was at the case of the consciousness of an effort. We took con, where its ruins are still visible." our leave exceedingly gratified at thus having seen and spoken with a man, whose name is stamped upon the history of his times as having done more to bring the manners, customs and religion of the East in contact with the West than any eastern potentate before him. He has often been described, and it might seem a mere repetition to add my own impression; still accounts of him are so widely different, that there is room for an additional one, where so little opportunity of judging has existed in the short glimpse that a passing interview affords. I think it must be impossible not to look, gesture, and eye; and I would even hope, that one who has gone through scenes of such tortuous and precarious adventure, and has acted a part in them of which history must judge, -and let it be remarked, that we understand next to nothing of the principles pre-existing in the field of eastern ambition, -has had time to make amends for the act of his early career, by wielding his acquired power with something of the firmness and impartial justice which is the only real glory of either sovereign or subject. The character of Mohammed Ali is a mixed one; it ill becomes those who have been indebted to him for countenance and protection to say anything in detraction of his private character, they need not on that account be supposed to extenuate the cruel acts through which he waded to his power, or justify a rebellion against his lawful master; they are not called upon to judge; and I, for my own part, can never forget the debt which I owe personally to one whose firman ensured me civility and

> OF ROME. (From Froissart's Chronicles.)

hospitality wherever I went, without, however, imply-

ing the smallest approbation of the course which ena-

bled him to bestow it.

in my time both in the state and in the church (which virtue will seek to imitate. endom dedicated to that apostle, was the master- was somewhat shaken thereby,) and it is to be underrically said of him, that "he plucked down Puritans like hypocrites, it comes to my remembrance how in and Property, to build up Paul's and prerogative."*— my young days, during the reign of Pope Innocent, at let unpartial judges behold how he left-and re- Avignon, there was confined in prison a learned clerk, member how he found—that ruinous fabric; and they called Friar John de la Roche-taillade. This friar, must conclude, that though intending more, he effect- as I have been told by several privately, for it was ed much in that great design. He communicated his never talked of in public, foretold, while in prison, Project to some private persons, of taking down the many of the great events which would happen shortly Breat tower in the middle, to the spurs, and rebuild it in the world, more especially those that related to the same fashion, (but some yards higher,) as before. France. He prophesied the capture of King John of He meant to hang as great and tunable a ring of bells, France, and the misfortunes that were to befal the as any in the world, whose sound, advantaged with church from the pride and arrogance of those who heir height and vicinity of the Thames, must needs governed it. It was said, that during the imprisonbe loud and melodious. But, now he "is turned to ment he was brought to the Pope's palace, when the his dust," and all "his thoughts have perished;" yea, Cardinal of Ostia, commonly called Cardinal of Arras, that church, formerly approached with due reverence, and the Cardinal of Auxerre, disputed with him on Is now entered with just fear—of falling on those un- these subjects. Friar John gave them for answer the der it; and is so far from having its old decays re- following apologue: "In former days a bird was Paired, that it is daily decayed in its new reparations. hatched without any feathers. When the other birds He was low of stature, little in bulk, cheerful in heard of this, they went to see him, for he was fair and countenance, (wherein gravity and quickness were pleasant to look on. Having considered, that without well compounded,) of a sharp and piercing eye, clear feathers he could not fly, nor without flying live-Judgment, and, abating the influence of age, firm me- which, however, they were determined to assist him mory. He wore his hair very close; and, though, in in, for he was a prodigiously handsome bird—they the beginning of his greatness many measured the resolved that every bird should give him some of his ength of men's strictness by the shortness of their feathers. The best feathered gave most, so that he hir, yet some will say, out of antipathy to conform to was soon enabled to fly. The other birds took much his example, his opposites have therein indulged more pleasure in seeing him. When this bird saw himself

† We insert this passage from Froissart because it is curious so small as to complain of) he left to his heir and sister's son, Mr. John Robinson, merchant of London, though fain first to compound with Parliament before he cause of truth. genius of the age to which the incident belongs, and shows what even a friar could think of the Pope's prerogative in the 14th century.—ED. CHURCH.

other birds said they would do the same, and immediately began to unfeather him. The bird, on seeing this, humbled himself greatly, and acknowledged the honours and wealth he had received; and that his fine honours and wealth he had received; and that his fine honours and wealth he had received; and that his fine honours and wealth he had received; and that his fine honours and wealth he had received; and that his fine honours and wealth he had received; and that his fine had received as a sight as this, so dreadful and yet so of God to drink the very dregs of it; in which you might see the gates of hell broken to pieces, devils conquered, and all the powers of darkness: were there, honours and wealth he had received; and that his fine had received as the present of God to drink the very dregs of it; in which you might see the gates of hell broken to pieces, devils conquered, and all the powers of darkness: were there, honours and wealth he had received; and that his fine feathers were not his own, for he had come into the world naked and featherless; and those who had feathered him might, if they chose, retake them. He cried out for mercy, and promised, henceforward, never to risk, by pride or presumption, the loss of his feathers. The gallant birds who had plucked him, seeing him thus humbled in his deportment, restored his feathers; but said, on giving them back, 'We will gladly see thee fly among us, as long as thou shalt bear thyself meekly, for so it becometh thee; but if ever thou shalt act arrogantly, we will pluck thee bare, and leave thee in the naked state we found thee. Thus, my fair sirs," said friar John to the cardinals, 'will it happen to you. The emperors, kings, and princes of the earth, have given you wealth, and power, nd possessions, that you may serve God; but you expend it in pomp, luxury, and all extravagances. It was his intention that these should be prudently and governed, and not with pomp and pride as is now lone; for which the Lord is wroth, and his anger will be much increased against you in times to come. Should the nobles excuse themselves from giving support to the church, and grow cold in their devotions, and perhaps retake what they have given, it must

speedily be destroyed." Thus spoke friar John to the cardinals, who were much astonished thereat, and would have put him to death, but they could not find out any just cause for it. They suffered him to live, but confined him a close orisoner; for he proposed such deep questions, and examined so closely the Scriptures, that he might perhaps, had he been at liberty, have led the world astray. However, many things were seen to happen, which he had foretold in prison, and which he proved from the apocalypse. His proofs saved him sometimes from being burnt, and some of the cardinals took compassion on him, and did not oppress him as they might

> THE BARONS OF ENGLAND. (By the Rev. Edward Churton, M.A.)

It has been the fashion with too many modern writers to call in question the virtues of the old champions of our native soil, who defended the frontier against Scotland and France, rescued the Christian states in the East, and secured the great Charter of the subject's liberties. "If any sparks of liberty were struck out," says the conceited Horace Walpole, "it was not owing to the separate virtue of flint or steel, but to their col-Good, from the advocate who came forward to defend the injured virtues of Richard III. "We know," says Mr. Hallam, "that a nobility is always "The Great Charter," says Bishop Warburton, "was wrested from the Crown by a factious, turbulent, and ambitious Baronage, into whose hearts the love of the people never entered."

This is a severe sentence. We have a striking character of one of the Barons who opposed King John, drawn by one who knew him, in the account Bruce, a Baron whose seat was at the Castle of Diel custom to set the Lord always before him, saying of everything he took in hand, Let it be done in God's name, or for God's sake; or if God will; or by God's be struck with his masterly composure of manner, voice, had a large correspondence with many quarters,—he gave a small gratuity in addition to their pay, on condition that they should never forget to begin with a mention of the Divine Mercy, and end with a word of the Divine Aid. When he was on a journey, and came within sight of a church or a cross by the wayside, though he might at the time be engaged in conversation with a companion, whether high or low, he immediately betook himself to his prayers, which being shortly completed, he returned, as from a digression to the subject of their discourse. What was further remarkable, whenever he met with children on his way, he would invite them with a few kind words to hold a little talk with him, that he might force the little innocents to give him their blessing, and pay it back with his own blessing in return." This does not appear like the character of a man into whose heart the ove of his own kind never entered. Other instances

It is confessed that there was in those warlike times great temptation to the abuse of power, and greater space for the exercise both of conspicuous crimes and great virtues. Let a true knowledge of history teach us, while we abhor the one, to admire and venerate Psalm cii. 14. Hence he took occasion to press the FRIAR ROCHETAILLADE AT THE COURT the other; and not condemn them in the mass, because our corrupt age has been pleased to dwell more tle reader, when I try to remind you that there were virtues in these old Peers of England, which no true

THE SPIRIT .- Sister, dear sister, tell me what hath happened thee that thy former energy is so sadly lost? In other years we were used to work together with so uch pleasure. I would each day plan out a course action; and thou, ever alert and vigorous, didst cheerfully perform, hour after hour, the "daily task, the trivial round," or the more uncommon occurrences which will sometimes infringe upon daily occupation.

Disease—slow, wasting disease—has robbed me of all my once boasted strength. Often, when I lay my weary limbs to rest, I feel refreshed, and think when morn shall return to enliven the earth, I shall feel more able to do those things which thou hast so often urged, and which I know to be so needful. But the urged, and which I know to be so needful. But the a sight to be represented, at which heaven and earth, what they do?"

honour, he grew proud, and not only held those cheap heavy night sweat and the morning chill, soon convince and hell itself, should stand amazed; wherein God who had made him so, but pecked and drove them me that my days of diligence are gone by, and that I himself should suffer, not only in the form of a serfrom him. The birds held an assembly to consider can only wait with patience till it shall please our vant, but under the notion of a malefactor; wherein how they should act, in consequence of the treatment good God to restore my lost strength and activity; or, the everlasting happiness of all mankind, from the they received from this bird whom they had clothed, what is more probable, till He shall be pleased to call first creation of the world to the final dissolution of it, they received from this bird whom they had clothed, and who now despised them. The peacock said, 'He is too finely dressed in my feathers: I will take them from him.' Said the falcon, 'so will I mine.'

The Late Archdeacon of Chester, I our last week's journal we recorded the death of the Rev. Unwing the company of the should be transacted; in which you might see the week's journal we recorded the death of the Rev. Unwing the company of the should be transacted; in which you might see the week's journal we recorded the death of the Rev. Unwing the last cere-them.

The Late Archdeacon of Chester, and Vice Dean of the one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup, and that put into the hands of the Son one bitter cup.

> THE PIOUS BISHOP HORNE. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

All sorts of churchmen unite in applying to Bishop Horne the goodly epithet pious. How comforting is it, in these days, when names, which, by their want of any definite meaning, speak all manner of evil against those to whom they are given, how comforting is it, in such days, to reflect, that even pious Bishop Horne was set as a mark for such arrows. Hear his indignant appeal, against such treatment. "But is it not hard measure, that when a clergyman only preaches the doctrines and enforces the duties of Christianity from the Scriptures, his character shall be blasted and nimself rendered odious by the force of a name, which, in such cases, always signifies what the imposer pleases to mean and the people to hate? If a man preaches Christ that He is the end of the Law and the fullness of the Gospel-"you need not mind him, he is a Hutchinsonian!" If he mentions the assistance and direction of the Holy Spirit, with the necessity of prayer, mortification and taking up the cross-"O, he is a Methodist!" If he talks of the divine right of Episcopacy and the power of the keys, with a word oncerning the danger of schism-"Just going over to Popery!" What! Hold! You don't mean to say that pious Bishop Horne had to protest against being called a Puseyite? You don't mean to say that any body, in his sober senses, suspected or insinuated that he was "Just going over to Popery?" You don't down by his increasing bodily infirmities, he was unable delight. Speaking of himself he says, "He has written endless rejoicing, of the sons of God? delight. Speaking of himself he says, "He has written to gratify no sect or party, but for the common service of all who call on the name of Jesus, wheresoever dispersed, and howsoever distressed upon the earth. When he views the innumerable unhappy differences among christians, all of whom are equally oppressed with the cares and calamities of life, he often calls to mind those beautiful and affecting words which Milton represents Adam as addressing to Eve, after they had wearied themselves with mutual complaints and accusations of each other:—

endless rejoicing, of the sons of God?

The hope which the Christian possesses is truly called an anchor of the soul; and it is by this hope alone that he can be protected from the continual fluctuation of spirits, the tossings to and fro, the alternations of vehement desire and disappointed expectation, whereby the minds of all who seek for satisfaction, whereby the minds of all who seek for satisfaction in worldly objects are sure to be agitated. In life there is always something wanting to render life completely satisfactory. In infancy, the child eagerly desires to escape from that happy state, which is to sations of each other:-

Enough has been given to the arts of controversy. existence is adorned, -insen thing, and offend in nothing, is rather the attribute of Let something be given to the studies of piety and a which floats sweetly and freshly upon the breath of God than of man. But I think it worthy of mention, that in his ordinary discourse it was this nobleman's may be better disposed to unite in doctrine. When the possesses, and his thoughts are fixed upon those may be better disposed to unite in doctrine. When the possesses, and his thoughts are fixed upon those may be better disposed to unite in doctrine. When the possesses, and his thoughts are fixed upon those may be better disposed to unite in doctrine. When the possesses, and his thoughts are fixed upon those may be better disposed to unite in doctrine. When the possesses, and his thoughts are fixed upon those may be better disposed to unite in doctrine. may be better disposed to unite in doctrine. When we shall be duly prepared to receive it, "God may reveal even this unto us." And now to the extract from the charge of this amiable and pious prelate.

The Archdeacon was Sentor Canon of the Cathedral. By the vacancy thus occasioned in the charger, the body is reduced to the constituted number under the late act, valued, but his heart beats high with the future anti-script of the charge of this amiable and pious prelate.

Ludge the charge of this amiable and pious prelate. Under the head of "the constitution and use of the arrives, are human beings at all nearer to the enjoy-St. Paul, and the precept of St. James. (Acts xviii. 21, 1 Cor. iv. 19. James iv. 14.) To the scribes who wrote his letters,—and being rich and powerful, he had a large correspondence with many quarters,—he gave a small gratuity in addition to their pay, on consequence of the small distance of the constitution and use of the st. That a frives, are numan beings at all hearer to the edgly ment of complete satisfaction? Can the flower of Christ," he thus writes: "But salvation is a gift of grace; that is, it is a free gift to which we have no natural claim. It is not to be conceived within ourselves, but to be received, in consequence of our largest the same time a silver crambing the constitution and use of the edgly ment of complete satisfaction? Can the flower of the ten new churches), Bethnal-Green, a gift of grace; that is, it is a free gift to which we have no natural claim. It is not to be conceived within ourselves, but to be received, in consequence of our largest the same time a silver crambing the constitution and use of the constitution and ourselves, but to be received, in consequence of our christian calling from God Himself, through the means of His ordinances. These, can no man administer to effect, but by God's own appointment; at first by His effect, but by God's own appointment; at first by His of the creature?" Not they. And if these things immediate appointment and afterwards, by succession were otherwise, as complete as they are incomplete, and derivation from thence, to the end of the world. as excellent as they are imperfect, one thing must Without this rule, we are open to imposture and can needs be wanting, which is continuance. What hube sure of nothing: we cannot be sure that our ministry is effective, and that our sacraments are realities. immortal soul, could ever rest entirely satisfied with a We are very sensible the spirit of division will never addit this doctrine, yet the spirit of charity must never shall speedily fail, a memory that must become weak, shall speedily fail, a memory that must become weak, schools draw heavily on the personal resources of the people of Bethnal-Green. We regret to affections of the people of Bethnal-Green. We regret to affections of the people of Bethnal-Green. We regret to add the church and part with it. Writers and teachers who make it a point a life that must ere long depart, a body, however to give no offence, treat these things very tenderly, but healthy and vigorous now, which a few, a very few, he who, in certain cases, gives no offence, will for that years will assuredly return, a mere mass of dust and ful to weak eyes, but delightful to them when grown stronger and reconciled to it with use: and he who was instrumental in bringing them to a more perfect state of vision, though less acceptable at first, may yet. on the evil than the good. This is my meaning, gen-While writing of these dissensions that happened my time both in the state and in the church (which was somewhat shaken thereby,) and it is to be undertood that the great landed proprietors were acting two by pocrites, it comes to my remembrance how in my young days, during the reign of Pope Innocent, at Cyignon, there was confined in prison a learned clerk.

While writing of these dissensions that happened with the same of England, which no true to Popery." Well, if such piety and such Puseyism to Popery." Well, if such piety and such Puse stood that the great landed proprietors were acting A DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE BODY AND thing may happen now, and before any one breathes a

more delightful than a constant course of active duty? time of Christ's abode here upon earth; that we had mercy, of being restored to our lost inheritance; But now I have laid out a series of useful labour, or looked around on neglected employments, longing to see all as in former times; but thou dost shrink from the performance, or at best dost execute my wishes in a negligent and unwilling manner. Tell, me, dear sister, what can have caused this sad and universal change?

The Body.—Oh! sister, blame me not for what it THE BODY.—Oh! sister, blame me not for what it fore our eyes; yea, and crucified as truly and really with the world. And this is a difference always to be is not in my power to prevent, and what our heavenly to our faith as ever he was to the sense of others.— borne in mind, forming indeed one grand distinction is not in my power to prevent, and what our heavenly Father has been pleased to lay upon me. I, too, look back with delight upon those years when we were used to spend our time in constant activity, endeavouring to discharge our duties to those around us, and to ing to discharge our duties to those around us, and to quaintance, into the judgment-hall, to hear his whole sent state of things, although we "love not the world, obey, as far as human nature in its frailty can, the trial and arraignment. This can lead us, with the neither the things of the world." Christ was resigned —Bristol Mirror. ommands of our God; but those days are gone. multitude and crown of people, to his cross; and, in and patient in the highest degree; but was He satisfied Disease—slow, wasting disease—has robbed me of this ordinance, we may see his body broken and his

glorious, to be now represented, would you not all desire to be spectators of it? Why, I invite you to it and the Hon. Rowland Winn, chief mourners, by the sire to be spectators of it? Why, I invite you to it this day; only come, and come with faith, and you may see the Son of God slain, the blood of God poured of the choir and the choristers, habited in their surplices may see the Son of God slain, the blood of God poured out; you may see Him, who takes away transgressions, numbered himself among transgressors; you may see him hanging on the soreness and tenderness of his hands and feet, all our iniquities meeting upon him, and the eternity of divine wrath and vengeance contracted into a short space, and, as beams through a burning-glass, made more violent and scorching by that contraction. Come, therefore, and see, and let your eye affect your heart with deep and bitter sorrow, that ever you should imprue your hands in the blood that ever you should imbrue your hands in the blood of the Church of Eagland with the melodious voice and of the Church of Eagland with the melodious voice and your Saviour-that ever you should be his excu-

THIS WORLD AND HEAVEN. (By the Rev. W. Pridden, M.A.

A heart that is fixed upon "all the fulness of God" can afford to forget the temporal want to which it may nean to say that he held those opinions which now rovoke such a reflection? Friend, answer your own uestions, after having read an extract from a charge of the sufferings of this present time," and most of his early friends, had mean to say that he held those opinions which now provoke such a reflection? Friend, answer your own templation of its heavenly inheritance has good cause questions, after having read an extract from a charge to the clergy of Norwich, his own diocese, by this same pious Bishop Horne; a charge which, borne down by his increasing bodily infirmities, he was unable to deliver, and which was given to his clergy through to deliver, and which was given to his clergy through which rises up in eternal sunshine before us, is quite the press, that so, to use his own words in the prelimi- sufficient to carry us through the difficulties of the nary advertisement, whenever he should be called journey, to render us insensible of the privations or hence, he might leave some testimony of his regard for them and attention to their concerns. He was on the eve of his departure for that better world, whither the eve of his departure for that better world, whither the eve of his departure for that better world, whither the eve of his departure for that better world, whither the eve of his departure for that better world, whither the eve of his departure for that better world, whither the eve of his departure for that better world, whither the even of his departure for that better world, whither the even of his departure for that better world, whither the even of his departure for that better world, whither the even of his departure for that better world, whither the even of his departure for that better world, whither the even of his departure for his departure for the even of his departure for in heart and mind he had long habitually ascended, so that his words are invested with the peculiar sancGod, and if children, then heirs, heirs of God, and his country; ever constant to one line of politics, and in heart and mind he had long habitually ascended, corruption. We shall be glorified as "children of tity of a dying saint's instructions. Before giving the joint-heirs with Christ, if so that we suffer with Him, extract, let us note the temper of the man as it is that we may be also glorified together." And how manifested in the preface to his commentary on the can any, or all the sorrows and the wants,—the brief Psalms, one of the best of books, for daily use; not to sorrows, the mere earthly wants, -of mortal men be be read, by any christian, without improvement and brought at all into comparison with the rejoicing, the

desires to escape from that happy state, which is to were indellibly impressed on his memory, when she had tal capacity; once the state of the state In offices of love, now we may ngmen

Each other's burden in our share of wo.

B. x. V. 958.

Though her been given to the arts of controversy.

The capacity; show the meaning of the arts of controversy.

The capacity; show the meaning of the arts of controversy.

The capacity; show the meaning of the arts of controversy.

The capacity; show the meaning of the arts of controversy. state of vision, though less acceptable at first, may yet, for his real kindness, be more cordially thanked afterwards, than if he had made the ease and safety of his own to season, then that of months, weeks, days, or hours. The young person desires what he has not hours. own person, the measure of his duty. It is by no yet; the middle aged would fain keep or increase or chapel there." itself the more, by receding from any of its just pretensions." Now, here is an expression of sentiments which, in our day, would be denounced, and is denounced as Puseyism. Here is a man who had to complain, as many now, with equal justice, have to complain, that he was reviled as one "Just going over life may be shewn to have its peculiar cause of anxie-

himself, have we any just reason to suspect or be afraid of brethren who only cast in their lot with such a man as "the Pious Bishop Horne."

The Pious Bishop Horne."

The Pious Bishop Horne."

CHRIST EXHIBITED IN THE HOLY

COMMUNION.

(By Bishop Hopkins of Londonderry.)

I know we are apt to wish that we had lived in the time of Christ's abode here upon earth; that we had lived in the afraid of brethren who only cast in their lot with such a living soul. Imperfection is the mark set upon the himself, have we any just reason to suspect or be may be tempted to "set up our nests on high," as

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

of your Saviour—that ever you should be nix exceptioners and murderers—that ever your sins and guilt should squeeze so much gall and wormwood into the bitter cup of his passion.

And when you have thus wept over your dying Lord, let joy and gladness again fill your hearts, for he is rittened by the circle he moved in for the natural amiasen. He is risen from death to life, from earth to heaven; by the one, to confirm our faith; by the other, to prepare our glory.

extended.

The late archdeacon was a finished gentleman of the old school, and much noticed by several members of the Royal family, more particularly by the Princess Augusta and the Duke of Clarence, whose senior chaplain he was, before his Royal Highness's accession to the throne.—

Among other friends, he enjoyed the intimate and lasting regard of the revered Heber, to whom he was most warmly attached; of Dr. Law, the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was his school-fellow and contemporary; and of Dr. rrows of the fourscore years. Hac data pana din vi-

In early life he was a man of an ardent temperament always tenacious of those views and principles with which he was imbued from very youth. This decision of character marked his career to the goal. to every change in the political and social world, he remained the time-honoured beacon of the past, respected by all who could appreciate the "good old rule," and if not with a feeling of regret, yet with a tone of allowance,

scious of the precise moment their aged parent departed

Rev. Timothy Gibson, M. A., of St. Matthews, the mother church, in expressing the sentiments of the assembly, complimented Mr. Relton on his successful labours in so poor and long-neglected a neighbourhood. In returning thanks, the reverend gentleman justly said that he considered this not more a mark of personal esteem, than an indication of the hold the Church was acquiring on the affections of the people of Bethnal-Green. We regret to

On Monday, the Lord Bishop of Worcester consecrated the who, in certain cases, gives no offence, will for that eason, give them no instruction. Light itself is painable to the earth from which it came? In age, ashes, unto the earth from which it came? In age, ashes, unto the earth from which it came?

BILLERICAY, ESSEX .- Mr. Edward Dewhirst, the Inde-

PARISH CLERK IN ORDERS.—The Rev. C. E. Douglas,

vice, whilst the vestry were counting over the collection,

The Bishop of Oxford consecrated a new Church at

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have founded two exhibitions of 20%, per annum each, in the University of Durham, for theological students who intended devoiing themselves to widely and strongly,—that it animates, in short, the the service of the Church in the colonies.

The Earl of Dartmouth has given to the parish Church of All Saints, West Bromwich. a beautiful new organ.

His Lordship has also erected and fitted up an infant school in the above parish, free of rent, a most commodi-ous building, capable of accomodating 200 children, which was opened for the first time on the first of this

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, upon the application of the Rev. J. Killpack, the incumbent of the district of St. James, to grant the munificent sum of £4000 towards the erection of a church in that district (Morice Town.) The manorial authorities have also expressed their willingness to make a free grant of the land. The service is now being performed in a room licensed for the purpose.—Devenport Telegraph.

PEMBROKE DOCK CHURCH.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have subscribed £500 towards the erection of the new church at Pembroke Dock; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having endowed it and its environs as a separate district. Towards the same fund the Church Building Commissioners have subscribed £400, and the Incorporated Society for Building Church £450.

MUNIFICENT DONATION. - At the recent meeting of the chifield Church Building Society the Lord Bishop of Lichfield Church Building Society the Lord Bishop of the diocese subscribed the munificent sum of £1000.—
Earl Talbot, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Ward, and J. Sandars, Esq., also gave large donations.

Sum of £100 to the fund raised for the purpose of erecting a new church at Radipole, near Weymouth.

OXFORD, FEB. 20.—PROFESSOR OF EXEGETICAL THEO-LOGY.—The heads of houses have elected Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, to the new Professorship of Exegetical Theology, founded by Dr. Ireland, late Dean of Westminster. Three other gentiemen had announced themselves of candinates, viz., the Rev. R. Scott, Fellow of Balliol college, the Rev. A. P. Stanley, Fellow and Tutor of University college, and the Rev. W. Jacobson, Vice-Principal of Magdalen hall and Public Orator.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1847.

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Justice.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his

The Clergy are requested to meet in full black

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Church Society of this Diocese will be held at Toronto, on Wednesday, the second of June next. There will be Prayers, preparatory to the business of the day, in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto will take the W. H. RIPLEY, Scoretary. Chair at 2 o'clock.

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the Dissent. Church Society's Rooms, Toronto, on Friday, the 4th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

or rotomo, in the unierem unirches of this CITY during the month of May next.

May 2nd, Trinity Church 11 A.M " St. Paul's 3 P.M. " 9th, Rogation Sunday, 11 а.м. St George's " 16th the Cathedral 3 P.M.

We have adduced from New Brunswick papers from time to time, during the last few years, enough to shew that nothing appeared to be looked forward to with more interest and earnestness by the inhabitants of that the Christianity, of which it is an attribute and that Province than the appointment of a Bishop ._ an appendage, will fail. The upright and the religious And we could understand and appreciate the spring and motive of such a feeling. A State without religion, as to every high and hopeful interest, is really in cates should assume the title of Loyalist, or the equally a condition of barrenness: there may be a look of cheap designation of Conservative. greatness, a show of prosperity about it, but it is deluaive and hollow, -a growth without freshness or health. a glare and glitter without vitality or warmth. In a State, too, to ensure its real advancement and happiness, we must have religion not as an intrinsic and adventitious, but as an incorporated thing; it is not to hang loosely on, but must be combined and interwoven with the elements of our national polity. It is not enough that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have there a flickering of the Gostinian that we have the combined and interpretation that we have the combined and the co pel light -- an ebullition of its warmth -- a burst of its man who was to have presided was taken ill: they were holy influence; it must pervade, and be transfused at a loss and picked up this old sinner in the street, and through all,—brightening, and beautifying, and sanc-tifying our entire social and political state. And this impression and conviction is neither new nor sudden; through all, -brightening, and beautifying, and sancit is ancient and hereditary. The world has never been without religion in some form or aspect; and the principles, and all that was good in us!! I am afraid we been without religion in some form or aspect; and the world has ever embraced and acted upon, what the lieve, take such large strides towards atheism as this Divine wisdom has sanctioned and we may add re- poor man. vealed, the necessity of consolidating and perpetuating religion by rendering it a national and established similar liberties every day with solemn and sacred

We have had, from time immemorial, the development of this conviction in our parent land; and it business as almost wholly to exclude inquiry into were strange if her children, in this high and holy con-cernment, were not animated by the faith and piety of vince to speak evil of Bishops, assail the Clergy, and their fathers. They will scarcely profess themselves endeavour to throw discredit upon their doctrine and wiser than the generations that are past, and must be teaching, we shall very often discover that the ordinaunwilling to reject as useless what time has so much ry conduct of such persons exhibits about as much of hallowed, and what the experience of ages attests to practical religion as the individual who is here combe pre-eminent in value. The National Church of plained of by the excellent Mrs. More. We have alour father-land must, therefore, be dear to every ways more hope of a careless or evil-living Christian Colony of the Empire: there may, here and there, be who is quiet, than of one who is presumptuous and dissent from the conviction of its scriptural authority obtrusive; because this very quiet bespeaks an inand practical necessity; but the bulk of the population ward dissatisfaction with his course, and in this case will look towards it and yearn for it as the sanctifier we may, with God's blessing, count on a reformation and the security of their temporal blessings.

opinions and efforts of a few agitators and their imme- combines with a reckless and inconsistent course of diate adherents, must be the feelings and wishes of life a disposition to meddle with the intricacies of our Colonies generally, we have had, as we have said, Christian doctrine and to asperse and injure the autestimony in abundance that they were neither cold thorized conductors of ecclesiastical affairs. nor sluggish ones in New Brunswick; and with such While upon this subject, we may ground a word of Sexton's Do. immpressions, nothing could be more natural than the admonition, drawn from this remark of Hannah More, desire so frequently expressed for the appointment of to those amongst Dissenting bodies who appear to a Bishop specially for that Province. The Church in make it a part of their plan to place in the Chair some any country wants an essential, a conservative element individual who bears the name of Churchman. It no without the Episcopacy; its practical working must doubt often happens that the individual thus selected

portion of its organization is absent. of New Brunswick to secure this important boon, Church; for correct impressions upon this point must the appointment of a Bishop; and it only required at once forbid amalgamation, in any form, with those some public and visible manifestation of that strong who are virtually, if not professedly its opponents. desire, to waken up the energies of the generous and We are bound, however, to remark that they do religious at home. Without much cost, as we believe, not, upon such occasions, appear to be in any high to the Province, but from funds almost entirely pro- degree influenced by the question of personal worth vided by wealthy Churchmen at home, the Bishoprick or individual piety, but to make selection of their of Fredericton was accordingly endowed, and a pre- chairman merely from the religious designation he late of distinguished ability and learning was appointed bears, and the local position he happens to hold.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester has convened a special meeting of the members, friends, and supporters of the worcester Diocesan Board of Education, to be holden at that noble Province, we heard the voice of congratutive that noble Province, we heard the voice of congratutive their consistency and violate their duty. It betrays Worcester Diocesan Board of Education, to be house at that noble Province, we heard the voice of congratulation upon his arrival: there appeared, indeed, to be a consciousness of the weakness of their cause, and the noble Province, we heard the voice of congratulation upon his arrival: there appeared, indeed, to be a consciousness of the weakness of their cause, and the need of extraneous and adventitious help: it looks an universal feeling and expression of satisfaction that mobile Province, we heard the voice of congratulation upon his arrival: their consistency and violate their duty. It betrays a consciousness of the weakness of the weakness of the need of extraneous and adventitious help: it looks as if they must borrow, in some indirect and reflected amongst them.

> we are even more sure that it was well deserved: we their own isolated enterprises. great body of Churchmen in the sister Province. We spirit of faction, by fostering a degeneracy of principle should not be disposed to hint at an exception to this and throwing out temptations to the sin of at least feeling, were not the spirit of antagonism to Bishop partial and temporary schism. We confess that we Medley so rudely and unkindly developed in a paper called the Loyalist, published at Saint John, in that Province. There seems in that print a systematized dignified with the name of system, -to the acts and views of the prelate whom once, if we recollect aright, it lauded and welcomed. We have, it is true, no means of knowing the position of that journal in public opinion upon the spot, or whether it is the representative of any numerous or influential party there, or not; but we should think, from internal evidence, that it is without an extensive or stable hold upon the sympathies of the right-minded of the population of New Brunswick: at least, we much misapprehend the temper and spirit of the loyal people of that Province, if the articles in the Loyalist which have a reference to Bishop Medley can be acceptable to any but the few who, in all countries, may be found to have discarded the high tone of loyal and conservative and religious principle for the maintenance of a narrow and selfish party-spirit.

Its abuse of Bishop Medley may, therefore, pass in

that Province even for less than it would be rated at here, - and that is low enough. Nor does it augment our confidence in its pretensions, that it assumes the name of Loyalist, and professes to be an upholder of the integrity and interests of the Church. While a man is intriguing against and striving to undermine you, it may serve his purpose to profess himself to be your friend; and what is done in private matters may be looked for in things of public concern. We live in times, we may say emphatically, which will not suffer us to be deceived by the emptiness of mere profession; and we have been taught by the best of all lessons, those of experience, that the cant of Conservatism and the boast of Churchmanship can be employed in quarters where we have by no means unquestionable proof of soundness in political principle or genuineness in religious belief. We have long been weary of such cant, and are more than weary of it when an honoured name and profession are assumed as a justification for wanton insult and gratuitous injury. The hollowness of such cant has, we repeat, been too bitterly taught us by experience. This has most painfully obtruded upon us the fact, that very many are Conservatives only so long as their plans of aggrandizement or their The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the third of June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock, a.m. Only so long as their plans of aggrandizement of ples of their profession are. We have lived long enough to know that loyalty with too many is a habit or a whim, rather than a principle; and that religion is a question of fashion and opinion rather than of solemn and humbling duty to God. And our years and experience are sufficiently mature to have learned saved a large amount of fatigue if the charitable contributhat the inconsistencies and impertinencies of many mock Conservatives have estranged from the ranks of order and the path of public duty not a few weakminded but well-meaning individuals; while, unhappily, we also know too well that the carelessness and profligacy of many so-called Churchmen have more than any thing else served to thicken the ranks of

> The world, then, will judge whether such men as Bishop Medley are wrong, and such journals as the ment of imbecility in youth not less than of infirmity in age,-let them throw out their little treasure of thought upon topics less sacred than religion, less the generality of the expositors, that the spirits preached grave than the government of the Church.

We can feel for such weakness; but more for the insolence which prompts it, than for the injury it can inflict. If the vilifiers of an earnest and single-hearted Bishop cannot be moved to self-respect and self-control, it does not follow that the Episcopacy will cease, -that the Apostolic Succession will be broken,-or will have a regard for truth and stable principle, though the calumniators of its ablest and most exalted advo-

The remarks we have just made have brought to our mind a passage in the letters of the late Mrs. Hannah More to the celebrated Mr. Wilberforce, which we recently observed in the pages of our valuable contemporary the Calendar :-

told him he must go in and speak. 'What must I say? Sacred Book, as that from which we first received our

A very similar description of people are taking subjects; and when we find individuals devoted to secular pursuits, -so steeped indeed in the world's sooner or later. The chances of such improvement While such, -putting out of the question the are, unhappily, much weaker in the case of one who

be imperfect and defective, where so constituent a is a man of personal worth and perhaps of unquestionable piety, though doubtless with most mistaken Great, then, were the exertions of the Churchmen notions of the duty of fealty and devotion to the

The Lord Bishop of Worcester has convened a special charge with a more ardent welcome and with better part of those who thus, as it were, set a trap for easyway, the influences of the Church from which they We are very sure that this feeling was sincere, and have separated, to give strength and importance to

This is not complimentary to them; nor is it more so, to build up the strength of party or promote the have no little horror of that species of spiritual bigamy which includes a profession of equal love and equal devotion to two rival and antagonistic forms of opposition,—if any thing in its ill-assorted pages can | Christianity: it is as contrary to the laws of nature as to the rules of morals; and the effect of its indulgence must be to weaken and destroy the very foundation of faith,-to render religion, not an abiding and immutable principle, but a matter of feeling, excitement and caprice.

> Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the names of new Subscribers to this paper.

> Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, who is now on his Eastern Tour, will in a very short time visit Cana-

Communications.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,-I beg to forward for insertion in your valuable paper, the accompanying brief account of the Offertory Collections at Trinity Church, Toronto, for the past year ending Easter Monday, 1847.

Total for the year £244 11 This large sum has been gathered from a congregation consisting, to a considerable extent, of labourers and me-chanics, and may certainly be adduced as a proof that the blessing of Almighty God descends upon all such exer-tions as are made in strict obedience to the Church, and be thrown on our own resources, and whenever this hap pens, each priest or deacon, as he may be, in his parish expenses were paid in Apostolic times, and from the ear-Christians we must draw our practice in these days.channel to be properly apportioned as the necessities the Church may require.

W. H. R.

To the Editor of The Church.

Portneuf, 13th April, 1847. Rev. and dear Sir,-I feel encouraged, by the kind

its elucidation, there is no necessity for assuming, with to on that occasion were departed spirits. It is this of the exposition, rather more than the obscurity of of the exposition, rather more than the obscurity of the sacred text, which appears to have caused the difficulty. In Isaiah we find the same phrase applied to living souls: "I will not contend for ever, neither will I be always wroth: for the spirit should fail before me, and the souls which I have made."-Isaiah lvii. 16. The word translated spirit, ruach, I believe never occurs in the plural therefore it seems the word souls, nismoth, is added to define its meaning. May not this passage also refer to Genesis vi. 3, "My spirit, ruachi, shall not always strive with mon, for that he also is flesh: yet his days shall be

an hundred and twenty years.

The spirits in prison appear to signify all those who then lay under the sentence of destruction by the waters of the flood. Therefore, as the whole world was included in this sad predicament, they might well be said to remain εν φυλακη, in a ward from whence escape was impossible, otherwise than by Divine interposition. I can hardly conceive it probable that the ark, which is immediately afterwards spoken of as the type or symbol of the Church, should here be termed a prison, a hold of criminals, of unclear, impure, disobedient, and rebellious spirits.—
Whereas it is said, "Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord; and Noah was a just more and perfect in his Lord; and Noah was a just man and perfect in his gene-

rations, and Noah walked with God."-Genesis vi. 8, 9. Again, it appears to me that the expositor has not given its due share of consideration to the phrase παρασκευαζο μενης κιδωτε, while the ark was in preparation. It ap ears, I think sufficiently from the context, that the preach ng there spoken of refers to this period, "the limited ing there spoken of refers to this period, the limited space of an hundred and twenty years," and to the congregation of the ungodly then dwelling upon the earth.—In like manner was Jonah sent to preach to the people of Nineveh, (Jonah iii. 2), who also had a period allotted them for repentance and turning to God. To this long-suffering and unwillingness of the Almighty to proceed to extremities with any people, until after timely warning and opportunity to return had been offered them, the appears chiefly to direct the attention of the

Church in his day.
It is with much diffidence that I venture to offer these few crude and hasty observations. The subject, as you justly observe, is one which comes to us with unusual ce at the present season. We ourselves, if the sign of the times do not deceive us, being preached to in a nilar sense as to those whose example is held forth in the sacred pages for our warning and instruction.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TORONTO.

A Vestry Meeting was holden on Easter Monday, the 5th instant. The following is an abstract of the Cash Account for the past year:-

ST, PAUL'S CHURCH IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CHURCH-March 31, 1847. WARDENS. To Balance due Churchwardens......£56 10 Minister' Salary 18 15 By Pew Rents Available..... £62 10 4 Balance due to the Churchwardens From the whole amount of Pew Rents above mentioned, there should be deducted, as

tion, were given to the Churchwardens for their past services; to Robert Williamson, Esq., for his gift of the

But supposing the best concerning the persons thus could any one have entered upon this great and solemn selected,—it indicates no very lofty feeling on the walk from Yonge Street to the Church.

It was Resolved,—I hat a Pention be presented to the City Corporation, praying them to construct a Plank Side-desire.

St. M. It was Resolved,—That a Petition be presented to the

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Students in Theology. Previously announced, in No. 112, amount, 254 6
Bytown per Rev S. S.

-per Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer..... T. W. BIRCHALL, The Treasurer has also received the following: phans' Fund, per Rev. S. S. Strong 6 10 collect. on behalf of the Mission Fund per ditto 5 10 Thornhill Parochial Association, per Rev. D. E. Blake..... eccumseth and West Gwillimbury Parochial Association, per Richard Gaviller, Esq. ... Barrie Parochial Association... £16 16 3 ditto West Medonte & Flos ditto Coldwater ditto 1 18 10

£33 0 0 -per Fred, O'Brien, Esq..... Collection No. 2 School House, Vespra on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund 0 7 91 The Treasurer particularly requests that all letters for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, Toronto.

Penetanguishene ditto

RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS made in the Churches on Good Friday, 1847, to be transmitted to Ireland and Scotland for the benefit of the sufferers by Famine in accordance with the, Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese—date

eviously announced 56 collections, amount ... £383 18 11} . Peter's Church, Credit, per Rev. J. Magrath ... 2 St. George's Ch. Kingston, per Ven. Archdeacon Military Service, Kingston, per Rev. T. H. M. St. Mark's Ch., Barrifield, per Rev. Wm. Greig

St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton, per Ch. Warden Binbrook and Saltfleet per Rev. J. L. Alexander

St. Peter's Ch., Brockville,* per Churchwarden Richmond, per Rev. J. Flood .. 73 Collections T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

22nd April, 1847. * Subscriptions to the amount of about £600, had previously been raised in Brockville.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We are pleased to learn that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has expressed his intention of contributing the notice taken of some former communications, to hazard a few remarks upon the commentary which appeared in the last Church, April 1, on 1 Peter iii., 19, 20, "By which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison; to St. Thomas's Church is an appropriation as creditable Loyalist are right, when the former happens to be vili
and to the more the present to reason upon; if they must be garrulous,—the accompaniment of imbedility in youth not less than of infirmity

which sometime were disobedient, when once the longto St. In Bishop as to the excellent clergyman by whose
softeness of God waited in the days of Noah, while the
The passage is certainly one of striking interest and importance, as well as of some real difficulty. I think, it is pastor are neither the easiest nor the best remunerated.

It is not an endowed chusches a companity of the city, and it may well be believed, that the duties of its pastor are neither the easiest nor the best remunerated. It is not an endowed church, as churches erected by private individuals usually are, nor are the circumstances onnected with its erection such as would give any par ticular interest to its history, progress, and success; but to make up for these deficiencies, it possesses a pastor whose disinterested devotion, piety, and talents have won for him a very high reputation, and secured the love and respect of a large congregation. But for the Rev. Mr. Bancroft, St. Thomas's Church would be of little use to the community, whilst, with him, it has become an im portant means of influencing the moral and religious education of a large district. For these reasons, we portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund, and feel that he could not have made a better use of the money.—Herald.

Christ's Church, Moulinette, in Vestry Meeting assembled on Easter Tuesday, desire to offer to Mrs. Mountain, of Cornwall, their most respectful thanks, for her very kind and handsome present of a full set of plate, for the Office of the Holy Communion, to said Church. Moulinette, Easter, 1847.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, ST. MARGARET'S (From the Halifax Times.)

This little chapel was solomnly dedicated to God in the presence of three hundred persons on the 4th March, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. The people of this part of St. Margaret's Bay, having many other call upon their limited resources, had not completed this building without a good deal of exertion, in which they were greatly assisted from various sources, through their minster; and they had long expected the happy occasion of witnessing its consecration to sacred uses. The services were rendered still more interesting by the dedication of two infants in Baptism (the Bishop officiating), and by the renewal of the same baptismal dedication of eighteen persons in the scriptural and apostolic rite of Confirma-ion, as well as by the most edifying discourse of the venerable prelate, from the words of Ecclesiastes:—thy foot when thou goest into the house of God." thy foot when thou goest into the house of God. After giving the ancient origin and scriptural analogy of the expression "keep thy foot," his Lordship proceeded to shew its applicability at all times, beautifully blending the spirit of the Gospel dispensation with that of Moses, and shewing the necessity of better observing the ordinances and rubrics of the Church, which, if we take the trouble to examine, can all be amply proved by Scripture. with their beneficial effects upon our hearts, when rightly used, and more particularly dwelling upon the duty of

tive Christians, as also by the propriety of kneeling in prayer, and of standing while praising God. The earnestness with which his Lordship put his hearers on their guard against the two opposite errors of depending too much upon mere forms in the one, and of thinking too little of them in the other, pointing out Christ, throughout, as the only refuge, and the chief aim and object of all Christian ordinances, was, it is hoped, sufficient to reconcile all present who were unprejudiced,

every worshipper's responding aloud, thus taking an active part in the service of God, in imitation of the primi-

to every word which fell from his Lordship's lips. The people of this settlement were the more thankful for their Bishop's visit when they understood that he was an invalid, and that his great zeal in his Master's work an invalid, and that his great zear in his Master's work had led him even to break the injunctions of his medical adviser, by exposing himself to a long and cold drive, thus reminding the inhabitants of this once distant part of his own parish, of the many times he had come to visit them as rector of St. Paul's, when no other seemed to care for their souls; and when the difficulties of travelling &c. were very different from what they now are between Halifax and this Bay. May they not soon forget the appeals made to their hearts on this occasion.—
Though many had to walk in the snow 10 and 12 miles, and it was nearly 3 o'clock, P.M., before the services were over, yet they declared they did not find the time long, so interested were they in the solemn proceedings of the

day.

This chapel, it is right to acknowledge, has been built

"Sociation for the Propaga-The same Churchwardens were re-elected for the same Churchwardens, in behalf of the Congregation of the Gospel and "for Promoting Christian Know-ledge," the "Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia," the "Diocesan Church Scot and the Missionary's friends in this Province, and in Jersey, his native place.

Tablets on either side of the Communion Table in the Chancel; and to the Choir, for their very earnest and successful exertions in that department of the Church is feared that they will require much more help from dis-

St. Margaret's Bay, March 15th, 1847.

UNITED STATES.

DIED .- On the morning of Easter Day, April 4th, 1847, in full hope of the resurrection of the Just, Mary G. Hobart, relict of the late Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

Mary Goodin Hobart was the youngest child of the Rev. Dr. Chandler of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Her father was one or the most prominent among the clergy of the Church of England, under the Colonial Govern-ment. But he was not only an accomplished scholar and an eminent divine, as his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Oxford would abundantly testify, but he was especially distinguished by his writings and labours in favour of the establishment of the Episcopate in the Provinces of British America. It is inconceivable to us at the present day, how all the efforts in behalf of a measure of such sound policy in reference to the State, and of such vital importance to the interests of the Church, should have been so frequently and earnestly made, and yet have been utterly unavailing till the Nation itself was dismembered from the Mother country forever. Upon the breaking out of the revolutionary war, Dr. Chandler was also, in common with most of his brethren, not only shaken in his loyalty to the King, but exceedingly active in his exertious to check the progress of what he conscientiously considered an unnatural and wicked rebellion. He was therefore peculiarly obnoxious to its advocates who took a different view of the matter, and was compelled to seek for safety in flight from his country. He remained ten years in England, and did not return until all anger and violence had subsided, and the peaceful pursuits of life were once more restored.

His family during this long absence continued at the Parsonage, with a greater freedom from molestation and annoyance than was common in a border town which was alternately in the hands of the Americans and the British; for they were protected by the latter in consequence of his fidelity and the employment of his only son in the Royal service, and they were treated with kindness and indulgence by the former, from the respect and esteem in which both he and they were universally held. Still in times like these, of outrage, violence, and blood, they were subjected to constant anxiety and alarm, not knowing whether this peaceful temper towards them would always be preserved.

Mary Goodwin Chandler was born in 1774, just before

the revolution commenced. Her early childhood was spent amidst these troubles and trials; in addition to which, she was threatened with consumption, which brought her near to the grave. Whether she was old enought her near to the grave. Whether she was old enough to be sensible of these evils, and to turn them to a good account, is uncertain; but yet from her well regulated affections, and well-balanced mind, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that she may have profited by her early discipline, and been the better prepared for the discharge of those duties which in after life she so faithfully fulfilled. She grew up in favour, as it appears, both with God and man. No one ever spoke of her who knew her in result, but with admixture and respect. She seems to in youth, but with admiration and respect. She seems to have united with humble and unaffected piety a quiet cheerfulness of spirit, which led her to serve the Lord with a perfect heart and willing mind, and to use the

with a perfect heart and willing mind, and to use the world without abusing it.

Her character, disposition, and habits were all fully formed and established when her acquaintance commenced with Mr. Hobart, and they were such as to furnish a sure presage of the comfort and happiness which he actually enjoyed with her, as long as his useful life was spared. After their marriage in 1800, they were could for a short time at Homester and in which humble settled for a short time at Hempstead, in which humble situation, from her love of the country, she would doubtess have been content to remain for the rest of her days. But when in the course of God's providence their residence was changed from a peaceful village to a bu city, she cheerfully accommodated herself to the duties and relations of another sphere, and was equally successful in winning the regards of all who knew her.

It was only a few years after, when the writer of this notice became acquainted with her. In the gentleness of her manners, the sweetness of her disposition, the placid benignity of her countenance, the simplicity of her character, and her unostentatious piety, she seemed to him one of the loveliest among women; and now, after a close intimacy of more than forty years, he has found no reason to change his opinion, but rather to regard her with

increasing respect and love.

Though fond of quiet and retirement, the circumstances into which she was thrown after Mr. Hobart's removal to the city, and more especially after his elevation to the Episcopate, but seldom permitted her to enjoy it. In the earlier part of her husband's ministry in New York, he exercised a plain but most abundant hospitality, and when he became Bishop, this hospitality was exercised with greater elegance and almost without limit. It was deemed sential to his station, his influence, and the many civiliessential to his station, his innuence, and the many civil-ties he received from others. The extent of it could not have been borne, even with his ample income, but for the prudence, the supervision, and management of his admi-rable companion. And still, though it was to her in a great measure a perfect sacrifice of her personal comfort.

thought in her mind seems to have been, under every per's to Mr. Barwick's were completely destroyed, and the h changing circumstance-what is my duty?-and then to discharge it. She adorned the prosperity with which God had uninterruptedly blessed her, for a season but seldom known in the constant mutation of human this season but seldom the but had uninterruptedly blessed her, for a season but seldom the but had been season but seldom the constant mutation of human this season but seldom the but had been season but seldom the season but seldom the but had been season but seldom the season but sel known in the constant mutation of human things, and she adorned adversity still more signally by the meekness, the patience, and submission which she has shown under some of the severest bereavements and trials, with which in this vale of misery and tears we can be afflicted.

In the various relations of life she has fulfilled her obligations, with as much scrupulousness and fidelity, as is at all consistent with the imperfection of our nature. her affections ran out strongly towards those full of good-will towards others, and her tongue was the A CARD.—The Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestry of law of kindness. With fixed opinions and decided views on most points, she indulged in no harshness of thought nor bitterness of expression towards those who differed from her. Love she regarded as the fulfilling of the law. and the Church as the embodiment of truth; endeavour ing to exercise the one with the assistance of God's grace, and to follow the teaching of the other with the lowliness and simplicity of a child, knowing that the meek He will guide with judgment, and the merciful He will crown with glory.—N. Y. Churchman.

JERSEY SHIP .- This vessel was cleared from Newark, New Jersey, on the 31st of March, for Cork. She has a cargo of provisions and clothing, "amounting to the nett value of 10,357,31 dollars," and is consigned to the "Secretaries of the Central Committee of Friends, Dub-lin," for the relief of the destitute of Ireland and Scotland.

She was not large enough to carry all that was contributed, and another "Jersey Ship" is to be chartered—probably has been—to take the remainder. There is not enough to fill another vessel, and the Committee ask further contributions .- Banner of the Cross.

Colonial.

Montreal, 10th April, 1847. His Excellency has been pleased to make the following

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

appointments, viz—
Israel W. Powell, William Salmon, Duncan Campbell, W. Wilson, and C. W. Coverton, Esq., to be Associate Mem-M. Wilson, and C. W. Overton, 229, bers of the Board of Trustees, for superintending the Grammar Schools in the District of Talbot.

THE EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION. At the General Meeting of the Emigrant Setlement Society, held athe Court House, Toronto, on Tuesday the 20th of April, the following prospectus setting forth the objects of the Society

The objects of this Association are, Firstly, To put emigrants, on their arrival in this city, in the way of procuring steady employment, without delay, at fair yearly wages, and of settling themselves in the interior of the country; and, for such purpose, to organize a Committee, and to open an office at Toronto, where emigrants of every class may, immediately upon their arrival, receive accurate and useful information to guide them in making the most beneficial arrangements for their speedy settlement in the surrounding country, according to their respective conditions and avocations. As the Society merely emplate affording advice, emigrants must not expect pe-

condly, To keep a Registry of Lands, of which a list may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Association, by persons wishing to sell or let the same either on shares or for a money

The zealous co-operation of all classes of the community is earnestly solicited in furthering the objects of the Association, for, by its complete organization, each class, while contributing independence in this fertile Province, will, at the same time, be velopment of the vast resources of the country, and in increasing

tual manner, a knowledge of the mode of farming in the country. cumstances we must attribute their safety. The burned but The Association will, in like manner, aid in procuring a sup-ply of labourers for mechanics and persons engaged in the con-

struction of roads and other works.

In order to conduct the affairs of the Association some expense must necessarily be immediately incurred, and, with the view of raising a fund for this purpose, it is proposed that every Annual Subscriber of 5s. shall be a Member of the Association.

On a former occasion, when we censured the Hook and Law der Company for the want of order and discipline, we ware told by Captain Wetenball that the company was not organized. Some four months have clapsed since that period, but they give

The Board of Management shall consist of the Comm dready named, who shall elect from their own body a President and four Vice-President and four Vice-Presidents, and appoint a Secretary. The Meeting then adjourned to Saturday the 24th inst. to meet at the same place a 3 o'clock, when it is hoped there

be a large attendance of the Committee. FINANCIAL POSITION OF TORONTO IN 1847. (From the Report of the Committee of the Corporation on

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled. The Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment ctfully submit their annual statement of the financial affair f the City as follows, viz:

1st-Statement of the liabilities for the year, on account of the public debt of the City, comprising City Debentures and Corporation Notes, which are either now due, or will be come due and payable, during the year :-City Debentures, from No. 97 to No. 104, both

Balance of Corporation Notes issued from 1837 to 1845, both years inclusive, not yet pre-

sented for payment £15950 0

2nd-Statement of the estimated Expenditure for the current Balance of Salaries for 1846, not yet called for £ 450 0 325 0 Sundry accounts due ... Estimate for printing and stationery..... cleaning and repairing streets.....incidental police expenditure..... Fire Department: ordinary expenditure... £225 0 0

cost for lighting the 1080 0 0

ount payable to the Home

Interest on City Debentures and City Notes Salaries and per ceatages for the year...... Amount of Assessment for Common Schools 2420 0 Ward appropriations for repairing planking &c ous expenditure ..

£13050 0 3rd-Statement of the estimated Receipts to the current year, viz:

Balance due of taxes for 1846 £ 814 3 11 Deduct probable losses...... 175 3 11 Assessed taxes for 1847, at 1s.

1½d. in the pound...... £6400 0 0 School tax...... 550 0 0 Deduct probable losses...... Rent due on city property......

Fines at Police and Mayor's Court. Cash on hand in Bank £713 15 Deduct School money 676 16 0

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday morning at twenty minutes before two the awful sound of the fire bell roused on sening attractions. sleeping citizens—being the third Sunday morning successively on which the appalling visitation of fire has occurred. work shop of Mr. Piper, and a stable belonging to Mr. Green, the gunsmith was discovered to be on fire.—Before any assistance could be had it spread rapidly among the wooden outhouses and buildings in the rear of Messrs. Ridout, Lepper, Lawson, Glasco, Nordheimer and Barwick, as far east as Mr. Patterson's Ironmongery store, there it was stayed, and it is very remarkable that this is the fourth time that the line in this very remarkable that this is the fourth time that the fire in this situation has been arrested at this spot. The Engines were speedily brought up and did good service. We underel

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three hydrants were open, and from those and the carters a to-lerable supply of water was had—nevertheless the complaint is that if there had be the complaint is that if there had been a proper head of water in the Tank the flow of water would have been as much as could have been reat measure a perfect sacrifice of her personal comfort.

In all the situations indeed in which she has been laced, there has been a most remarkable illustration of and that of Mr. Cooper, which were in a stable close to Mr. Christian toward and that of Mr. Cooper, which were in a stable close to Mr. temper and Christian principles. The simple Green's. The rear buildings of all the houses from M

ses themselves severely injured; had the wind been at but had a wooden eave trough—this took fire and the free crept up from this between the tin and the plaster, and could not be not at wail the not be got at until the latter gave way.

We believe that Messrs. Ridout and Lepper sustainer have s little, if any loss. Messrs. Glasco and Nordheimer have ed severely, the former not being insured at all. Much difference of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of the confisenc

gration commenced. One of the persons who saw it at the back, at the earliest, declares that then the North-east corner of Mr. Piner's week al. of Mr. Piper's work-shop was extensively burning, and Mr. Green's stable was only beginning to take fire. Others say that it commenced in the latter. There is an impression bowever that it must have commenced outside in the narrow pas sage between the two buildings.

We are told that Mr. Green on the first alarm proce

remove some gunpowder which was in his work-shop, and the dress themselves that then, access to the stable was impost The Fire Companies were, as usual, indefatigable in every particular; and among them Mr. HARBIS'S "Paul Pry" deserves to be most honourably mentioned. At one time there was a most distressing delay to the carters, owing to some want of management; but this lasted only a few minutes. No lives were lost; but were lost; but we hear that one man was severely cut by an axe, and two or three accidents of a less serious nature occurred.—Patriot 28th April.

Messrs, Ridout Brothers & Co. have presented the Fire Department with a handsome donation of ten pounds, in acknowledgement of the exertions made to save their property during the fire. It affords us pleasure to announce the fact, and to publish the following correspondence relating to it:

Toronto, 19th April, 1847.

Sir,—We beg leave to enclose a check for ten pounds, which sum we desire to have the pleasure of transmitting, through your to the relief fund of the Fire Department of this city, in accordance knowledgement of the safety afforded to our premises at the fire of yesterday morning; and we cannot omit this opport of expressing our sense of obligation to the members of department for their ever ready, earnest, and skilful labours upon such occasions.

Yery respectfully, your obedient servants, RIDOUT, BROTHERS, & Co. JAMES ARMSTRONG, ESO. Chief Engineer, &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, April 20, 1847. To Messis. RIDOUT BROTHERS: cation of 19th instant, enclosing the handsome donation of £10 to the "Firemen's Benevolent Fund;" and in reply tender you the thanks of a body of men who are always ready to aid their fellow citizens in the "trying has a lways ready to aid their the thanks of a body of men who are always ready to aid the fellow citizens in the "trying hour." Depending, as they are, on the generosity of the community at large for the support of

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, JAMES ARMSTRONG.
Chief Engineer, Toronto Fire Department

Fire.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last a fire broke out in a frame house in King Street, occupied by Mr. E. McGivern, and in a short time, that and the two buildings from either of the houses, and the loss to the sufferers, especially to Mr. McGivern was very great. The whole of his stock it trade, which we believe was the largest in Hamilton, together with his tools, books of account, notes, &c., were entirely destroyed. The flames spread so rapidly, that his apprentices who slept in the house had to make their escape without their clothing. He weekly in the house had to make their escape without their the settlement of their fellow-countrymen in comfort and lependence in this fertile Province, will, at the same time, be ling in the extension of every branch of industry,—in the de-lopment of the vast resources of the country, and in increasing the exertions of the citizens; but we believe that his liquors &c. which were in the cellar, were totally con The Association will receive applications for labourers from farmers throughout the surrounding country, and will assist the parties in making contracts to their mutual advantage, thereby enabling the farmer, by a supply of labour, to extend his operations, and the labourer to acquire, in the most speedy and effectual manner, a knowledge of the mode of farming in the country.

The Association will receive applications for labourers from Mr. Hill's loss was but trifling, as most of his furniture, and all his watches and tools were saved. He was ensured in the Mutual to the amount of £100. The adjoining stone and brick buildings were several times in great danger, but forth the property of the mode of farming in the country.

The Association will, in like manner, aid in procuring a suply of labourers for mechanics and persons engaged in the contruction of roads and other works.

The information which the Association will have it in its
ower to afford, cannot fail to be of the utmost value to the power to afford, cannot fail to be of the utmost value to the of the Fire Companies, but we really could not pass over the bungling and confusion at the late fire without note or com-

the old ones. At least if the performance at the late fire is to be taken as a specimen of the utility of hooks heavy enough to serve as anchors for a sixty ton schooner, and ladders so unmanageable that the whole company spent some fifteen or twenty minutes in raising one of them in front of a three story building; they had better forever remain at the engine house. They were of no service at the late fire—the three buildings burned calmly and quietly down until they were reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins, and they would have only done so had there been neither hook nor ladder, engine nor water, in Hamilton. It is true that some members of the company worked hard, and exposed themselves occasionally to imminent danger; but where there is neither order nor discipline in a company, there can be but little expected from individual exer

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We observed but one engine at the fire, and that was of no use, owing, we presume, to the searcity of water and the inefficient state of the hose. We do hope that the City Council will see to these matters, now that they have got rid of the dogs and shelved the King Street Gore.—Hamilton Spectator. WATER.—Of the several bundreds who silently gazed upon the destructive fire of Wednesday night last, not a single individual could return home unconvinced that something should be done to secure for the city a good supply of water, and some kind of a decent engine by which the fluid could be conveniently thrown upon a burning building when a fire breaks out. If the city fathers would attend to this important duty they would confer a lasting benefit upon the people by whom they have been elevated to office, and be the means of saving many buildings which would otherwise be consumed. At the present time, when a fire breaks out, the building is half consumed before any water can be obtained, and when it is brought forbefore any water can be obtained, and when it is brought forward, the engine has not sufficient power to make it of any service. We do not believe that there is a town in Csnada West so badly supplied with water as Hamilton, and yet an ahundance could be obtained from the mountain at a very trifling expense. Will the City Council try the experiment? We, at least, hope so.—Ibid.

ACCIDENT BY FIRE AT FORT ERIE .- We regret much to In that the house of Mr. Richard Graham was burnt down early on the morning of the 12th instant, and that the greater part of his household furniture was consumed. It appears to have taken fire on the roof, from the sparks of a burning chimney, of which the family then in bed, were unconscious, the servant having kindled the fire as usual and gone out to the barn. ban. Mr. Graham's eldest son, who was sleeping in the upper apartment, a boy about 12 years old, displayed remarkable ludgment and courage on the occasion. He first ran down in his night dress, and gave the slarm to his father, and immediately referred. brother who was sleeping in the same room, and continued to carry out every article of property he could find, until at last, when all were driven out by the progress of the fire, the little hero was left without his own clothes. Besides the loss of bouse, furniture and clothing, Mr. G. lost about £435 in money. The total value of property destroyed was about £400, of which only £200 was covered by a policy in the Niagara District Matual Insurance Company.—Monarch.

CATERPILLARS.—There is not, we should think, a single dener in Canada, whether amateur or professional, who has of had frequent cause to lament the ravages of the caterpillar mong his fruit trees. In the course of last summer, we paid a the pride of his heart—and justly so, for they were some of the finest of their kind we have seen out of England—and well remember witnessing the constant effort by which alone he was able to defend his fruit from the robber caterpillars. It will be consumer. In a service therefore, not only to the cultivator, but to the consumer. In a discovered exhausted bark spread on the surface round the roots of fruit trees, and bushes, to be an effectual remedy for caterpillars. A more simple more simple and cheap remedy could scarcely be wished for. A cart load of bark, which costs about six pence, is amply sufficient for the largest garden.—Herald.

THE WEATHER .- Last night snow fell to the depth of five of frost in the ground yet. The sleighing is done; but more than the ground yet. The season is unusually late, and notwithstanding the few warm days we have bad lately, there is a great deal of frost in the ground yet. The sleighing is done; but more than a fortnight must elapse before there can be any ploughing done. A considerable portion of the grain crops were in the ground, about this time last year. The river is "open" in this eighbourhood and on Lake St. Francis, the ice is fast cruming to pieces. Kingston harbour, we understand, is clear, Point Henry. The navigation, it is supposed, will be open in about a week.—Cornwall Observer, April 15.

THE WEATHER.—The signs of advancing spring, of which one not considered the least certain though the most pleasing, namely, the advent of the small singing birds, were rudely eroken in apon yesterday morning by a fall of snow no less than axi inches deep. All the accounts from Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and the ports of the Upper Province represent the navigation.

THE NAVIGAT Perfectly open. A Mail Steamer is to leave Toronto daily for the lower ports from this date. The Eclipse plies regularly between Hamilton and Toronto. The Admiral is on the route between Toronto and Niagara, and the America between Toronto and Niagara and Niagara and Niagara and Niagara and tonto and Rochester. The schooners Clyde and Thomas left our port last week for Kingston, the former freighted with 1360 bbls, of flour, 100 do. pork, and 100 do. butter, and the latter with 1100 bbls, flour. The schooner Elizabeth also and the steamer Transit, left for Kingston with heavy freights of flour, pork, &c. A number of schooners left last week in ballast, for the upper lakes, — Hamilton Gazette. the upper lakes .- Hamilton Gazette.

We regret to state that Sir Allan N. McNab was, on Monday last, seized with a sudden and danger us attack of gout,—but we are happy to add that he is now convalescent.—Ibid. New Bank.—It is proposed to establish a new bank in Quebec, with a capital of £300,000,—in shares of £25 each, under the title of the "District Bank of Quebec."—Montreal

of April 16, is a notice of the projected Suspension bridge, which we are informed is intended to be constructed across the Riagara river, about a mile below the Clifton House. The cost, make

The arrivals and departures at Buffalo by the lake exceed a million of persons annually. The voyage to Detroit occupies from 36 to 44 hours. By the proposed railway the time for the distance will not be more than from 10 to 12 hours, very probably less. Probably less it is estimated that at least one-fifth of the trade will be by railway, and estimating Canadian travel and visitors Visitors to the Falls at 100,000, there is a total of 300,000 persons who will annually pass the bridge, and these at 125

So that in four and a half years the total cost of the Suspension Bridge will be defrayed out of the receipts."

A correspondent of this paper pointed out some time ago, that the inhabitants of St. Catherines had entertained the project of a railroad being carried from this Suspension Bridge towards Hamilton, and we now see that the Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company have very wisely taken it up. We cannot help thinking that the project itself is an excellent one; and if the estimates be at all reasonably calculated, which they very often are not, the return must be most ample. We incline, however, to doubt that any advantage can also from the line being carried into Hamilton, except it be dwantage to Hamilton itself. It is very obvious that, for A correspondent of this paper pointed out some time ago, that the inhabitants of St. Catherines had entertained the project of a railroad being carried from this Suspension Bridge Great Western Railroad Company have very wisely taken it up. We cannot help thinking that the project itself is an excellent one; and if the estimates be at all reasonably calcumated, which they very often are not, the return must be most ample. We incline, however, to doubt that any advantage can always always the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the line being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton, except it be always and the fine being carried into Hamilton itself. It is very obvious that, for straight the from Niagara to Port Sarnia and Goderich. The subject of rendering the Chateaugusy River navigable, from its junction with the St. Lawrence as high as Durham, is under the consideration of the Board of Works, and we believe that a very favourable report has been sent in by the Engineer appointed to take the levels, and make the other necessary observations on the line. The yearly increasing products of this protion of Lower Canada, will render this work, if completed, of great advantage to the enterprising settlers, and also to the commerce of this city.—Montreal Courier.

Engineering the in

THE PENITENTIARY. - We have learned with much satis-

was conveyed to him in the presence of the assembled ers, the grounds of pardon being openly stated in their g. We believe, as some two or three weeks since we fully stated, that the introduction into this Institution of tem of rewards would have a very beneficial effect not only On proving the character of the prisoners themselves, by hold-out an incentive to industry and good conduct, but in renof Saturday thus relates the facts connected with the discharge Prisoner selected in this instance :- News.

On Monday last a prisoner of the name of Johnson, who of uniform good conduct since his imprisonment. The scene of was interesting as it was impressive to the other prisoners, all den.

The facts as we have them stated were as follows:-The asioners wishing to show to the prisoners that they were to a free of rewarding good conduct, as they were determined

then. We were also told that their implements were unfit for service, but they have since got new implements, and at considerable expense too, which we consider still more useless than the old ones. At least if the performance at the late fire is to be taken as a specimen of the utility of hooks heavy enough to service and the servi

the establishment.

The poor fellow Johnson received the intelligence with strong the poor fellow Johnson received the intelligence with strong the poor fellow. feelings expressive of gratitude, and in a conversation afterwards with one of the Inspectors, stated that he was an Englishman, that he happened to be at Buffalo—was out of money and fell in with a dissipated set of villains, who together agreed to go over to Canada and do the best they could for themselves—in stealing horses or in any other way—he was taken and convicted; and he admits that his punishment was well deserved; he, lowever, says he has long since repented of the crime of which he shall never again be guilty, and to which he has no induce-ment, as he has become a first rate blacksmith, and doubtless can get a good living by honest industry. He has been strong-ly recommended by the Warden for his industry and good

THE SPRING Assizes for this District commenced on Tuesday last before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay, and Edward Clarke Campbell and Thomas Butler, Esqs., associates. Mr. Solicitor General Cameron appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Solietor General Cameron appeared on behalf of the Crown.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—Walter H. Dickson, Esq., Foreman, and John Radcliff, James H. Cummings, William Woodruff, John Ker, John C. Ball, William Lowell, James Macklem, John Lemon, John J. Patterson, Lewis Willson, Henry Smith, Peter B. Clement, William M. Ball, William McMicking, George Keefer, junr., John McFarland, Andrew Heron, junr., George P. M. Ball, and Duncan McFarland, Espes

can McFarland, Esqrs.

The charge to the Grand Jury was clear and instructive, and in the course of it his Lordship congratulated them on the lightness of the calendar—as evidence that crime is diminishing in the Niagara District, although the remark with respect to

the Province at large would probably be incorrect.

The docket presents a list of 78 civil suits. No cases of any great importance have been disposed of as yet.—Niagara Chronicle,

THE BREAKING UP OF THE ICE on our river, at all times a scene of novelty, not unmixed with terror, has this season re-ceived an accession of horrid interest from the danger with which it is accompanied. Yesterday afternoon, the water began rapidly to rise in the Grand River, and detached pieces of ice, some of them of great size, came tumbling and crashing along on the vexed waters, striking each other into fragments, and rebounding from bank and wave with fearful force. Towards 7 o'clock, the water suddenly rose, nearly two feet, and went on increasing in bulk and violence for nearly two hours, placing all the buildings on the margin of the stream in imminent danger. The lower story of Mr. Ewart's Mill and grainery was flooded; and several houses had from 5 to 6 feet of water on their floors, that were previously deemed far beyond the reach

of so unwelcome a visitation. It soon became manifest that some mill-dams, on the higher waters, had given way, and that the torrents thereby let loose waters, had given way, and that the torrents thereby let loose had carried onwards, everything in their course. Timbers of Bridges, and other structures began to whirl along among the ice, and immence trees came surging on with hideous force, placing our bridges and the mill dam, and its defences in imminent peril. At length one fearful surge sent a body of ice nearly 20 feet high, and immense bulk, with such force against a portion of the gates of the dam as smashed them into pieces, and a mountain of ice took their place, and stands firmly fixed

in that position to the present time.

A little after 9 o'clock the river began to fall, and the danger lessened. It was then rumoured that the Bridgeport Bridge was carried off, and that Mr. Groff's Mill was destroyed; and this morning the news was confirmed. The Bridge was swept away about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and its timbers carried down to about half a mile above Galt, where they lie commixed with vast masses of ice, and thousands of trees; of all dimensions, presenting such a scene of havoc and confusion as can hardly be imagined. Groff's mill fell about 7 o'clock last night. After resisting the buffeting of fearful masses of ice and water After resisting the buffeting of tearful masses of ice and water till that time, at length a heap of both, nearly as high as the second story, struck it with overwhelming force, and carried off nearly half the building, with much grain and parts of the machinery. The ruins are frightful.

What may be the result of the present threatening aspect of the bridge it is impossible to say. From the upper curve of the dam, at Mr. Ewart's Mill, to above Mr. Groff's Distillery, the right is filled with horse masses of ice and trans-invented.

the river is filled with huge masses of ice, and trees, jammed closely together, which cannot get away till the ice in the dam itself breaks and goes off. The water has forced a passage for itself in a continuous stream on the Western side of the dam, which is gradually carrying off masses of the ice; and if this process continues we are safe; but should the huge accumulaion on the eastern side move off in a mass, and force the weakened barriers of the dam, we tremble for a deal of property in that neighbourhood, as well as for the safety of the Bridges in this village and all others downwards. If any alteration occurs, we shall publish it in later editions.

No Mails from Stratford or Goderich reached Gult this morn-

ing. We presume the roads are impassable.

One o'clock.—The breakwater of the pier nearest Main-st.,

navigation as about opening, but here, we regret to say, the of the new bridge in this village is just carried away, and the day April 16.

One o'clock.—The breakwater of the pier nearest day, and the of the new bridge in this village is just carried away, and the day April 16.

Bridge nearest the Cooperage is also severely torn; but both Bridge nearest the Cooperage is also severely torn; but both of Lake Ontario may now be said to be structures have stood the storm famously.

MONTREAL BAR. - On Saturday a very numerous meeting MONTREAL BAR.—On Saturday a very numerous meeting of the Bar of Montreal was held in the Advocates' Library, for the purpose of expressing their opinion on the present state of the Bench. The immediate cause of the assembly was a message received that morning from Mr. Justice Day, stating that his health did not allow him to come down, consequently there was no Court, and the day was totally lost. All the leading members of the bar, with scarcely an exception, were present.— The purport of the resolutions was to call the immediate atten-tion of the Government to the total failure of justice through the incompleteness of the Bench, and to recommend the immediate appointment of a Chief Justice, and the taking steps to allow Mr. Gale to retire from an office which the state of his health unfortunately precludes his efficiently filling. Messrs. Buchanan, Rose, Lafontaine, Johnson, Hart, Mackay, Taylor, Castier, and other works. under the title of the "District Bank of Quebec."—Montreal
Gazette.

Niagara Suspension Bridge.—In the Nigara Chronicle
which we are informed is intended to be constructed across the
cost, making allowance for all contingencies, is estimated not
to exceed £56,250 currency, and the receipts are calculated as
"The arrivals and departures at Buffalo by the lake exceed meeting pass judgment on the bodily or mental weakness of deceased judges. But there was one thing the Government could do, namely, to appoint to the vacancy; and another thing it could attempt, namely, to enable Judge Gale to retire on a pension, and it was the duty of the Bar to represent the serious and instant importance of this being done. Prima facie the Bench was now incomplete; the question of inefficiency was a different one. Mr. Lafontaine, we understood to say, that in often only three, sometimes only two and a half, (much laughter). After a protracted discussion, Mr. Cherrier's amendment was negatived, and it was agreed that the resolutions should be communicated to his Excellency the Governor General, through

OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD .- We are informed that the Di-

EMIGRATION.—It is no longer a matter of doubt that the migration from Ireland and Scotland will be immensely increased this season in consequence of the distress still prevailing in those countries, and Hamilton will doubtless be destined to receive a large portion of those who may arrive in Canada. That many will arrive destitute may justly be inferred from the deplorable condition of the countries from which they are expected, and that disease, the handmaid of famine, will prevail among them to a certain extent need not at all surprise our fellow citizens. Admitting this to be the case, no time should be lost in preparing suitable "emigrant sheds" for their reception. The "sheds" in which our emigrants have heretofore received a temporary shelter, are not by any means large enough, nor are they calculated to ensure comfort to those who from

sent policy of the United States is evidently to check, if not entirely to prevent European Emigration to that country, and more particularly of the poorer classes. This is clearly evinced by the circular addressed to the Collectors of customs, by Mr. Secretary Walker, wherein they are strictly enjoined to have all by the circular addressed to the Collectors of customs, by Mr. Secretary Walker, wherein they are strictly enjoined to have all passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully examined to see that the number of passengers vessels "carefully exa

will assuredly fall within its penalties," and be seized accordingly.

This damper thrown upon Emigration to the States, will assuredly have the effect of diverting a much larger portion of that vast human tide to our shores than we expected, or perhaps are prepared for, and it will be the duty of our Legislature to provide necessary regulations for their reception and accounts. the Emigrants congregating and loitering about towns, by providing employment for them in the country with farmers, on roads, &c., and to afford advice and information to those of a wealthier class when needed.

There is little doubt that many will arrive in a state bordery taken under charge of Government and in some way or

ly taken under charge of Government and in some way or other provided for, until they can be more permanently disposed of, else all will be confusion and misery.

There is a heavy amount of work for parliament, independently of all this, and it will not do to postpone much longer the time of assembling. The people of the Province are begin ing to fell uneasy and to complain of neglect of public business and we must say, with cause. If the present Government feel they are not strong enough to meet the House, which we do not believe to be the case, let them resign, let them commit their trust to others, no matter to whom, but let something be done people of all parties are tired of the present do-nothing system, while all their best interests are going to "sixes and sevens."

We sincerely hope the next Gazette will contain a proclamation calling the House together forthwith.

Subscriptions in aid of the Charge of the towns and inveloped by government and paid out of the property, or resorting to unjustifiable means for their support. The obstacles to the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupiation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the o

Subscriptions in aid of the Redief Fund for the Distressed Irish and Scottan.—At a meeting held at St. Andrews, in the Scigniory of Argenteuil, C. E., called by public advertisement, to take into consideration the prevailing distress now existing in Ireland and Scotland, over which C. J. Forbes, Esq., was called upon to preside, a resolution was unanimously agreed to to appoint collecting committees in the different vicinities, the results of whose operations exhibit a sum total of £114 10s. 11d.

Additional Subscriptions to the relief of the destitute in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland:

From St. Andrews, proportion to the Scot-tish Fund, per C. J. Forbes, Esq., of Ca-Further Subscription on account of the Irish Relief Fund:

From St. Andrews, per C. J. Forbes, of Carillon£47 4 0
il 14. Thos. RYAN, Treasurer. We understand that a change in the editorial department of

the sacrilege lately committee in Quenec, by rooming a cru-cifix from St. Patrick's Church, was of an audacious character, and the work of wanton ruffians. Finding their booty of less intrinsic value than they supposed, they broke it into pieces and strewed them upon the steps leading to the Seminary, thrusting the figure of Christ into the keyhole of the door. We sincerely

son, of this town, a stock of a potato plant grown by him, in his house, the present winter,—which has to all appearance been struck with the potato disease. The plant has been growing vigorously till within eight or ten days, when it was struck with the disease. The leaves are spotted with a dark yellow colour, and present the same slimy appearance, as when attacked in the summer season, in the open field. Whether that is an indication that the disease will prevail the coming seasons we leave others to conjecture. The prevailing opinion has been that the disease was passing away, in this part of the country.—Sherbrooke Gazette.

The Minerve makes some remarks on the subject, so vital to The Minerve makes some remarks on the subject, so vital to the interests of the city and province, of erecting a bridge over the St. Lawrence, well worthy of attention. It objects to the propriety of locating the bridge at St. Paul's Island on a three-fold ground—the great width of the river at that point, the distance of the terminus from the city, and also from any fortifications which would cover it from an invading enemy, so that in the event of a war it would probably have to be broken up to protect this bank of the river from insult. All these objections have more or less weight, but there is one great advantage and the fact of actual and the strong that more feebly carried out. The next thing, we suppose, will be a march to the city of Mexico.—Montreal Courier.

The Castle of Santa Anna could have brought against them. The whole affair seems to have been miserably conceived, and more feebly carried out. The next thing, we suppose, will be a march to the city of Mexico.—Montreal Courier.

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The next thing, we suppose, will be a march to the city of Mexico.—Montreal Courier.

The Castle of Santa Anna could have brought against them. ections have more or less weight, but there is one great advan-tage to be set against them—that of undeniable practicability the river being there both shallow and comparatively tran-quil. Nor do they apply with much force to a bridge taken from Moffat's Island, along the ridge of rock which extends di-

agonally to the windmill point, and which certainly would be within the command of the guns of St. Helen's. The project of the Minerve, which it declares on the authoity of scientific men to be practicable, is, to construct a bridge from the wharf right across the current St. Mary, of an eleva-

great approaches by open cuttings. That the thing is practi-cable there can be no doubt; its cost, and advantages are mat-ters of calculation and geological science, on which it is not our

An instance of animal sagacity and humanity, unequalled in our remembrance, took place before our door on Saturday. An unfortunate dog, in order to make sport for some fools, had a note of the state of the s nor are they calculated to ensure comfort to those who from time to time inhabit them. If sickness prevails, or any contagious disease makes its appearance among them, there is not room enough to admit of a separation of the healthy from the sick. We hope the city authorities will see to the matter as soon as possible.—Hamilton Spectator.

EMIGRATION.—MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The pre-

on the following day.

A GLANCE AT THE STATE OF CANADA IN 1847.—A million and a half of souls inhabit the country north of the boundry of the United States of America and south of the height Indian Corn and Meal.

haps are prepared for, and it will be the duty of our Legislature to provide necessary regulations for their reception and accomdation before the time of their arrival, or much inconvenience and suffering will be the result. This we trust will be done at once when Parliament assembles, which we hope will be soon, as this is a matter in which delay would be dangerous. Active officers should be appointed whose duty it would be to prevent the Engineers and suffering and lottering about towns, by pro-

There is little doubt that many will arrive in a state bordering on destitution, those must neither be allowed to starve nor suffered to prowl about in quest of food, they must be promptly taken under charge of Government and in some way or ly taken under charge of Government and the charge of Government and the charge of Government and th

population, for popular support.

The people by means of representatives of their choice, for The people by means of representatives of their choice, for fifty-four years past, have had a share in the Legislative authority. During the last six years legislation seems to have been made subservient to selfish views and prejudices; almost every legislative act has undergone change upon change, so that the law can no longer be said to be a rule of conduct to those who ought to know and observe it. Litigation and discord, and the withdrawal of the freits of honest industry from the possessor, is an unavoidale consequence.

Amidst all the evils which are undermining the sources of public wealth and individual happiness, the amount drawn from the industry of the people for public expenditures has increased within the last six years in a ratio of more than double the increase of the population, which is now burthened with a public debt of between three and four millions of pounds; besides local taxation and numerous useless noid local officers. All forwards taxation and numerous useless paid local officers, all formerly

taxstion and numerous useless paid local officers, all formerly unknown in Lower Canada.

An ancient author, writing and publishing in the prescence of the Court of an absolute monarch, fearlessly told them that it was their duty "to seek in public trusts only that the weifare of the people, for which alone, authority is confided to them, to consider themselves as entrusted with the interests of the multitude, as the avengers of injustice, the protectors of the oppressed and the unfortunate;" but he adds; "we some times believe that circumstances require that we should shut our eyes believe that circumstances require that we should shut our eyes at iniquity, maintain abuses which we know ought not to be We understand that a change in the editorial department of the Canadien will shortly take place. The gentleman who has for the last four years conducted it retires, to be succeeded by Mr. N. Aubin.—Quebec Mercury.

A terrific storm visited Les Eboulemens on the 30th ult.—In the neighbourhood of the church, barns and stables were overthrown, and two razed from their foundations. The roofs of the church, the sacristy, and several private dwellings were partially carried away, and a schooner wintering on the beach was driven from her fastenings into the main stream.—Ibid.

The sacrilege lately committed in Quebec, by robbing a crucifix from St. Patrick's Church, was of an andscious chargeter.

MEXICO.

MEXICO.

In another part of our paper will be found an account of the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz, and the fortress of St. Juan discovered, to receive their just reward. This is the third church robbery, in this city and environs, within the space of a few months.—Ibid.

We are informed that letters have been received by the Chief Agent of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration will take place this spring from the part of our paper will be found an account of the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz, and the fortress of St. Juan d'Ulloa. The Mexicans appear now to be pretty well used up; and, for ourselves, we have precious little pity for them. A people who will not be fight for hearth and home, like brave men ought to do, deserve to get a thrashing. Their cowardice seems to make a surrender of the city of Vera Cruz, and the fortress of St. Juan d'Ulloa. The Mexicans appear now to be pretty well used up; and, for ourselves, we have precious little pity for them. A people who will not be fight for hearth and home, like brave men ought to do, deserve to get a thrashing. Their cowardice seems to will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, conceiving that its natural results ways successful, and that climate must have had a powerful ways successful, and that climate must have had a powerful ways successful, and that left into the design of the Nebulæ in the distant reg several walled towns. It strikes us that the military policy of the Mexicans has been as erroneous as their military qualities are worthless. In the first place, several corps of the Mexican army are employed in waging a desperate civil war in the streets of Mexico, instead of against the common enemy. In the next place, it seems to have been very bad policy on the part of Santa Anna, to have carried his army to the encounter with General Taylor, instead of marching to oppose Scott's landing at Vera Cruz. To embark and land troops from boats, even when covered by the guag of shipping, is at all times a hazardous uncon, precisely.

Will leave Kinggton for Taylor of Santa Cruz.

Will leave Kinggton for Taylor of Santa Cruz.

Will leave Kinggton for Taylor of Santa Cruz.

Will leave Kinggton for Taylor of Santa Cruz. vered by the guns of shipping, is at all times a hazardous un-dertaking, and although the Americans had nearly twelve thousand men, still they must have suffered horribly before they could have affected a landing in the face of such a force as Santa Anna could have brought against them. The whole af-

> the city of Vera Cruz, its environs, and the stronghold which covers it—said to be impregnable to the combined fleets of the earth—it was with rather a serious feeling that my eyes rested upon this grim, grisly pile, barbed and bristling with its hundred cannon. The question at once arises, Can it be taken? Shall we ever see our fleet moving up over the expanse before me to attack it? I doubt it very much. Certainly not with any force we have or have had here. Let people prate as much at home as they means about it. if it ever is done, it will be by at home as they please about it, if it ever is done, it will be by a tremendous array of cannon and a most awful loss of life.
>
> The castle of Vera Cruz is no more what it was when France carried it, than you are now what you were a nurshing in your mother's arms. Then there were no gons above the calibre of

rity of scientific men to be practicable, is, to construct a bridge from the wharf right across the current St. Mary, of an elevation sufficient to allow vessels to pass under it by striking the topmants. For this bridge it thinks two piers would be sufficient. The military advantages of such a work, if it were practicable, would exceed any other, and it would be in the situation of greatest convenience for use. Beyond the island, to the right bank of the river at St. Lambert, there could as a the Minerpe observes, be no difficulty, the water being so shallow. At that extremity, it would be covered by the fortifications proposed to be erected, and, should they be forced, would an one ble the defenders to retreat on St. Helen's, while the works on that island would completely command and secure the communication with the town, and with those which would probably be erected on the high ground opposite on the Island of Montreal.

St. Helen's must be considered as respects Montreal.

We find that the narrowest strait of the current is quite low down, from opposite the gool to Isle Ronde, below St. Helen's, where the river is most swift and its depth greatest. The river is rost swift and its depth greatest. The river is there 1500 feet from shore to shore, and its depth greatest. The river is the feet in its lowest state.

To St. Helen's the least breadth is from opposite Messrs, Makson's browery, the width 2000 feet, also very swift, the depth 38 feet, and 29 close to the right shore.

To St. Helen's the least breadth is from opposite Messrs, Makson's browery, the width 2000 feet, also very swift, the depth 38 feet, and 29 close to the right shore.

To St. Helen's the least breadth is from opposite Messrs, Makson's browery, the width 2000 feet, also very swift, the centre 43 feet in its lowest state.

To St. Helen's the least breadth is from opposite Messrs, Makson's browery, the width 2000 feet, also very swift, the centre 43 feet in tis lowest state.

To St. Helen's the least breadth is from opposite Messrs, Maks near the business part of the town. The breadth exceeds our estimate of 100 yards.

From the wharf below the new market to the low rocky is land between Moffat's Island and St. Helen's, the length is 4000 feet, and the deepest part at low water, 32 feet. The depth at low water, five fathoms and two feet, is a little under our estimate, but can rarely be calculated on not to exceed it. The length of such a tunnel would be under two-thirds of either of the great Liverpool tunnel, and one-third of the Blackstone Edge tunnel. Allowance must, of course, he made for the approaches. But those also, particularly the latter, have great approaches by open cuttings. That the thing is practi-

Commercial.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)

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POSTSCRIPT.

The Telegraphic communication from Albany reports the ARRIVAL of the CAMBRIA. The only particulars which have reached us are the prices of Indian Corn, 52s. per 480 lbs. Meal, 25s. per barrel.

GOVERNESS.

A LADY capable of giving Instruction in the usual branches of an English education, will be happy to engage in a family as Resident Governess. Apply to the Office of this Paper. 20th April, 1847.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the event of the STOREHOUSES and OUTBUILDINGS in rear of the North Side of King Street, (which were destroyed by Fire on the Morning of the 18th Instant, and which so greatly endangered the safety of a large portion of the City,) being re-built of Wood, the Companies represented by the undersigned, will not renew, after the expiration of their present terms.

THE EIGHTH LOAN MEETING will take DAY EVENING, the 3rd May, 1847, at Seven o'clock,

EIGHTH LOAN MEETING.

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance by Ticket, One Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, or

By Order of the Board, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 15th 1847. NOTICE.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY. DARTIES Subscribing for Shares in the TORONTO BUILD-

By Order, W. C. ROSS,
Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 8, 1847.

> JUST NOW PUBLISHING, IN THIS CITY, (Price 3s. 9d. Currency.)

The Sixth Edition of a Work Entitled "A System of the Creation of the Globe, Planets and Sun."



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

Royal Mail Office.

Toronto, April 15, 1847.

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

WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M. Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STEAMER AMERICA

WILL leave Toronto (weather permitting) for Cobourg and Rochester, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at Eleven, A.M., and will return on Wednesdays and Satur-Toronto, March 22, 1847. BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER SESSION will commence on THURS-DAY, the 13th day of May, 1847. For particular information, attention is respectfully invited to the Circular of the School, which may be obtained by application to the Principal. D. C. VAN NORMAN.

Hamilton, April 13, 1847. TO TOO IN TOPORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON. Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d.

THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies immediately. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at

HENRY ROWSELL King Street, Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE,

In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbot District,

CITUATED within balf a mile of the Town of Vittoria. and within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 254[†] acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, cedar and chestnut rails; 140 acres fenced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and manured tor thirty years past on the best system of farming.—
The Land is free from stumps and roots; the soil varying from a sandy to a strong heavy loom; with a good ORCHARD, of most kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE, large Barn, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other out-buildings. It is one of the most healthy locations in the Pro-vince. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if required. The only cause of this property being offered for sale is, the owner wishes to retire from business.

Vittoria, Talbot District. April 12, 1847.

R. CUTHBERT. BOOKBINDER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand,

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of

N. B.— Every description of BOOK-BINDING, DOIN PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including Law, Music, ANE SCRAP BOOKs, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the most moderate terms.

LETTERS received to Thursday 22:

Rev. John Dawes, rem.; Rev. H. C. Cooper; Mr. Thos. Ryall, 15 and 16 add. subs. and rems.; Victoria College. N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both and 28 days.

THOMAS J. PRESTON.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR. First House North of the Court House. CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS. All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms.

Carristers' Roses, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERY.

BETLEY avails himself of this opportunity of experiment of the distinguished support awarded to the late Firm of Betley & Brown, and hegs leave to announce, that having assumed Mr. JOHN KAY as PARTNER, the Business will henceforth be carried on under the Firm of BETLEY &

In soliciting a continuation of the patronage given to the In soliciting a continuation of the patronage given to the former Concern, BETLEY & KAY respectfully intimate to the LADIES of Toronto, that a very considerable enlargement is being made to the present premises, for the purpose of making an important addition to the business, in the shape of a GENERAL BONNET and FANCY MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, to be conducted under the management of a LADY, who has lad, for several years past, the entire control of one of the most Fashionable Establishments in Britain LADY, who has had, for several years past, the entire control of one of the most Fashionable Establishments in Britain.

B. & K. intend making an early visit to the New York Market, where they will endeavour to select a complete and tasteful assortment of the newest and richest designs of FRENCH GOODS, and which, with several Cases of STRAW and FANCY BONNETS, with an extensive choice of RIBBONS, PARASOLS, &c., they hope to be able to announce ready for inspection on the 15th current.

BETLEY & KAY. Toronto, 1st April, 1847.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partnership lately existing between the undersigned, as Merchant Tailors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. For information respecting the adjustment of the affairs of the late Co-partnership, reference may be made to Thos. Burgess.

THOMAS BURGESS,

MARK BURGESS.

Dated 3rd March, 1847.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above the Subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who so kindly patronised the late firm, and begs leave to inform them, as well as the public generally, that he intends carrying on the business in the OLD STAND. In Society, are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of One Pound Ten Shillings per Share, until the first Monday in May next; after which date an increased amount of Premium will be demanded.

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings &c., &c., and solicits a continuance of their favours. All orders received will be attended to with the utmost punctuality and despatch.

THOMAS BURGESS.

Toronto, March 17, 1847. TEACHER WANTED. WANTED for the Boy's PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, CORN-

WALL, a Teacher competent to instruct in the usual Branches of a good common English Education. He must be a Member of the Church of England. Apply, (if by letter post-paid,) to REV'D. HENRY PATTON, Rector of Cornwall. April 1st. 1847. BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels.

Towels.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd
of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrusn
their children to her care, as she has had much experience id
the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, anin London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen
Bay Street, (between King Street and)

Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

372-t

Young Ladies' Seminary. MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the busi-Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on application to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846. BOARD

CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE EDUCATION. IN the family of a Gentleman, who has engaged a Tutor for In the family of a Gentleman, who has engaged a Tutor for the education of his own children, Four Youths would be admitted to study with them in all the English Branches, French, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Mathematics, with Mercantile Accounts, Drawing and Music, if required. The course of Teaching pursued would qualify them for one of the advanced Forms in Upper Canada College. His residence is situated in the most healthy part of the West end of this City, and the strictest attention would be paid to their morals, health, and domestic comfort. lomestic comfort.

For particulars, application may be made to Mr. Champion, at the Church Depository; or to Mr. Rowsell, King Street.

Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847. EDUCATION.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated;— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

Wanted. FOR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified CLASSICAL TEACHER; to whom a liberal salary

will be paid. Apply to PETER DAVY, Esq., or DR. STEWART Bath, 7th Nov., 1846. PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, having Metallic Strung Plates, with all the recent improvements, and made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of COLLARD & COLLARD, London. For sale cheap.

THOS. CLARKSON & Co. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

loss for dispertament was some open off " the may on of said BIRTH. Saider On Wednesday, the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. A. B. Townley of this city, of a daughter.

MARRIED. At the Cathedral Church of St. James, by the Rev. H. J.

At the Cathedral Church of St. James, by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, M.A., Rector, on Tuesday, 20th instant, Mr. Frederick William Coate, to Anna, third daughter of the lete Mr. Winn, formerly of High Street, Southwark, London.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, by the Rev. W. H. Ripley, Mr. W. Gooderham, junior, to Miss Margaret Bright, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bright, both of this

At Grafton, Newcastle District, on the morning of the 24th

ultimo, John Grover, Esq., aged 76 years.

At Kingston, on the 16th inst., Alicea Elizabeth, infant daughter of Paymaster Corcoran, 46th Regt., aged 9 months

last a fire
l by Mr. E.
o buildings
of the deld be saved
s, especially
his stock in n, together ere entirely apprentices ithout their £150. A oceries was eve that his consumed, ill cover his

s furniture, s ensured in g stone and but fortuwhich cir ., and were necessity of ficient state ass over the ote or com-

we were told organized. It they give

THE RECTOR'S VISITS,

trespass against us." mentioned, that I was called, by the duties of my with her again. After I was married, my poor husoffice, to visit a poor woman, whose circumstances in band talked to me often about the sin of bearing a slight degree resembled those of Mary before her malice, and persuaded me to make up our quarrel; but

of what would otherwise have been great difficulty; that God would help me to do my duty." and a little before the period which I first named, she "It was not chance, Mary," I said, "it was God's there is not a mill in Lancashire at work. Half was rejoicing in the prospect of a speedy end to her mercy which ordered that you should be brought to a Yorkshire and Staffordshire are in open revolt. The trials, as her husband, it was said, might return in the better mind in this way: and now I must thank you men of Birmingham wait but the signal to join their course of the next year.

come over her which brought her to the brink of the gone. grave, that she felt it was indeed possible for somefor happiness.

great use," I answered, "but then it must be with before we feel the inclination." is a home, and a friend who will be as a mother to her. "Yes," I replied; "and if we were

passed over Mary's countenance, as I said this; it His Holy Spirit: and this we should think when we of dragoous had attacked them, and were cutting the certainly did not express willingness to comply with repeat the words, 'Give us this day our daily bread;' men down, and shooting them like dogs. my request; and when she spoke, which was not for for they must be considered to have a spiritual meansome moments, her voice was changed from its usual ing: indeed, if we do not, we make far less use of that cordial tone to one which sounded forced and strange. most perfect prayer than we ought; for one blessing Still I could perceive she was trying to overcome the is infinitely more important than the other." feeling, whatever it was, which disturbed her, and I "Yes, indeed, sir, I am sure it is," was Mary's Rachel Harvey's child you mean, sir?" she asked. duty by the poor little girl who is coming to me.

pressed her lips, as if wishing to get rid of some pain- it." will make up"-the cot, she was going to say, but her 'aken. voice trembled, her eyes filled with tears, and, instead of finishing the sentence, she merely pointed to the child's bed, and turned away to hide the bitterness of her feelings

This sorrow I was quite prepared for, and the thought of it had at one time made me doubt whether I would ask Mary to take a charge which would so remind her of what she had lost; but I was sure that find it a blessing to have something constantly to and can, indeed, entirely feel for you; and I must thank you for so readily granting my request. I do hope the trial may be less than you expect." "Not Frankland. "Suppose we just ride up and see what readily, sir; no, not readily," she exclaimed, while her they are about. The information may be of use." pale cheeks became like crimson. "Of course," I said, "the proposal must have brought many sad recollections to your mind; but the effort to do your duty wood. As they approached the pits, the sound of will not be the less acceptable to God because it voices in angry altercation became more audible, and required the sacrifice of your inclination." "Ah, sir," it was evident that a large body of men were assembled. replied Mary, "I am afraid you mistake me: it was "If we go off here to the right," said Hartley, "and indeed hard to think that another person's child should make our way through the brush-wood, we shall be take the place of my own little darling; but that was able to see what they are about from that bank. I not all which made me hesitate." "Was it not?" I know the place very well." asked: "I can hardly imagine you can have any other objection, unless you felt that your health was not when they reached the bank, was not a pleasing one. equal to it." "It was not that either, sir; it was not There were two bodies of men ranged opposite each indeed I am grieved at having had it." "Should you fellows, with staves and bludgeons, which they were

hard, sir, to confess one's sinful feelings, and I am their work, and were endeavouring to oblige, much afraid you will be very much shocked at me; but I against their will, to join in the strike, which had tawhen I knew whose child was to come to me. Rachel were a good deal excited, and were using violent lan-Harvey, sir, is the only woman in the village who ever guage, especially the strangers; the others were more did me an ill turn. It was some years since-before I was married—she spread abroad some bad stories

and they came to my husband's ears, and caused me of their numbers. STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. the only harsh words he ever said to me; and indeed at one time he declared he could not marry me. You pitmen doggedly, "when we are satisfied with what keep them, and still pay me the full price that I ask." may think, sir, how I felt then, for I loved him better "And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who than all the world; and I determined to find out who had said such things of me; and when I knew it was cals; you ought to be dissatisfied, and join the rest of said, "Give me only the merit of one hour that you It was some months after the conversation last Rachel Harvey, I resolved I never would be friends us in claiming our just rights." last affliction. She was not indeed a widow, but her he never could prevent me from railing against her at gers, who was differently dressed from the rest, and husband had enlisted soon after their marriage, and times, till one day, after I had been going on for a did not belong to the colliers, but evidently had a good his regiment being ordered to a foreign land, he had long time, and he had been standing quite silent listenbeen obliged to follow it, leaving his young wife and ing to me, he led me up to that writing which hung orator. "It is not only for our rights as workmen that her infant child to the care of his own father and then, as it does now, over the fire-place, and with such we have to contend; but we have rights as men and mother, and promising to send her regularly all that a look-O, sir, I shall never forget it-he pointed Englishmen. Depend upon it, my friends, that things he could possibly spare from his pay, that she might to those words, 'forgive us our trespasses, as we fornot become a burden upon them. This promise he give those who trespass against us.' He did not say has a vote for parliament, all qualification is abolished, strictly fulfilled, and for some time all went on well; any thing then, but he left me to think about it by and every man has an equal chance of being elected. but after the lapse of about four years, the village was myself; and I did think very much, and felt that if Why should not I, or why should not any of you, have visited by a fatal fever, which attacked, amongst others, God had been pleased to take me at that moment, I a seat in parliament, as well as my Lord This, or the his aged parents; and their constitutions being weak- could have had no hope of being pardoned; and then Honourable Mr. That? Who is to take care of the ened by years and poverty, they soon sunk under it, I prayed to Him to give me a better spirit; and ever interests of the working classes, if there are not workand their daugher in-law was left to support herself after that I was kept from giving way to such feelings, ing men to make the laws. Who is to look after the as best she could, without the hope of obtaining and I thought they were gone entirely; but (as you interests of the colliers, if their are not colliers in parassistance from any one, her own relations being far told me the other day) we never know ourselves; and liament? Let all interests be fairly represented. distant, and too poor to do more than provide for when I thought just now that the place of my own Let there be colliers, and weavers, and tinkers, and little angel was to be filled by the child of the only tailors; in short, let there be men of all sorts in par-Still Rachel Harvey contrived by constant industry woman who had ever done me mischief, it did seem liament; then the interests of all will be well looked to keep herself and her child in some degree of com- very hard, and as if I never could agree to it. Per- to, and one will have as good a chance as another.fort. She was willing to do any thing that was of- haps I might have gone on longer in that wicked mind And will you continue, like slaves, at your work, when fered her; and the small sums which she occasionally if I had not chanced to see the prayer, and remem- all the rest of the country is up in arms, demanding received from her husband assisted her often in times bered my poor husband's look, which made me pray from the privileged classes, in a voice of thunder, that

for being so open with me. I am not shocked at you brethren. Now is the time, or never, to strike the Often and often had she talked to me of the plea- for what you tell me, for I know too much of my own blow for freedom!" sure this event would give her, as if it were quite cer- heart not to fear lest I might have the same feelings but my words sounded cold and harsh; and it was not of them; I know none that are so difficult to conquer." till several months had passed away, and a change had "I thought, sir," said Mary, "that mine were quite

"Perhaps the best way in such cases, of finding out thing to occur to prevent her from enjoying her looked- whether they are," I said, "is to fancy ourselves don't object to their wages. They don't intend to placed in some situation in which we shall be called leave off their work for any man against their will; I do not know the origin of the complaint which on to do our enemies a kindness, as you have been and if you don't be off, we'll send for the magistrate, attacked her, but its course was most rapid: in a few to-day; and then ask whether we could bring our- that's all." days the colour faded from her cheek, and the bright- selves to do it. If we have not quite hardened our ness from her eye, and it was evident that unless the consciences by sin, they will soon tell us; and when ducking for that, and shall have it, master. What skill of her doctor was blest in an unusual degree, she we find that we cannot overcome our ill-will, we could not live to welcome her husband to his home. should pray earnestly for God's grace, and read in our The disease being considered probably infectious, it Bibles with great attention those chapters which relate was of course necessary that her little girl, now seven all that our Saviour suffered for us, and His repeated years old, should be taken from her; and it was to commands that we should love one another. We nake arrangements for this purpose that, on the morn- shall hardly feel angry with our fellow-creatures when ing I have named, I had been requested to visit her. we remember how we have offended God, and yet how Many were the names which I repeated to myself as I He has forgiven us, and given His own Son to bear walked towards the cottage, in hopes of finding some our punishment. We may also read that portion of one who would not object to receiving the poor little our Saviour's sermon on the mount which speaks of orphan, for such she might almost be called, and the forgiveness of injuries, and some parts of the first amongst them I remembered Mary. I was close to Epistle of St. Peter, and the first Epistle of St. John, her cottage at that moment; and feeling that there also the beautiful description of charity, or love, in the was no time to be lost, I determined to inquire if she 13th chapter of the first of Corinthians, with our Lord's were willing to undertake the charge. "I am come," parable of the unforgiving servant; for they all tell us I said, as I entered, "to ask you, Mary, if you are of the love we ought to bear our fellow-creatures; and, willing to do a deed of charity, which, I fear, will be above all, we should make a point of praying for them some trouble to you at the beginning; but which I am constantly, mentioning their names with those of the sure will bring you satisfaction afterwards, if you can persons who are most dear to us, and making every Mary's countenance brightened with effort to show them kindness, according to the scrippleasure as she answered-"I hope I should not think ture command; 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if much of the trouble, sir, if it was to do good, and for he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt you especially." "It is not for myself," I said; I am heap coals of fire upon his head; " which is supposed come to speak to you about a poor little girl, who, in to mean, that as coals are used to melt and soften all probability, will soon be left almost an orphan, and metals, so our kind actions will melt and soften our destitute; at least for the present." "And can I be enemies' hearts. The best way of getting rid of such once to their heels; some plunged amongst the trees

Her own mother is, to all appearance, fast hastening strength, it would be impossible; but He who gives us afterwards discovered, did not stop till they had eseach day the daily bread which is to support our bodies caped through by-ways into the next county, from A peculiar expression, which I could not understand, will never refuse to give us the bread of our souls, - which they had come, declaring that a whole regiment

therefore resolved to take no notice of it. "Is it answer; and I hope God will enable me to do my "Yes," I replied; "you know her father is expected "I have no doubt of your success," I said; and will soon, and of course he will then take care of her him- you let me give you one word more of advice before I self; but till he comes the poor little girl must have go to tell Rachel Harvey of your kindness: will you some one to befriend her, and even if her mother should remember, if you are tempted at any time to consider live, it car, make no difference for the present. I the charge you have undertaken a burden, that it is should not ask you, Mary, if it were thought the required of you, not merely from being your duty to child could bring infection, for I consider you too Rachel as a neighbour, but because you are a member delicate to run such a risk; but she has been kept of the same Church, and a partaker of the same priviquite away from her mother since her illness became leges, as herself. You were both, at your baptism, serious, and the doctor tells me there is no danger." brought into that holy society which is called in Again the peculiar expression passed over Mary's Scripture the 'Body of Christ,' and of which He face, and I was about to notice it, when I saw her eye declares Himself the Head, and therefore are as rest upon some writing which hung in a frame over much bound to assist each other in your distresses as her fire-place. It was the Lord's prayer, which she persons of the same family can possibly be-and even orator, who had clambered up among the rafters, hophad once told me she had written out when a child at more so; for the tie which unites Christians together school, in order to gain a prize, and which after her is more holy and lasting, and even death itself cannot marriage had been framed by her husband, and placed destroy it. You must not think," I added, "because against the wall, partly for ornament, and partly, as I have said, it is your duty, that I cannot value the he said, to remind him of his duties. What the sacrifice you have made; for, indeed, I can entirely, thoughts were which the sight of this prayer called up and God grant you may be rewarded for it, not only in Mary's mind, that moment, of course, I could not by your peace of conscience, but by finding increased tell, but she passed her hand over her forehead, and comfort in your home, however little you may expect

ful feeling; and then said cheerfully-"I will go With these words I left the cottage to make the directly, sir, and see about the poor little thing, and I necessary arrangements for the business I had under- now good day, my lads, or we shall be too late for the

> THE ENGLISH YEOMEN. (By the Rev. William Gresley, M.A.)

> > CHAPTER II.

THE ADVENTURE. As the two youmen thus conversed on things in after the first struggle was over, she would in reality general, they came to a spot where a rough waggonroad branched off through a wood or coppice, to some occupy her attention; and taking her hand, I said: coal-pits which were close by. Suddenly they heard "I can well understand all you are thinking of, Mary, a loud noise as of a number of men shouting, in the direction of the works.

"There is something wrong going on there," said Accordingly they turned their horses' heads up the

The sight which presented itself to the yoemen, a good feeling-but I hope God will forgive it-for other; the one consisted of fifty or sixty rough-looking mind telling me what it was?" I said; "perhaps I brandishing in menacing attitudes. These men were evidently strangers. The other party was made up of Mary was silent for a moment, and I thought she the colliers from the pit, not more than five-and-twenty was going to refuse, but she soon answered: "It is in all, whom the intruders had forced to come up from will try and tell you what came into my mind just now ken place in other parts of the country. Both parties

we earn, and don't wish for any change?"

what we want; what's the use of more?" "Let me explain it to them," said one of the stran-

they may be placed on a level with them? Why,

All this oratory seemed to have but little effect on tain; and as often had I reminded her that she must myself if I were tried in the same manner; but I am the sturdy colliers, who stood with their tools in their not trust to the prospect of any earthly happiness: indeed thankful that you have been able to get the better hands, anxious to go back to their work, and listening to the foolish politician only from compulsion.

"Why, this is how it is," at last said one who seemed to be foreman or bandsman, as they called him, "these men are well satisfied with their master, and

"O, that's what you'll do, is it? You deserve a say you, my men, shall we pitch him into the canal?" Aye, duck him, duck him."

"Drown him!" said a deep, stern voice; "that will be no more than he deserves.

With that half a dozen of the boldest laid hands on the unhappy bandsman, and began to force him towards the canal, which was hard by, the poor fellow struggling ineffectually against them, and the colliers nging to the pit not daring to offer resistance. "I tell you what, Hartley," said the younger yoe-

man, "I don't like to stand by and see this." "Nor I neither. I wish we had a magistrate to read the riot-act."

"O, hang the riot-act! when a man is being assaulted, perhaps murdered, there is no need of that." "You are right, George; so if we are to be at them, let us lose no time. Don't hurt them if you can help

Upon this, the two yoemen disengaged themselves from the brushwood, and elapping spurs to their horses, made straight for the thickest of the rioters, laving about them with the flat of their swords. The colliers belonging to the pit raised a shout of joy,-"The voemen! the yoemen!"-and the others, not knowing how many scores of them there might be, took at of any use to her, sir?" she replied. "You can be of a fault is by acting against it. We must do favours and underwood, some throwing themselves into the water, in order that they might put the canal between some effort to yourself; for what the child now wants "It is very hard work," said Mary, sighing deeply. themselves and the enemy. In a very few minutes,

> "Well," said Hartley, taking off his helmet, and wiping the sweat from his forehead, "we have settled this matter easily, thank God. So now, my men, I suppose you may go to work again, unless Mr. Danks here likes to give you a holiday."

"I think they deserve it," said the foreman .-They stood out as long as they could; but what "They stood out as long as they could; but what could they do against double their number? So now, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on my men, you may play to-day, and have your pay, too, without bating. We have always been friends, and I hope we shall keep so." "Hurrah for Mr. Danks!" said the men, "and

hurrah for the bold yoemen." "Thank you, my friends thank you. I rather think," said John Hartley to the foreman, "that if you will take two or three men with you to yonder shed, you'll find a friend there. Frankland and I will stand and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates,

on the outside to prevent any one from bolting." The bandsman took the men as directed, and soon came back dragging with him the unhappy chartist contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyors. ing to escape detection.

Oh what a shouting and groaning welcomed the chap-fallen chartist, when he was brought into the midst of the colliers; some were for ducking him, some for taking him down into the pit.

"No, no," said Mr. Danks: "No, no," said both the yoemen. "Let us not follow a bad example; leave such things as those to chartists and rioters .-Lead him back to the shed, and keep him there till the constable comes to take him into custody. And muster at Oakleigh Park Gate."

> JUSTICE. (From Persian Stories.)

There is a story preserved of a king, in former times, who felt an ardent desire to go on a pilgrimage to the temple of Mecca; a duty which every good Mohammedan is required to perform when he has it in his power. His courtiers, however, were very averse to the design. They stated to him that the duty was enjoined in their law upon the express condition that the journey was free from danger; and that it never could be safe for him: for if he moved with a suitable retinue of guards, it would not be possible to take food enough for them in the desert; and if he took but few attendants, he might fall into the hands of his enemies, or be overtaken by robbers.-And, after all, they said, they could not answer for the calamities which his absence might bring upon the people : and for which he could never make them

The King felt the force of their objections; but still wishing to obtain the reward that is promised to those who fulfil this duty, desired them to consider by what means he could obtain this object. They told him that there was a Hermit not far off, who had sixty times been across the desert to worship at the temple, and who now passed his days in seclusion; and he, perhaps, might be willing to sell his Majesty the

merit of one of his pilgrimages. The King, accordingly set out, and presenting himself, in great humility, at the door of the hermitage, explained his wishes. "I will sell you," said the Hermit, "the merit of all sixty." The King, much pleased at his ready compliance, begged to know what price he set upon each. "Why, I value each step that I took in each pilgrimage, at the price of the whole world, and all that is in it." The King started back at these terms, and said, "I have not been avaricious: it is but little that I possess of this world or its riches: I could not pay the price of one step. July 14, 1842.

of me; for I was a flighty foolish girl at that time; subdued in their tone, in proportion to the smallness How am I to purchase the sixty pilgrimages?" To which the Hermit replied, "I would not bear the bur-"Why should we leave our work," said one of the den of your kingdom and your wealth. You may After some further conversation, and a promise from "Don't tell us of being satisfied, you sneaking ras- the King that he would accept the terms, the pious man shall patiently pass in listening to the complaints of "Rights! who robs us of our rights? We've got the needy and the oppressed, or in the impartial administration of justice, and I will cheerfully resign to you the value of my sixty weary pilgrimages; for, believe me I shall be a gainer in the life to come."

Advertisements.

BATES.

Sixlines and under, 2s. fd. firstinsertion, and 75d. each subsinsertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and lisubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first ins and ld. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual disc made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province f Canada, (from Saudwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New runswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & reland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be bund a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

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

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BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, and Public generally, that he has now received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which he

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YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

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On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

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110, Front Street, New York, HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

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NO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than

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Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR,

62, CHURCH STREET Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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ON VERY FAVOURABLE TERMSN. E. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 14...11 ... 100
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> > LANDS FOR SALE,

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ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 "W. half 7, 3rd "Tosorontio, 100 " Western District.

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Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

and in a high state of cultivation.

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered,

For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on 432-tf the premises. THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

> WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

413-tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is autaorised to collect and receive the same,

New York, February 14, 1845.

Eight Hundred Thousand

ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all

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

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy

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

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

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

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

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THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwhight, Esq., viz.:

District. Township. , 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 18, 22, 24 & 34 W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lot N. half 7 South half 1 11, 12, 13 & 14 6...12 ... 200 | Victoria S. half 13 11, S. ½ 13, S. ½ 17 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter, feel f postage, to FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

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THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Lot. .. 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 Dover 44 & 45 | Baldoon 200
 Raleigh
 19. A
 150

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 S. half
 25. 9
 50

 Sarnia
 17. 4
 88

 Sombra
 N. half
 14. 10
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 W. half River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots, For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of outage,—to FRANCIS M. HILL vostage,-to

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