TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1848.

poetry.

A LENTEN HYMN. FOR THE LONELY.

There is a land where beauty cannot fade, Nor sorrow dim the eye; Where true love shall not droop nor be dismayed, And none shall ever die! Where is that land, O where, For I would hasten there;
Tell me—I fain would go,
For I am weary with a heavy woe!
The beautiful have left me all alone; The true, the tender from my path have gone! O guide me with thy hand If thou dost know that land, For I am burdened with oppressive care, And I am weak and fearful with despair.

Where is it? Tell me where? Friend, thou must trust in Him who trod before The desolate paths of life; Must bear in meekness, as he meekly bore, Sorrow, and pain, and strife! Think how the Son of God These thorny paths have trod;
Think how he longed to go,
Yet tarried out, for thee, the appointed woe. Xet tarried out, for thee, the appointed
Think of his weariness in places dim,
Where no man comforted or cared for him!
Think of the blood-like sweat,
With which his brow was wat;
Yet how he peryod unaided and alone,
In that great agony, "Thy will be done!"
In that great he not thou desnair: Friend, do not thou despair; Christ from his beaven of heavens, will hear thy prayer.

Our Monthly Review.

-N. Y. Protestant Churchman.

ENTER INTO THY CLOSET: or The Christian's Daily Companion. By WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D.,

ed to censure him for adding to their number. The Prayers are simple, comprehensive, and earnest; oreathing much of the spirit, and frequently appropriating the language, of our beloved Liturgy,—reendations, in our opinion, of no small importance. Our readers will be able to form an opinion of the

author's style from the following short extract: "O eternal and increated Word of God, through whom he gave us our being, and whom, when we were corrupted and lost by sin, he appointed to be our remedy; how unsearchable was thy goodness in offering to do the will of thy Father, and coming in the flesh to redeem us!—

Though thou wert in the form of God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with the god with t robbery to be equal with God, yet thou madest thyself of no reputation, and tookest upon thee the form of a servant. Thou laidest down thy life to rescue us from sin and death, and rose again for our justification. And now, thou ever livest to make intercession for us. None but thyself could be any Meditation and Advancate.

thyself could be our Mediator and Advocate. For this the angels and all the powers of heaven fall low before thy majesty, and are filled with wonder and amazement at the sight of him who in an admrable union is both of both God and man. This is my comfort and solace, blessed Saviour, that thou hast taken part of my flesh

And though I confess myself a great and wretched sinuer, yet I despair not of the communion of thy Spirit, since I know thou caust not forget man, whose nature thou hast taken upon thee, and wearest for his sake.—
Thou hast declared thyself a most merciful God, by the tender relation relation of the same tender relation relations and their words are burgh: Blackwood & Son, 1848.

Now and Then: By Samuel Warren, F. R. S., they are pregnant with meaning, and their words are weighty:

"There were two other capital cases fixed for the same tender relation relations only those of a farmmembers, and thou art our head, flesh of our flesh. It is seldom that we can feel ourselves justified in day, but of no public interest;

"Wherefore I beseech thee, O Lord, to raise me from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness, that, being renewed and strengthened with thy heavenly grace, I may be made a partaker of thy blessed resurrection, and finally. finally ascend to thy glorious presence, to reign with thee for ever and ever. Amen."

We may add that The Christian's Daily Companion being printed in a bold legible type, is well adapted for the perusal of invalids and the aged.

&c. New York: Stanford & Swords.

If we were asked by an enquiring Non-conformist to point out some treatise, moderate in tone, and un-"It was most snug in winter, and in summer very beautiful; glistening, as then it did, in all its fragrant loveliness of jessamine, honeysuckle, and sweet-brier.—
house, we know not that we could recommend a more desirable vade-mecum than what Mr. Richardson has provided in the volume under notice. He asserts, truly, in the preface, that he has not written in a spirit ville, in the preface, that he has not written in a spirit of controversy, or merely for the amusement of any vinced, will rise from a perusal of these pages impressed with the author's courtesy of manner, and charity of spirit.

"It was most snug in winter, and in summer very beautiful; glistening, as then it did, in all its fragrant loveliness of jessamine, honeysuckle, and sweet-brier.—
There also stood a bee-hive in the centre of the garden, which, stretching down to the roadside, was so filled with flowers, especially roses, that nothing whatever could be flowers, especially roses, that nothing whatever could be seen of the ground in which they grew; wherefore it might well be that the busy little personages who occuming the flowers, especially roses, that nothing whatever could be flowers

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TORONTO

The Ministry Christ's positive institution. The Christian Ministry consisting of three orders. Developments at the back of the cottage. Close behind, and somewhat at the back of the cottage. of Modern Systems. The unity of the Church, and the sin and evils of Schism. Liturgies. Popular objections against the Church answered. Doctrine of Development. From this recapitulation our readers will perceive that the volume is sufficiently comprehensive in its range,—embracing almost every subject of moment connected with the controversy. Analysis of such a work is of course out of the question, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of making one or cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of making one or

"THE SIN AND EVILS OF SCHISM.

"Another evil, which springs from the divisions among nominal Christians, is the objections against Christianity which those divisions place in the mouths of intelligent Jews, Infidels, and Heathen.

"Suppose, for example, that an intelligent Jew resolves to enter seriously upon an examination of the Christian religion. He sympathizes with no religious sect. He is willing candidly to examine the claims of all. Year after year is before him before he can thoroughly master the standard works which these bodies pile up before him.—And between the wide extreme of Romanism, with its ponderous tomes, on the one hand, and the very latest theological development of Transcendentalism on the other, and the numerous grades and schools of philosophy old and new, which fill up the intervening distance, all Suppose, for example, that an intelligent Jew resolves other, and the numerous grades and schools of philosophy old and new, which fill up the intervening distance, all which the Jew is told must be thoroughly weighed, who will be responsible for the life of the poor Jew, while he is thus seeking for the pearl of great price, or who will say that he shall be able to grasp, even if found, the truth to be involved in all these systems? But this is by no means an involved in the present means an imaginary objection in the mind of the present writer. It is really one of the very strongest objections against Christianity, felt by the Jew at the present day. It points the keenest dart of the Infidel, and gives the finishing touch to the airy bubble which he blows up against the religion of the Nazarene. Nor is it without some show of reason that the shrewd Brahmin addresses western missiongring as they annear before him, each with western missionaries as they appear before him, each with their own system of religion—'First go home and settle among yourselves what Christianity is, and then come and teach us.'

"To perceive more fully the force of the objection, look To perceive more fully the force of the objection, took over even our own country, and see what an army of sects are marshalled under the banner of Christ. Pass by those now almost forgotten names of parties which were once alive, and busy conflicting for some form of error, as if it were a fundamental verity,* and see what a

* A modern writer says: "Out of nearly one hundred sects which were flourishing in the days of Charles I., and whose names are recorded in the page of history, but two or three are now in existence, and these adtered, that they could not at present be recognized by their own founders." So also Edwards states that there were cleven "different religions in one parish in London, and he mentions a family consisting of four persons, every one of whom professed a disjunct form of belief."—Edwards' Gang., Part II.

prospect is now presented to the scoffer, or to one who is a searcher after truth. Oh! who does not feel the moral force of a sentiment contained in our Saviour's Prayer, and I in thee, that they may be all one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may be lived that thou hast sent me, John xviii. 21.

"Perhaps some will say it is impolitic, nuwise, thus to acknowledge a weakness in the argument for Christianity, arising from the divisions of its friends. But no: let us rather cease to apologise for that on which objection itself is based. Let us confess that divisions—such divisions as now distract nominal Christians and separate them at the altar of God, not only mar the glory of the Church, and weaken her moral power, but are also positively wrong, wholly sinful. Let us labour and pray for the essential unity of the Church of Christ. Then, and we fear notifi then, will the world believe that Jesus Christ was sent of the Father. When this element of power shall again be restored to the Church as it was in ancient times, then puny we look for primitives specase."

Are you, Adam, the only one chastened by adverse visitations. "Look at him who now addresses you: why have my four children—who now addresses you: why have my four children—"Promis gided to the lovers of the marvellous is my again be restored to the Church as it was in ancient times, then may we look for primitive success."*

"TRUTHS WHICH ADMIT NOT OF DEVELOPMENT. "They are those great doctrinal truths, of, more strictly, those great doctrinal facts, which in the early Church were as household words, and about which there was then no dispute. They were early embodied in the Apostles' Creed, and were carried, as the epitome of gospel truth, by the apostles and apostolic men to the ends of the earth. They implied no metaphysical speculations, they were the naked facts of the gospel, so simple that a child can grasp them, so mysterious that the highest archangel may not fathom them. They are such as these, the adorable and ever blessed Trinity—the Father who loved, the Incarnate Son who died and redeemed, and the Holy Ghost who saictifies,—the system and means of grace, divinely appointed, perpetuated and blessed—the forgiveness of sins,—the communion of saints—the resurrection of the body—the final judgment—and the life everlasting. A few such simple facts as these were the mighty instruments with which the apostles went forth, in the power of the "They are those great doctrinal truths, or, more strictly, with which the apostles wert forth, in the power of the Holy Ghost, to convert the world to Christ.

"In process of time, however, another tendency appeared, a tendency to overlook the simplicity of the truths of faith; in their stead to incorporate a system of metaphysical speculations, to elevate them into confessions of faith, and to make a make a factor of the state of the faith, and to make a reception of them indispensable to salvation. Most conspicuous in the exhibition of this tendency, at the first, were the labours of the schoolmen,

York: Stanford & Swords.

This little volume consists of prayers and offices of devotion "adapted to every state and condition of life;" and although there are in existence many excellent compendiums of a similar description, we think that few who peruse Dr. Berrian's work will be disposed to censure him for adding to their number. The Christian faith. The original mistake was in elevating matters of opinion to a level with matters of faith. The consequent and disastrous result has been that matters of faith are sharing the fruits of such an unhappy alliance.

"As a legitimate consequence, we have seen the most sublime truths of our holy religion subjected to the test of human reason,—the ever blessed Trinity come to be regarded as a material consequence. regarded as a metaphysical speculation, and means of grace as empty forms. We have come to see the Church of Christ, beaming with His light, beating and warmed with the pulsations of His heart, in the estimation of thousands, sunk down to a level with human institutions, yea, regarded as less life-giving, less reforming, and less sanctifying than they. We have seen the cross of Jesus, and the crimson tide which flows from his bleeding brow, and hade, and side, and first to wash our sine away some and hands, and side, and feet, to wash our sins away, come to be looked upon as having no other virtue than in its moral effect, and sinful man, hungry for the bread, and thirsty for the waters of life, has had closed upon his upthirsty for the waters of life, has had closed upon his uplifted tearful eye, every ray of hope which shines in the gospel of Christ: while the personal history of our Saviour and his apostles has been ridiculed, his instructions reviled, his miracles jeered at, his prophecies rejected, the inspiration of his word denied, and, in a word, all the deep mysterious things of God spurned with blasphemous contains.

Here we must bring this notice to a close; but not deservedly claim.

"vindicate the ways of God to man." But chiefly do times runs in this style,—dismal and shocking enough we admire the sound vigorous British tory spirit which certainly: shines and sparkles in every page of this beautiful fiction. In these days of reform and liberalism,—too frequently unblushing misnomers,—it is refreshing to meet with such a graphic portraiture as that of old THE CHURCHMAN'S REASONS FOR HIS FAITH AND meet with such a graphic portraiture as that of old PRACTICE: With an Appendix on the Doctrine Adam Ayliffe—an old English yeoman of the class of Development. By N. S. RICHARDSON, A. M., in which Walton and Herbert delighted, but which, Author of "Reasons why I am a Churchman," we fear, are rapidly disappearing before the heartless scription of the good man's hereditary dwelling:-

"It was most snug in winter, and in summer very The following are the leading topics discussed by Mr. Richardson:—The Church a visible Society.—
The Ministry Christ's positive institution. The Christian Ministry. him for several generations. The initial letter (A) of their name, Ayliffe, was rudely cut in old English character in a piece of stone forming a sort of centre-facing over the doorway; and no one then living there knew when that letter had been cut."

Misfortunes press upon the yeoman's family. The grand-child receives a severe injury from a fall, which, dded to other troubles, almost drives young Adam Ayliste to phrenzy. Mr. Hylton, who figures in the next quotation, is the vicar of the parish,—a man "to all the country dear"-who had himself been tried in the fire of tribulation :-

"Here was wretchedness indeed! (the child's hurt) and wretchedness of which the sufferers saw no end! Had it not been for the teaching and example afforded by the father, young Ayliffe would have fallen into a gloomy irreliafather, young Ayliffe would have fallen into a gloomy irreligious humor sullenly questioning the goodness and wisdom of Him without whose knowledge and permission this sad blow had not descended upon either parent or child. For a time, that which was unaccountable in this visitation of Providence, seemed also unreasonable and unjust! To both his father, and to Mr. Hylton, young Ayliffe once morosely declared, that the spirit of a man could not bear flat injustice, come from whom it might! and asked—What had this poor child done? what had its mother? what had he, Ayliffe, done to deserve such an infliction? 'Questions, these, Adam,' said Mr. Hylton, infliction? 'Questions, these, Adam,' said Mr. Hylton, infliction? 'Which millions upon millions of mankind have asked, in their own various troubles, who soon afterward saw causes showing the wisdom and good. soon afterward saw causes showing the wisdom and goodness which had permitted those troubles to happen, and vindicating the justice by which they had been ordained.

* That we have not stated the objection too strongly from the multitude of sects in religion at the present day, we give the list of sects as they have met our eye. We do not suppose that it is by any means complete: means complete:
Calvinistic Baptists. Free Will Baptists. Pree Communion Baptists. Seventh Day Bapsists. Six Principle Baptists. Emancipation tists. Seventh Day Bapsists. Six Principle Baptists. Emancipation tists. Seventh Day Bapsists. Particular Baptists. Episcopal Baptists Campbelli e Baptists. Primitive Methodists. Wes-Methodists. Protestant Methodists. Primitive Methodists. Wes-Methodists. Associate Methodists. Old School Presbyterians. Associate New Sch ol Presbyterians. Cumberland Presbyterians. Associate New Sch ol Presbyterians. Cumberland Presbyterians. Reformed Presbyterians. Outch Reformed Presbyterians. Reformed Presbyterians. Orthodox Congregationalists. Unitarian Congregationalists terians. Orthodox Congregationalists. Unitarian Congregationalists. Transcendental Congregationalists. Unitarian Congregationalists.—Transcendental Congregationalists. New Jerusalemites.—Romanists. Moravians Second Adventists. New Jerusalemites.—Christians. Primitive Christians. Christian Unionists Friends.—Christians. Primitive Christians. Daleites. Come-outers.—Hicksites. Shakers. Sandemanians. Daleites. Come-outers.—Millenarians. Millerites. Mormonites, Swedenborgians. Bereans. Tunkers. Wilkinsonians. Christian Israelitee.

over-drawn, of the scrupulous attention which in Great Britain is paid by the highest authorities to the interests of the poorest and most friendless convict .-Such a narrative, based substantially, as it is, on truth, would go far to counteract the social poison which is scattered with such infernal diligence by the ghastly demagogues who are ever "given to change."

Mr. Warren excels in his descriptions of judicial proceedings. His trials possess a life and distinctness and long life." which absorb the feelings and rivet the attention of the reader as thoroughly, almost, as if the scene were and as the golden haired spirit at the prow always less audience,—the grave and solemn judge. Every one who has read "Ten Thousand a-year" will remember-we dare say-to the end of his days, the celebrated Yatton case; and the Milverstoke murder -in a different department of jurisprudence-will

the confession of the real criminal,—this is a case which seems to be intended - and, we are satisfied, was intended-to intimate no more than the danger of placing entire reliance, in a matter of life and death, upon circumstantial evidence. We repeat our persuasion that no more has been designed in the general outlines of the story, than to shew the necessity of extreme caution, discretion, wariness and hesitation in delivering a verdict founded upon proofs of this kind, which, it is well known, have turned out to be, in very many cases,—unhappily, when the life of the innocent could not be given back,—utterly fallacious. Our fixed opinion as to the high religious principles, and the elevated moral, nay, pious spirit of the work, will not lines of the story, than to shew the necessity of extreme elevated moral, nay, pious spirit of the work, will not allow us to entertain for one moment the startling and painful suspicion that its author had the remotest purpose of saying ought which might contravene the obligation, or excite doubts concerning the perpetuity of that divine, and -of course-truly merciful, indispensable, and equitable, though awful, edict-" Whoso

sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." and blood, and I have a confident hope of going thither, where a partaker of my nature already reigns, and is so gloriously enthroned.

But what are we to make of the following passages?

They are very incidentally introduced, with an appagloriously enthroned. rent air of indifference on the author's part, as if he were saying something of very little consequence; but

"This morning, a person named Isaac Hart, otherwise

these passages? Have we not here met with Douglas sullen dashing of the sea, which had been his under the sea of the sea, which had been his "monotonous lullaby" for many weeks. We cannot experimentings of political economists. There is something "heartsome and healthy" in the very descentification of the something "heartsome and healthy" in the very descentification of the something to heartsome and healthy. There is merely pointing out the sad abuses which served the is merely pointing out the sad abuses which served the is merely pointing out the sad abuses which served the is merely pointing out the sad abuses which served the he is merely pointing out the sad abuses which served in those days to render our criminal code-in a great measure—a scourge and a curse to the land; he wishes to exhibit in its true light the melancholy infatuation of those dark times when it was deemed most wise and just to bring to the same scaffold the man who had stolen his neighbour's horse, and the man who—with set purpose and long-nurtured malice—had severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—had severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—had severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—ahad severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—shad severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—ahad severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—shad severed the silver cord of blessed difference between "Now AND THEN."

A VOYAGE UP THE AMAZON: Including a Residence D. Appleton & Co.

We have been slightly disappointed with this book, albeit it is very interesting, containing much important information about one of the least known and most albeit it is very interesting, containing much important information about one of the least known and most beautiful countries in the world. We fancied from the introduction that the author had proceeded much the introduction that the author had been all the introduction that the author had been all the introduction that the author had been all the introduction that the introduct further up the country than he really did: that "a point higher than any American had ever before gone," nust be very far up, judging from the enterprising, pushing spirit of that people; that he had wandered nto the northern regions, watered by the gigantic arms of the largest river in the world, -regions which have always been fancy's peculiar domain, haunted by Indians of extraordinary ferocity, armed with poisoned shafts, and guarding wondrous El Dorados; the huge forests swarming with serpents of every size and hue, whilst non-descript reptiles and insects rend, bite, pierce and poison the unhappy traveller with every

out of sight of English traders, comfortable houses, long arms, binding tree to tree. Sometimes they throw and hospitable Brazilians.

surrounding country; his brilliant word-painting of the gorgeous scenery he saw up the river; and his minute counts of the various animals, reptiles and insects

of those equatorial regions.

To the singular style Mr. Edwards has adopted in nany places, we strongly object,—it is rather highflown, all through his book, but at times he "out-Herods Herod," giving as a specimen of what we might suppose would be the result, were the worst parts of the styles of Carlyle, Chas. Dickens and Dr. Chalmers, hashed up together. Mr. Edwards may rely upon it, stance, or of his own distinguished countryman, Mr. Prescott, who has lately gained for himself an European fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, we would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, we would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, we would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, we would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, we would be far more esteemed by the public pean

ened by the graphic illustrations in school geographies, where men riding rebellious alligators form a fore-ground to tigers bounding over tall canes, and huge snakes embrace whole bot's crews in their ample folds; the writer of this unpretending volume ascended the Amazon to a higher point than to his knowledge any American had

ever before gor"The country of the Amazon is the garden of the world, possessing every requisite for a vast population and an extended commerce. It is also one of the healthiest of regions; and thousands who annually die of diseases inent to the cimates of the north might here find health

Our tra- eler left New York in February, 1846, actually before him, -the pale criminal, -the breath | smiled hopefully," (a red-haired sailor, we presume,) approachto land, on the twentieth day from their departure, vas heralded by some beautiful phenomena.

"Most nemorable of these was a sunset, as we lay bebear comparison with it in point of force and energy, whilst the subject of investigation is more deeply affecting. There is a peculiarity demanding, we think, special notice, in the legal portions of the work before ed our angle of view. A vapour fringe of rainbow hues us. From some passages and expressions, it has been conceived that there is reason for supposing that part golden paticles. One by one the stars peeped out, and we fancie we could detect a shade of sadness over their

we fancie we could detect a shade of sadness over their beautiful fices at having come too late.

"We had seen sharks and brilliant-robed dolphins. A grampus lad risen under the bow, and flying fish had repeatedly flown on board. Many an hour we had whiled in fishing up gulf sea-weed, and in observing the different species of animals with which it was filled.

"As we peared the equator, the water became luminous:

"As weneared the equator, the water became luminous; the waver were crested with fire; the vessel's path was one broat track of light, and as we took our shower bath one broas track of light, and as we took our shower bath under the pump, liquid flames dashed over us, and every drop was a splendour. To heighten our interest in the phenomenor, a score of porpoises were playing about in every direction, their tracks a living flame, contorted, zigzag, like fiery serpents. Now they would shoot out, rocket-like, leaving trains of thirty feet; now, darting back, pursue each other round and round, till their path appeared a tangled skein of light.

terns were screaming.
"In the night a number of beautifully marked moths, attracted by our lights, visited us, and soon after day-break an inquisitive humming-bird came for a peep at the strangers, flitted about us a little time, then darted away to his home."

mediately under the equator, has one of the finest difficult even to imagine. climates in the world. Singular as it may appear, our writer says that he found the heat much less oppressive ly be in a less thriving condition than at present. than in New York. This is owing to various causes. day, but of no public interest; being only those of a farm. commending to the notice of our readers a work of the genus Novel or Tale, but the present volume forms one of the few and far between exceptions. Though

and all night long he was kept on the qui vive by the from the extracts we have selected. ringing of church bells, the striking of clocks, the notes of music floating over the waters, with the loud cries of the patrols; all doubly cheerful after the mournful Now the question is,—What is to be argued from wailing of the wind through the rigging, and the

convenience of vessels, we were obliged to land at the market place, the Punto de Pedros, a long narrow pier.

It would be rescribed to conceive a market place, the Punto de Pedros, a long narrow pier. pathy for the murderer. God forbid! No. out a grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God, whose grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God, whose illuminating and softening Spirit, takes away man's ignorance and hardness of heart, that in this matter—as in many others—there is a vast, a momentous, a sin many others—there is a vast, a momentous, a lifeworse between "Now AND THEN" baskets filled with Vigia crabs, the best in the left in the same of colour, from the pure Congo to the almost pure white; some buying, some selling. There stands one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse coarse coarse VOYAGE UP THE AMAZON: Including a Residence at Pará. By W. H. Edwards. New York:

D. Appleton & Co.

Strings of inviting fish, and piles of less captivating terrapins; coarse baskets filled with Vigia crabs, the best in the world; and others of palm-leaves, fashioned like a straw reticule, are swelled out with the delicious snails. Monkeys fastened to clogs, entice you to purchase them by their antics; and white herons, and other wild birds, by their beauty. Everywhere and most over the control of the control o by their beauty. Everywhere and most numerous of all, are the fruit dealers; and for a mere nothing all the luxuries of this fruit-prolific clime are yours. Beautiful bouquets of flowers invite a purchaser; and now for the officials peer about for untaxed produce; sailors from vessels in the harbour are constantly landing; gentlemen of the city are down for their morning stroll; beautiful Indian girls flit by like visions; and scores of boys and girls in all the freedom of nakedness contend with an al number of impudent goats."

and he thus describes his entrance into the forests:-"Trees of an incredible girth tower aloft, and from their tops one in vain endeavours to bring down the desired bird with a fowling piece. The trunks are of every variety of form, round, angular and sometimes resembling an open net work, through which the light passes in any imaginable description of tooth, claw and fang.

Into these mysterious wildernesses, however, our traveller prudently avoided venturing; and even at the termination of his fifty days' journey, he was not the termination of his fifty days' journey, he was not sometimes they throw he was not sometimes they throw he was not sometimes they throw he was another traveller by a fallen log. But about the trees hang huge snake-like vines, winding round and the termination of his fifty days' journey, he was not sometimes they throw the was a superior to the same traveller by the branches sending their traveller by the was a superior to the same traveller by the way of the was a superior to the same traveller by the way of the Amid these giants, very few low trees or u and hospitable Brazilians.

But though disappointed in this respect, we have derived much pleasure from the writer's accounts of the manners and customs of the South Americans; his graphic descriptions of the city of Pará and the Popish processions, and of his excursions through the surrounding country: his brilliant word-painting of the purposes.
"Around the tree trunks clasp those curious anomalies,

"Around the tree trunks clasp those curious anomalies, parasitic plants, sometimes throwing down long, slender roots to the ground, but generally deriving sustenance only from the tree itself and from the air; called hence, appropriately enough, air plants. These are in vast numbers, and of every form—now resembling lilies, now grasses, or other familiar plants. Often a dozen varieties cluster upon a single tree. Towards the close of the rainy season they are in blossom, and their exquisite appearance, as they enrich the mossy and leaved trunk with flowers of every hue, can scarcely be imagined. At this flowers of every hue, can scarcely be imagined. At this period, too, vast numbers of trees add their tribute of

new beauties:-

"The flowers that bloomed by day have closed their petals and are dreaming of their loves, nestled in their leafy beds. A sister host now take their place, making the breezes to intoxicate with perfume, and exacting homage from bright starry eyes. A murmur, as of gentle voices, floats upon the air. The moon darts down her glittering rays, till the flower enamelled plain glistens like a shield, but it is the flower enamelled plain glistens like weary in their torch-light dance. Far down the road comes on a blaze, steady, streaming like a meteor. It whizzes past, and for an instant the space is illumined, and dewy jewels from the leaves throw back the radiance. "Tis the lantern-fly, seeking what he himself knows best, by the fiery guide upon his head. The air of the night bird's wing fans your cheek, or you are startled by the mounful note was a row, was corow, sounding dolefully. bird's wing fans your cheek, or you are startled by the mournful note, wac-o-row, sounding dolefully, by no means so pleasant as our whip-poor-will. The armadillo creeps carefully from his hole, and, at slow pace, makes for his feeding ground; the opossum climbs stealthily up the tree, and the little ant-eater is out pitilessly margading."

That the mournful note, wac-o-row, sounding dolefully, by no means so pleasant as our whip-poor-will. The tree are doubt in the estimation of his royal pupil, there can be no doubt; it is well known that the last time the King of Holland was in this country he paid a visit at Lambeth Palace, and pitilessly margading." pitilessly marauding."

We fancy, from the following paragraph, that our author looks with an annexing eye upon this splendid regard his quondam preceptor. Dr. Howley was also country. "Were Para," he says, "a free and inde- tutor to the Marquis of Abercorn. pendent state, its vast wilds would in a few years be peopled by millions, and its products would flood the he happens to be raised to the see of London without

What its future destiny will be-whether doomed

Whatever may be its fate, the country can scarce-

In the province of Para alone there is "an area of The vast surface of water constantly cools the air by 950,000 square miles of the most fertile land, watered its evaporation, and the constant winds blowing from by from 40 to 50,000 miles of navigable rivers," advancement by those who envied his good fortune the sea, refresh and invigorate the system. The days, spread like a net-work over its surface; and yet there except that he was an opponent of Roman Catholic

the genus Novel or Tale, but the present volume forms out of a dairy—both the offenders being found with the one of the few and far between exceptions. Though and thee offenders being found with the stolen property upon them. These were simple cases, and thee offenders being found with the offenders being fou not professedly a rengious story, twow and then is and could be easily disposed of.

A communication from the Home Office in those of the second be easily disposed of the second between the second becomes a second between the second between the second between the It was evening before our traveller reached the city, that the style of the writer may be fairly estimated

> LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. (From a Memoir in the London Evening Mail.)

the character of the late Archbishop without adverting neither became his station nor accorded with his chaauty, and the flower-domed forest, from its many co--not the Admiral, but the late Canon of St. Paul's- rials of political strife. Whenever he addressed the

per in ecstacy from limb to limb, unable to contain them- save once, betray the slightest manifestation of angerselves for joyousness. Goats are gambolling among the fallen leaves, or vieing with monkeys in nimble climbing. Pacas and agoutis chase wildly about, ready to scud away at the least noise. The sloth enlivened by the general inspiration, climbs more rapidly over the branches, and seeks a spot where, in quiet and repose, he may rest him. The exquisite tiny deer, scarcely larger than a lamb, snuffs exultingly the air, bounds fearlessly, knowing that he has no enemy here. The exquisite tiny deer, scarcely larger than a lamb, and the has no enemy here.

"Birds of gaudiest plumage fit through the trees. The trogon, lonely sitting in her leaf-encircled home, calls plaintively to her long absent mate. The motmot utters his name in rapid tones. Techno, tuchno, comes loudly from some fruit-covered tree, where the great toucans are rioting. 'Noiseless chatterers' flash through the branches. The loud rattling of the wood-pecker comes from some topmost limb; and long creepers, in livery, the gayest of the gay, are running up the tree trunks, stopping, now and then, their busy search, to gaze inquisitively at the strangers. Pairs of chimmey-thrushes are a singing their alternate notes, like the voice of a single bird. Parrots are chattering; paroquests screaming; mannakins are piping in every low tree, restless, never still. Wood-pigeons, the 'birds of the painted breasts,' fly startled; and pheasants of a dozen varieties, go whirring off. But most beautiful of all, humming-bird,—living gems, and surpassing aught that's brilliant, save the diamond,—are constantly darting by; now stopping and cranks and erry gibes," until at length the future primate, losing and length the future primate, losing all self-control, seized the chess-board, and dealt out such a blow as utterly floored his adversary. From hat time forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed as lost at time forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed as time forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed as time forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed as time for ward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed as time for ward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed with the forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having complet Such is the scene during the day, but night reveals between that illustrious personage and the late Princess Charlotte, so that his Royal Highness was regarded as likely to occupy in this country the position of Prince Consort. The care of his education was given to Dr. Howley-a trust of no ordinary importance, and one which evidently augured his advancement to the episcopal bench. It is scarcely necessary to add that he glittering rays, till the flower enametled plain glistens like a shield, but in vain she tries to penetrate the denseness, except some fallen tree betrays a passage. Below, the tall tree-trunk rises dimly through the darkness. Huge moths, those fairest of the insect world, have taken the places of the butterflies, and myrads of fire-flies never weary in their torch-light dance. Far down the road comes on a blaze, steady, streaming like a meteor. It discharged this, as he did every other trust, most concenturies have elapsed since philosophers came to the conclusion that no man can pave a royal road to sound erudition; and that not even the heir to a throne can reap the reward of knowledge unless he pays for that privilege by the "sweat of the brain." That the took especial pains to mark the high esteem with

which, after the lapse of many years, he continued to

When any man receives a mitre, and especially when

having previously presided over any other bishopric, the enemies of the Church usually discover or invent to be grasped by the rapacious talous of the American some political grounds for his advancement. It was eagle and appended to the Union as State No. 35 not enough that Dr. Howley had risen to a high station Pará, our traveller's port of destination, is a city or 40, or whether a native democracy will arise and amongst men of learning; that for nearly seven years situated about 80 miles from the mouth of the Amazon, containing 15,000 inhabitants, and though imeducated the heir apparent to a throne; that he was a man singularly discreet and moderate; not unskilled in governing others, and always able to govern himself; such considerations were to be set aside and forgotten, while no imaginable motive could be assigned for his But we must now conclude this notice; our space 1813, he entered upon the duties of that sacred office, discharging those duties apparently with great ease and success, though the late witty Canon of St. Paul's was accustomed to say that the mere government of the clergy in London costs the immediate successor of Dr. Howley the labour of six hoers a day. The deceased prelate was consecrated at Lambeth Palace, and it so happened that Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III, though upwards of 70 years of age, had never witnessed the consecration of a bishop. Her Majesty, accompanied by two of the Princesses, was The following extracts will be read with interest; present at the ceremony that placed Dr. Howley on author is disposed to advocate the entire abolition of forbear giving his graphic account of his first view of but we cannot altogether approve of the tone of some the episcopal bench. In the following year our new of the remarks, or of the phraseology used in some bishop made his primary visitation; and the charge which his lordship delivered on that occasion was afterwards published, at the request of the learned and In our last number we published the decease of the reverend body to whom it had been addressed. It Primate, and the announcement was accompanied by was written with moderation, but with too much ability a very brief summary of his history. We now proceed not to produce some excitement in one or two quarters, more in detail to recount the events of his life, and to especially amongst that which is now a declining sect, bring under notice the principal facts which tend to the Unitarians, whom he described as "loving to quesillustrate his character. It is well known that a large tion rather than learn." Their great champion, Mr. proportion of the eminent men whose memoirs are thus Belsham, of course, attacked the diocesan of London given to the world usually terminate their official careers with at least as much zeal as power; and accused him long before their natural lives are brought to a close. of enforcing the slavish doctrines of Popery rather than To this general tule the lords spiritual form an excep- the free and inquiring spirit of Protestantism. Bishop tion. They almost always die in harness; there is, Howley, in reply, certainly succeeded in proving that therefore, on the present occasion, no long period to one of the first duties of a Christian is to "approach describe during which the subject of this notice se- the oracles of Divine truth with that humble docility, cluded himself from the duties of his station, or the that prostration of the understanding and the will, cares of public life. Almost to the last hour of his much prolonged existence he was before the world as the highest dimit. the highest dignitary of the Church, and the most To examine whether the opponent of Bishop Howley venerable member belonging to the upper house of denied or acknowledged such a principle would be to extend this notice into a region quite beyond the pro-vince of a newspaper article. Upon one point, how-Howley was descended from what is usually called "a ever, there can be no controversy, namely,—that the good family." In England, at least—whatever may charges and sermons which the deceased prelate has be the case in Ireland—no ancient house bearing the committed to the press are acknowledged by the patronymic of Howley is known to exist. The father Church of England to be perfectly orthodox, while of the deceased prelate was a man of good education, they contain many passages written with spirit, and and by profession—if not by descent—a gentleman; not without some degree of elegance. Reasonings but as to his forefathers, genealogical works are silent; more profound may possibly be discovered on the and the records of the Heralds' College bear no trace shelves of any great theological library, but it would of any such lineage as that of Howley, he, therefore, be difficult to find in any man a more amiable temper in the fullest sense of the word, enjoyed the honour of or a larger fund of common sense than the late Archfrom the city, established by a countryman of his own, having been the sole architect of his own fortune. bishop has at all times manifested; and yet the eccle-Neither born great, nor having greatness thrust upod siastical management of the diocese of London is not him, -aided by favouring accidents, -he acquiren amongst the easiest tasks confided to episcopal hands. greatness for himself, and used it with moderation .- It contains three or four millions of the most mixed The late Archbishop evidently was conscious that he and miscellaneous population in the empire, for this possessed no ancestral honours; or, at all events, was diocese comprehends not only the city and Westminswilling to forego every claim of relationship with any ter, but the whole of Middlesex and Essex, with parts known lineage, for instead of placing on his carriage of Hertfordshire. The clergy appointed to minister the arms borne by other persons of his name, he to the spiritual necessities of this mighty multitude are obtained a grant of arms for himself and issue. His pre-eminent amongst their reverend brethren for learnfather was the Rev. Dr. William Howley, vicar of ing, ability, and zeal, as well as for some of the faults Bishops Sutton and Ropley, in the county of South- and errors closely allied to these excellent properties. ampton. Within the same county, at a distance of To lead, superintend, and control a body so circumsix miles from Winchester, stands the village of Alres- stanced and so constituted demands qualities which ford, where the subject of this notice was born on the perhaps may not be extraordinary in their separate 12th of February, 1765; so that at the termination excellence, though in their combination they are alike of his useful and comparatively blameless life, he had valuable and rare. Fifteen years of successful admivery nearly attained the patriarchal age of 83 years. nistration in the see of London attested at once the He was the only son of his parents, and while yet prudence and piety, the mild firmness and regulated young, quitted the paternal roof for that justly cele- energy of Bishop Howley. Within that period many brated place of education, Winchester school, where, important events occurred of which he was not altounder the government of Dr. Warton, he laid the basis gether an unconcerned spectator. The close of the of those attainments in literature, morals, and theology, war, the agitation of Parliamentary Reform, the which, united with other qualities not less essential to Queen's trial, and the struggles for Roman Catholic the great art of rising in life, enabled him to reach the Relief, excited the passions of the whole community, highest position in our national Church. During the and even inspired with unwonted vigour the spirit of course of his long life few persons publicly discussed this retiring and gentle-minded ecclesiastic; but it

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1848.

Poetry.—A Lenten Hymn. Our Monthly Review. The late Archbishop of Canter- bury.	Fourth Page. Poetry.—The Burden of Edom. The Baptism. Deferred Extracts of English News.

or Travelling Missionaries, to signify to me, at your earliest convenience, the number of your Stations, and their distances from one another; more especially those new ones, which you may have established since of the Presbyterian platform. A plain-thinking lover my last tour of Confirmation, that I may so arrange of peace and good order, knowing from sad experience my journies as to include them in my list of appoint- how prone the voluntary system is to engender disputes

published in sufficient time to enable you to meet me house subject to the regulation and arbitriment of those in your several parishes with your candidates well pre- exercising spiritual functions in the denomination. pared, to participate in an ordinance so holy.

tions of our youth are replete with the most precious tending to prevent or diminish strife, is intolerable to blessings, and afford you the most valuable opportunities for usefulness—that no other ordinance of the Drumclogy and Bothwell Brigg. How consistent is bound to protest. labours, and none to which you can revert in after-life at its birth, three centuries ago; and with what gratiwith greater thankfulness.

It is the seed-time of our harvest, which is conand nothing can bring greater joy to the aged Pastor, herd's visible fold. than to look round his Church crowded with those, whom he has baptized and prepared for Confirmation, now leading a holy and Christian life. He knows, that they can appeal with confidence to the day of their Confirmation for a renewal of the deep and purifying impressions which then had their birth, and with the Church entered into their souls, and their hearts on their heads the hands of the Bishop, invoking the Holy Spirit to defend and ever be with them. How

of that hour! And here I would affectionately remind you, my Brethren, that the benefits to be reaped from Confirmation, inestimable as they are, depend, under God, upon you, and that among all your duties there are none more important, or which ought to be discharged with greater diligence and anxiety, than that of pre- of petitions upon this subject wereparing the youth of your congregation for this sacred ordinance. It requires much pains and time, and the exercise of much patience and long-suffering, and must be begun and carried on in the spirit of earnest prayer. You will have to encounter much ignorance, carelessness, and hardness of heart, and for which you may not in many cases be prepared, but be not discouraged, for even in such severe trials you will not go without your reward. Such trials will more and more convince you of the necessity of very early instruction in training the lambs of your flock, and how simple and often repeated such instruction must be, before it make on some minds the desired impression, and how true the admonition of the Prophet, "Precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little, and there a little." You must not take it for granted that what is familiar to you is sectarian Journal, (quoted by the Banner,) has an and repeated explanations of the Book of Common Prayer, and the blessed fruits which its daily use will dent of Burlington College, New Jersey, and it approduce in the cottages of your missions.

value to have conferences with them singly and in pri- nite, and Adeste Fideleis, were chanted in Latin. Now, vate. At such times, when treated kindly, their young while the Puritan's assertion is quite correct, that achearts will affectionately respond, and be candidly laid | cording to the requirements of the Protestant Episcopal open, and tenderly affected by the warm interest taken Church, "public worship shall not be conducted in a in their Spiritual welfare, and they will readily imbibe a deeper reverence for this holy ordinance, and gladly phatically deny that the Bishop was guilty of any insecond their Minister's endeavours, in rightly approyoung persons are able to resist the fatherly attentions formed in a congregation composed of students-

hearts are won, and he acquires ov them a prevailing influence for good.

I will only add, that previous to the day of adminisarrival; because any omission or regard matters, leads to hurry and confus a time is unseemly.

The names of candidates (as was formerly intimalips ever deserved to be called a speech. For nearly ted) should be carefully inserted in the Vestry books of their respective Parishes, after each confirmation.

> JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 5th April, 1848. FORM OF THE TICKET.

Candidate's Name. ADMITTED TO CONFIRMATION Minister's Name Thy vows are upon me O God. Psalm lvi, 12.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit He was no such reasoner as the Bishop of Brock Districts, at the periods mentioned below; on

-	The state of the s	0	The same of	
	Mount Pleasant	Thursday,	April	2711, A.M.
	Simcoe		**	6, Р.М.
	St. John's Church,	Friday,	"	2811, A.M.
8	Woodhouse J	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		and so larger
8	Vittoria		**	3, Р.М.
2	Port Burwell		66	29 6, Р.М.
	Malahide	. Monday,	May	111, A.M.
Ę	Dereham	.Tuesday,	- 66	210, А.М.
	Ingersoll		46	3, Р.М.
1	Beachville	. Wednesday,	44	311, A.M.
•			66	4, Р.М.
3	Woodstock	Thursday,	- "	411, A.M.
1	Burford		66	4, Р.М.
3		_		

THE DEMOCRACY OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

Last week's Banner contained a detail of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the "members and the Princess Charlotte, the baptisms of the several adherents" of Knox's Church, from which we make the issue of those unions, the funeral of George III., and following extract :the coronation as well as the funeral of George IV. "Among other matters contained in the Report of the

Trustees was the following, which is of interest to every congregation connected with the Presbyterian Church of a monarch into whose good opinion he had ingratiated himself as successfully as into that of his father, though the means said to have been used in each case were

> Synod.
>
> "The tenth clause of the same act expressly provides and declares, that in all matters and things relating to the

First Page.

Poetry.—A Lenten Hymn.
Our Monthly Review.
The Baptism.
Deferred Extracts of English News.

To the Clergy of the District of Gore and of the several Districts of the Diocese Westward of Toronto.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,

It is my intention, God willing, to hold Confirmations during the coming Summer at all your Parishes and Stations. It is also my purpose to visit the Mahnetooahneng Island, and, if found of advantage, premises conveyed, not provided for herein, and not re-

Parishes and Stations. It is also my purpose to visit the Mahnetooahneng Island, and, if found of advantage, to proceed as far as the Sault St. Marie.

To render my visitation as useful and effective as possible, I request you, my Brethren, whether Resident in the peculiarity of their situation; and further, the Trustees, as members of the Presbyterian Church, while they desire to acknowledge and submit to the Supreme Court of the Church, in all matters and things ecclesiastical, cannot, as Trustees, recognize in their financial affairs or management, any power heaved that of the congregation." vond that of the congregation."

What a striking illustration is here furnished of the restless democracy which has ever been characteristic and heartburnings, in matters of finance, would natu- thrusting out of the Primitive Church Polycarp, rally desire to have the temporalities of each meeting-Far different, however, is the opinion of our Toronto You are fully aware, that the periodical Confirma- Free Kirkmen. The bare idea of controll, though those congenial descendants of the insurgents of Church is calculated to yield a richer return to your this sect to the principles of turmoil which it developed tude should the Protestant Churchman contemplate the refreshing contrast presented by his own beloved tinually growing up to cheer us in our onward course; and comparatively peaceful branch of the great Shep-

THE JEW BILL.

The second reading of this anti-Christian measure, was carried by a majority of 73. We have perused a had been copied by him from the London Courier, full report of the debate which took place upon the occasion, but we noticed nothing for special notice joy recall the sweet aspirations and holy resolutions from us. Sir Robert Peel—whose speech was marked with which they were animated, when the prayers of with that specious expediency so characteristic of that shallow statesman-remarked that the exclusion of glowed with heavenly fervour within them, as they felt Jews from Parliament could only be regarded in the light of a punishment! If it be so, then Clergymen -Revenue Officers-females-and persons not havvivid ever after, how pregnant with holy associations, ing £300 on lands, must be regarded as criminals, how full of stirring admonition, must be the memory for they are all equally inelegible for Parliamentary nours with the murderers of our blessed Saviour.

Even the cowardly plea of a pressure from without cannot be urged in justification of this most unconstitutional Bill. According to the summary of the ninth report of the select committee on public petitions, brought up on the 8th of February, the total number

STORES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	Petitions.	Signatures
Against removal of disibilities	187	13,789
Against Jewish Disabilities Bill .	45	3,533
Total	232	17,322
For removal of disibilities	40	6,809
For Jewish Disabilities Bill	64	5,972
Total	164	12,781
Leaving a majority of 128 petiti natures, against the removal of Je	ons, with wish Disa	4541 sig- bilities.

" PROGRESS." Under the above heading the Puritan, an American so to them. Hence the great advantage of catechizing article taking Bishop Doane to task for an alleged movement towards Rome. The Bishop is the Presipears that on a late occasion, assisted by some of the Besides instructing and encouraging your candidates Professors, he performed divine service in the chapel for Confirmation publicly and in classes, it is of great of the institution, when the Gloria in Excelsis-Vefraction of this rule in the case referred to. It will priating to themselves a blessing so precious. Few be kept in mind that the service in question was perwhich a zealous Pastor takes in their salvation, whom students, moreover, of such a proficiency that it would they know from his long and anxious excitions, to be be the very dotage of absurdity to speak of the Latin many a simple uneducated farmer, whose general read-His cornestness, and the ut prayers, tongue as a language unknown or unfamiliar to them. ing is for the most part confined to its pages, and who, continued solicitude, became contagious; their But this is not all. The practice of conducting Academical devotions in the language of ancient Rome erroneous views which it might chance to inculcate. has prevailed since the days of the Reformation, and in Now unless Messrs. McDougall and Edmundson are countries regarding whose Protestantism there could prepared at once to profess themselves free-thinkers, tering the ordinance, it is desirable that the candidates not be the shadow of a doubt. When our contem- we are convinced they will agree with us, that the should be as fully prepared as possible that all have porary the Banner quotes the Puritan's article, we lines which they have unfortunately been instrumental their tickets, and that a list of their manes be ready wonder that it did not occur to him to mention the in promulgating uncensured, contain the very essence

over a wall!!!

THE TERM "BISHOP."

Our general disagreement with the banner on ilmost every matter, whether moral, political, or religious, touches on more points than it would be States. "Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go, possible for us to enumerate : our present controver- and say unto thee, here we are?" A correspondent of sy, however, may happily be reduced to two heads:— the Hamilton Spectator, lately remonstrated in be-1. The application of the word "Bishop" in the

2. The definition of that word given in Blackie's

On these two points we aim at doing nothing more than merely stating our position; and that more for the satisfaction of our readers, than for the convincing of our contemporary.

1. We do not deny, and never have denied-which fact no one has had better opportunities of knowing than the Banner-that the titles of "bishop" and "presbyter" are applied in the New Testament to the same office, -that is, to the second order of the Christian Ministry. But the Banner, and Backie's Dictionary, by implication, represent these designations as being universally and permanently convertible. We entirely concur in the line of argument pursued by our Correspondent L. M. in this number, and with pleasure make the remark that he has anticipatedin a great measure—what we intended to say. The cause of Episcopacy, as it concerns the New Testament, rests upon the foundation which he has so clearly described. Its advocates do not dispute the promiscuous application of the titles above-mentioned in the New Testament; but this is in no wiæ repugnant to the principles for which they contend They do not profess to weigh the merits of the divine institution which they recognize and embrace bythe laws of philology, nor do they look for its authorty in the columns of the Lexicon. It is to the thing, not the name; to the office, not the designation, thatthey appeal. The Apostles were originally the bishos of the Church; the order next below them were at the first interchangeably called presbyters and bishops according to the circumstances which might render either who knew him. draft or form of trust-deeds for the Presbyterian Church of Canada, the drawing up of which was entrusted to a Committee of the Synod, who, after examining it, and taking eminent legal advice, have approved of the same, and the deed now only awaits the final approbation of the Synod.

We have been able to glean only a few particulars of his life. His connexion with this Province commenced in 1807; in which year—or near that time assuming the name of Apostles, adopted the distinctive and henceforward exclusive title of bishon, and

our objections to Blackie's definition:-1. It is reconcileable with no other views than those

which are purely and thoroughly Presbyterian. 2. It declares-virtually-that the government of

the Church by Diocesan Bishops is a human institu- of a righteous man. 3. Making this bold and party-spirited declaration,

it cannot be accepted by those Churches which are so governed; and, consequently, is in very much the same predicament as a definition in Surgery or Medicine would be which should be rejected by the whole Medical profession.

4. It unfairly and untruly limits the appellation "Primitive Church" to the Apostolic age; thereby ole of St. John and Diocesan Bishon of Smyrna, who suffered martyrdom for the Gospel, Ignatius, Diocesan Bishop of Antioch, who conversed with the Apostles, and also gave up his life for Christ's sake; and many other great and good men, who bore ample and explicit testimony in behalf of Episcopacy. Against such a species of excommunication we are

THE " WOODSTOCK MONARCH."

We have much pleasure in stating that our Woodstock contemporary repudiates, in language the most unequivocal, the sentiments contained in an article which lately appeared in his columns, condemnatory of the Anglican Church, and upon which we felt it our duty to animadvert. The article in question, without the remotest intention of indorsing either its spirit or assertions. The Monarch's explanation gives us the greater satisfaction, in as much as we have always been wont to associate him with whatever was sound in politics or orthodox in theology.

MORE MAGNETIC PROFANITY.

The last number of the Agriculturist, a semi-monthly

periodical published in our City, reprints some verses

from the New York Tribune, which call for the indig-

nant censure of every Christian man. They are

following reckless and revolting sentiments: What mean the miles of glittering wire

Stretched out afar o'er hill and plain, As if to string some massive lyre, To ring out earth's redeeming strain! It is a lyre, whose every string Shall vibrate to the praise of Man;

Shall vibrate to the praise of Man; Such tribute to his genius bring, As ne'er was paid since Time began.

It is the master-piece of earth—
The climax of all human might—
When Man, forgetful of his birth,
Infringes on Jehovah's right. It is the path where lightnings fly

Obedient to Man's lordly will,
Who forced them from their native sky,
And chained them down on every bill. Once they were messengers of God,

And flashed through heaven's remotes But now they've left their high abode, To herald out the ways of Man. From East to West-from pole to pole-Wherever Man has pressed the sod-

The every thought of every soul Is omnipresent like its God. It binds the nations all in one,

And thrills its pulse throughout the union, Till every kingdom, tribe and tongue, Shall live and act in full communion

We trust that the Editors of the Agriculturist unwittingly gave insertion to this farrago of bombastic blasphemy; in that case they will unquestionably embrace the earliest opportunity of expressing their sorrow for the error which they have committed. Their journal, we doubt not, is perused by to be handed to the Bishop or his Chaplan on their fact of which he could not but be cognizant—that in of infidelity. Science is represented as what is yet to y in these the Protestant and Presbyterian University of Glasgow redeem our earth—to man is ascribed the sole merit of h at such the COMMON HALL PRAYERS ARE INVARIABLY DELIV- the invention celebrated—he is pictured as infringing ERED IN THE LATIN TONGUE!!! But what of that? successfully on Jehovah's right, in other words, be-

According to the even-handed justice of sectarianism, coming equal, nay, superior to God; and one of the Principal MacFarlan may orthodoxly repeat a sonorous most exclusive attributes of the Most High, Omnipre-Pater Noster, whilst Bishop Doane must be branded sence of thought, is spoken of as being attained by the as a Jesuit in disguise for chanting, in simily circum- modern communicative process! Sentiments so inferas a Jesuit in disguise for channing, in similar transfer of the Presbyterian may stances, a Gloria in Excelsis. The Presbyterian may and are perfectly in keeping with the Owenite views of cial Penitentiary. The Commissioners are R. E. Burns, Esq., of Montreal; and Geo. Crawford, steal a horse with impunity-whilst the poo Church- the Tribune, but are deplorably out of place in a man must be hanged for merely looking at said horse decently conducted paper such as we have always considered the Agriculturist to be.

While on this subject, we must express our regret that the British Colonist should persist in heading his telegraphic reports with the following quotation from Job, which has been similarly profaned in the United coming terms against this dismal misapplication of Scripture, -so gratuitously insulting to the God-fearing portion of the community,-and for which even the miserable recommendation of originality cannot be urged. Believing-as we were disposed to dothat the quotation had been made use of inadvertently -perhaps inserted as a frolic by some unlucky lad nnected with the establishment, (such things having appened ere now,)-we refrained from alluding to the subject, trustful that the strictures in the Spectator would have the desired effect. We notice, however, with pain, that the cause of complaint is still continued; and cherishing towards our contemporary no feeling but what is friendly, we hope that he will at once amend an error, which if persisted in may go far to affect his usefulness and respectability. There is no Christian parent, properly alive to the responsibilities of his position, who with a clear conscience could place in his children's hands, a newspaper containing a stereotyped profanity, like the travesty quotation from the

THE LATE COLONEL LORING.

The mortal remains of this estimable man were committed to the ground" in St. James's Cemetery, yesterday afternoon. Divine Providence-who enabled the lamented deceased to "serve his generation according to the will of God before he fell on sleep"has removed from the Church on earth a faithful and zealous son; and a large circle of friends, besides his bereaved family, sorrow for the loss of one whose kind disposition and excellent principles made him peculiarly successful in gaining the friendship of those

left to the second order the special designation of in that Corps, he served on General Drummond's staff Presbyters. It is wearisome thus to repeat, time af- during the War of 1812. He went afterwards to ter time, this old and familiar vindication of the truth; Nova Scotia, and was there in 1830, holding a high but the memory of our adversaries seems to be so bad | military appointment, which we are unable to mention that we have no alternative except silence; which by name; but think that it was the station of Adjuprudent course—as it will exhaust the patience of tant-General of Militia. He subsequently returned neither reader nor writer-we will make it our bu- to England; sold his Commission; and came out siness to observe for some time to come, unless we again to settle in Canada about four years ago. For are swayed by grave and sufficient reasons to the a long time before his death he had suffered acutely from the tic doloureux; but the sickness which proved 2. We will again set down, formally but briefly, fatal was-we understand-the Influenza; aided, no doubt, by the debilitating effects of his chronic malady.

To what we have already written of Col. Loring's character, we can only add the persuasion generally entertained, that he has left behind him the memory

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Our Correspondent, "A Missionary," has attached a greater importance to the omission of special mention of the Indians in the Conversation on The Church Society than it is justly entitled to. The Conversation was written by a Country Clergyman, for distribution in his own parish, and he very naturally dwelt his people. Should there be any blame due to any party for its having a larger circulation, without certain offices in the Church of Christ are, or are not, the Indians, it must rest with us, for having published it in our columns and recommended it for distribution in pamphlet form.

The Indian Missions very justly occupy a most important place in the estimation of the Society, -so much so, that at all their meetings it is made a matter of prayer to Almighty God that He would "have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics. and also upon all those Heathen nations on whom the light of His glorious Gospel hath not yet shone;

especially on the Indians of this Continent. It is not necessary to say how glad we shall be to receive the further communications promised by our an Elder, and analogous to that of a Diocesan Bis which apparently was an editorial of our contemporary, Correspondent, or to say how much information relative to our Red brethren is valued.

DONATION PARTIES.

A very interesting account will be found under the head of communications, from a very valued correspondent, of a party invited for the purpose of shewing a substantial mark of kindness to the Rector of Williamsburg, which must have been as gratifying to the Pastor as it was creditable to the flock. We have great pleasure in noticing every occurrence of this kind, for we feel certain that thousands of our people have only to be taught in what way they can headed THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—a theme which of their temporal things minister to him who supplies seems fated to call forth, in an especial degree, the them with spiritual things, in order to their cheerfully petty infidelity of our age-and contain, inter alia, the and liberally performing this their duty and privilege.

> We thank our contemporary of the Church Times for his favourable notice of the interesting narrative mentioned first in the following extract. It appeared not long ago in The Church, and the correspondent who furnished it will doubtless be gratified to know that it has been so well spoken of by one of the most able and most faithful Church papers in the United

> "The Death of an Indian and the Candidate for Bap tism recommend themselves. They are tracts in minia-ture, and should have been such in form, with our good will, had their size permitted. May they find many to profit by the calm quiet thoughts of duty to be done, and privilege to be answered for, which they suggest!" Our long-tried and steadfast friend, the Gosp Messenger, has also copied this obituary.

The Editorial management of the Calendar, has passed into other hands. We question not that it will sustain its high character, and we wish our fellowlabourer abundant success.

Our readers will observe in another column a Circular relative to the establishment of "An Association for the encouragement of Home Manufactures" in the town of Brockville. We have no room for an extended notice of the undertaking.

Summarn.

CITY OF TORONTO .- Alderman Campbell has introduced a bill into the City Council, to provide for the Measurement of Cordwood. The regulations proposed may be very good, but if not better enforced than the present regulations for the management of the Cabs, they will only tend to bring City Laws into contempt. We are glad to see that our Corporation have steps to ensure the better observance of the Lord's Day.

CITY TAXES .- The City Taxes in Toronto are 1s. 11d., ngston, 1s. 43d., Hamilton, 1s. in the £, in the latter city in the £ is the highest rate their act of incorporation allows the City Council to enforce. FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY,-The Eighth Loan Meeting of this Institution was held on the 5th

of April, when ten shares (£1,000) were disposed of at an average bonus of 45½, thus realizing to the Society, on the evening's sale, a profit of £456 17s. 6d. The excellent and very popular President, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, congratulated the Society on its unabated prosperity, evidenced as well by the number present as by the result of the evening's transactions.

The City Council of Hamilton have advertised for Tenders to macadamize James and York streets. The work is to be | handsome addition to his income,

finished on or before the 16th October next. Payment to be ticles necessary for the use of a family, provisions, dres made in City debentures,—payable one-half in remainder in ten years; interest half-yearly.

We understand a commission has been issued to investigate all matters connected with the complaints against the Provin-Esq., of Brockville. The commission was issued by the late

Notice has been given in the Gazette of an application to be made at the next session of Parliament to make some other town than Niagara the District Town of the Niagara District. A writer in one of the sectarian papers of this City has the good sense to denounce Tea Meetings in places of public wor-ship; he alludes to the fact as stated in the same paper, of public meetings being held in the house of God, for the purpose of there partaking of "a full supply of tea, and also of the more substantial food;" thereby making the house of prayer the house feasting-where the partakers, it is said, are "kept in excellent spirits, by the humorous and innocent sallies of the speaker.'

A number of counterfeit English shillings are in circulation in the neighbourhood of Loudon. It appears that a person of the name of Gideon Bullen was hunted out of Michigan some months ago, and escaped into Canada, and has taken refuge in the woods near Delaware. The Police have succeeded in dis-covering one or two of his haunts, and in taking possession of a portion of his coining implements and several pieces of counterfeit coin. There is still a great probability that he will be

CANADIAN MAGISTRACY .- "I tell yees to yeer head that I a exstanished yeez do not make yeer manners to me immegiently then yeez meet me, now that I'm a Gustuss Pease." Such is a faithful verbatim report of the speechification of one of our last Verily Canada must be the Dunces Para-What need can there be for schools in such a free and easy land. As the Norval bard—the Wordsworth of Esque-sing—the Homer of Hamilton, aptly sings,

"IF WITHOUT ONE GRAIN OF LORE YOU CAN BE, Do you see,
A J. P.,
Then surely learning is a bore."

An honest old lawyer in Goderich, who not only propos Mr. Gwynne at the last Huron election, but actively canvassed for him through the county, has just published a declaration that he did so under the impression that he (Gwynne to wit) was an out-and-out Conservative.—Ibid.

FIRE.—The tavern and outhouses belonging to Mr. Samue, Crozier, East of the Centre Road, in the township of Torontol were consumed by fire, on Friday morning, the 24th ult. The fire is said to have originated in the bar-room fire-place.—Ib. On the 23d of March a boy of the name of Bell was burned FIRES.—The barns of Mr. Waugh, 4th Con. of York, were

destroyed on Sunday evening the 26th March. On the 23d of March Mr. Pichard, of Esquesing, lost a number of valuable ewes, near lambing, which had been penned up by themselves, by fire, originated, as is supposed, among some ashes which had been deposited in the ashhouse on the previous evening.

CITY OF KINGSTON.—The debt of the Corporation bearing interests of the corporation bearing. interest at 6 per cent. is £40,529; their income over and above the estimated expenditure, £3.026, which, after paying the interest of the debt, will leave £795 per annum towards paying

The fine new Tavern recently erected by Mr. Hobson, on the road from Galt to Goderich, was burned to the ground on Wednesday, together with a portion of the furniture. The fire

Active measures are at length in progress for establishing a Building Society in Galt. The Episcopal Methodists have failed in their attempt to get up a meeting at Hamilton about the Clergy Reserves.

Communications.

TWe deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church riodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are no opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

referring to the important object of Evangelising the same as are now given to those offices, must be a matter of little importance. The question is,—Are the Offices recognized? Is the Office of a Diocesan Overseer, or Bishop, an Apostolic institution, or is it—as its opponents affirm it to be-an usurpation? And here in prove that it is Apostolical, its advocates are not driven to the necessity, either of appealing to any other than the inspired writings, -the authority of which all acknowledge—of putting a "gloss" on these writings to suit their own pre conceived ideas, or of proving the names Bishop, Presbyter, and Elder, were not used interchangeably and applied to persons holding the same offices in the Primitive Church. The arguments to be drawn from Scripture in favour of Episcopacy are sufficiently powerful as the name is generally used, was distinct from that o now understood. I do not think the Scriptures favour the opinion that they were distinct offices; but as the name "Bishop" is applied to the Apostles, to Elders or Presbyters, and even to our Saviour himself, and means simply an overseer, the application of the word in the sa-cred writings cannot be adduced as an argument either in favour of, or against Diocesan Episcopacy.

Those who endeavour to draw a distinction between

New Testament Bishops and Elders, appear to forget that over those officers, as well as over the lay members of the Church, the Apostles, while on earth, exercised Episcopal supervision; as St. Paul's address to the Elders of Ephesus, his different visits and ordinations recorded in the "Acts of the Apostles," and all his "Epistles" satisfactorily prove. We learn from St. Paul's Epistles to Timothy and Titus, that when his earthly career was drawing to a close, he appointed others to succeed him in the general supervision of the Churches within certain the general supervision of the Churches within certain districts. Thus was Timothy set over the Christians in the wealthy and populous city of Ephesus, where we find a number of Elders had been previously ordained; and Titus over the Island of Crete, to perform the same duties that St. Paul himself had previously performed in in many other places, namly, "to set in order the things that were wanting, and ordain elders in every city."

Bearing in mind that the supervision which the Apostles exercised over all the Churches which they had estended to the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the contro tles exercised over all the Churches which they had established, if we read the Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy

and Titus, and compare the charges therein committed to those individuals, to ordain Elders, to hear accusations against them, and to rebuke them that sinned, to stop the mouth of them that taught unsound doctrine, to reject heretics, and to commit what they had heard of him to faithful men who should be able to teach others also; and who-though exhorted not to neglect the preaching of the word, but to do the work of an evangelist—were certainly endowed with jurisdiction and authority over those whom they were appointed to judge,—I say if we read those Epistles, and compare the charges therein given to Timothy and Titus, with the address of St. Paul to the Elders at Miletus, the evidence that the Apostle did, at the close of his eventful life—as the Bunner admits it was-commit Episcopal authority to individuals, is sufficiently convincing. But if, in addition, we take the messages of the Spirit to the angels of the seven Churches of Asia, and find that an individual in that very same Church of Ephesus is there commended for exercising Episcopal authority, the evidence that, at the close of the Sacred Canon, the Church was left under the form of

udiced mind, clear and incontrovertible. The difference between Episcopalians and their opponents appears to be, that while the former have limited the name "Bishop" to one order of the ministry, the latter have not only discarded the name, but the office itself One word as to the Banner's mode of reasoning. Editor of that paper pays a poor compliment to his readers by indulging in that flippancy and ridicule which is so characteristic of the articles in his "Religious Departation." He is old enough to know that ridicule is not argument, and that though it may please a few ignorant and prejudiced individuals, it can have no weight with any person of discrimination.

L. M.

Toronto, 30th March, 1848. To the Editor of the Church.

Mr. Editor,—In reading a newspaper the other day, I saw an extract from one in the United States, stating that at a donation party, got up for the benefit of a Clergyman, the donations amounted to 800 dollars—and this led me to think that a notice of a similar party at Wil-

liamsburg, in this Province, at which I was present, ought to appear in the "Church."

In a country Mission, such as Williamsburg is, it cannot be expected that presents, amounting in value to any thing like that mentioned above can be made. But, nevertheless, as I am informed, donations to the value of about 120 dollars were presented, and afforded to the Clergyman, for whose benefit they were intended, a very They consisted of ar-

ses, &c. Tea sufficient for near a year's consumption flour for six months, dresses for the Clergyman's wife flour for six months, dresses for the Clergyman's whe and daughters for a twelvemonth, woollen socks, oats, potatoes, meat, both fresh and salt. As I have observed above, this all adds very pleasantly to a Clergyman's salary. I was present at the party, by invitation, and there were between sixty and seventy assembled. Tea and coffee, cakes, and all things necessary for the evening meal had been provided by the managers, and after tea, a very agreeable evening was spent in conversation, and music, and singing.

sic, and singing. But it appears to me, that the chief benefit, - and a benefit far exceeding that conferred on the clergyman be the donations made to him,—is the meeting together of the weather so the congregation: or, as in this case, of more than one, in the Minister's house on a footing of perfect equality. High and low, rich and poor are thus taught that there is one house in the parish, besides the house of God, in which they can assemble, and thus they who scarcely see each other, except in Church, during the whole year meet together in a friendly way—and London, C. W., is said to be infested with mad dogs. A dog rushed upon Mr. Richardson, of Mark Lane, who laid the dog dead at his feet with a blow of his fist.

who scarcely see each other, except in Church, during the whole year, meet together in a friendly way—and any little differences, coolness, or heart-burnings, are passed by and forgotten. Hands are classed in hands any little differences, coolness, or heart-burnings, are passed by and forgotten. Hands are clasped in hands which, otherwise, would not have been extended to each

other, perhaps for years, perhaps never.

I think a recommendation from you, Mr. Editor, to all our country congregations, might have the effect of awakening to a most easy method of making a very considerable addition to the comforts of our Clergy. The preerable addition to the comforts of our Clergy. The presents made from each person are not of great cost to the who make them, but when put together they make a large

The way in which the donation party of which I am writing, and I understand it is the third for the benefit of the present incumbent, was got up, seems to have been this:—Some young ladies, members of both congregations both congregations, took on themselves the duty of calling on every family of the Church, to invite them to calling on every family of the Church, to invite them to the party, and to put them in mind to bring their donations. This was done by dividing the Mission into districts, and two were appointed to visit each; at the same time they collected what would be necessary for the refreshments of the party, as tea, cofts and the several accompaniments, and candles, &c. One was deputed to wait, the night before we were to meet, on the Clergyman's lady to give her notice of it, or in other words, to ask for the use of the house, for neither the Clergyman, nor any one of the family, has any thing to do, except only to receive the visitors. A room was set apart for only to receive the visitors. A room was set apart for the reception of the donations—and observe, no one knows what each gives, except by guess. Each person having deposited his or her donation in the one room passed into another to partake of tea, and then into a third, where the remainder of the evening was spent in the manner above described, till they began to think of retiring, and all had left by 11 o'clock.

I cannot but think that these parties would be most useful both to givers and receivers, and that you would be conferring a great benefit on the Clergymen of the Province, if, by any means, you could persuade their congregations to follow the example thus afforded by the very liberal members of the Church in Williamsburgh.

I remain, your obed't conventions. I remain, your obed't servant.

To the Editor of The Church. REV. SIR.—On reading an article in one of the number

of the Church for the last month, containing an expla-tion of the objects of the Church Society of this Dioct in a form very likely to give currency to the useful information conveyed by it among the numerous class of permation conveyed by it among the numerous class of permation conveyed by it among the numerous class of permations. mation conveyed by it among the numerous class of persons for whom it is intended, I was surprised at the total omission of what I conceived to be one leading object had in view in the formation of that society; but of this should not have thought any thing more than that it was an oversight on the part of the originator of the conversation related: an oversight which I have been very sorry to mark in many speeches and documents otherwise well calculated to enlighten the public as to the objects of that truly useful Association; and therefore should not have thought of troubling you on the subject, were it not that I saw in another column of the same paper, a proposal I saw in another column of the same paper, a proposal that the article referred to should take the form of a pament of the phlet, and thus go forth as an authorized statement

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir.—I observe that the remarks which you made in the Church of the 3rd current, on the definition given to the word Bishop, in the Imperial Dictionary published by Blackie & Son, have been commented upon in the usual spirit by the Banner. As the editor of that paper displays a lamentable ignorance, not only of the principles of Episcopacy, but of the authority on which it rests,—an ignorance in which it would be uncharitable to allow the assumed or acknowledged organ of a large body of professing Christians to continue—perhaps you will not consider a few remarks on the general question out of place, particularly when—as it appears to me is the case in this instance—the advocates for the Diocesan Episcopacy, as an Apostolic institutior, base their arguments on untenable grounds.

To the Editor of The Church.

The omission to which I refer is of that which, if Imistake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it Society was originally constituted, namely, the field of missionary labour which it inherited from its predering and Converting of missionary labour which I refer is of that which, if Imistake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it Society was originally constituted, namely, the field of missionary labour which I refer is of that which, if Imistake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the design with which it sake not, forms a prominent part of the carned much more of evil than of good from their

"Christian" supplanters.

On drawing the attention of a well informed layman in my mission to the fact of the almost entire exclusion of my mission to the fact of the almost entire exclusion. all mention of this interesting portion of the Society's objects from much of what we see written or hear said on the subject, he expressed surprise, saying that he always supposed that that omission had been made purposely, and that the Indians formed no part of the Society's field of labour.

abour.

I feel that as far as the clergy of the diocese are concerned, it would be superfluous to put them in mind the the great promise of the Saviour to his ministering set vants, of a constant presence with them to the end of the world: a promise of the fulfilment of which they must daily feel their need, each in his own particular sphere of labour, of anxiety, and of responsibility, is closely, inseparably connected with the command to go preach the Gospel, not only to those of our own colour and tongue, but to every creature $(\pi\acute{a}\sigma y \tau \widetilde{\eta} \kappa \tau \iota \sigma \epsilon \iota)$. But I would humbly submit, that in a tract to be sent forth among the laity of the diocese, to enlighten them as to the objects and views with which the Society in question was founded, and the principles and plans on which it is conducted, vants, of a constant presence with them to the end o and the principles and plans on which it is conduct some place at least, I shall even be bold to say a project nent place, should be given to a portion of its original plan, which entitles it to look with undoubted faith to the constant presence of the great Head of the Church in the work, the arduous but glorious work, that it has marked out for itself

marked out for itself.

Knowing, as I do, that one of the calumnies with which our Zion is assailed, both by Popery and Dissent, is, that one is not a Missionary Church; an accusation which, is she is not a Missionary Church; an accusation which, is she is not a Missionary Church; an accusation which, if

true, would go far to invalidate her claim to Apostolicity, It cannot but fear that the omission referred to, in a tract put forth from our diocesan press, should be used by those parties to support the unfounded slander.

As I intend, God willing, to make your paper the means of offering to the churchmen of the diocese some observations on their duty to the aborigines of the Province, in the matter of affording them the means of Christian instruction in connection with the Church, I christian instruction in connection with the Church, it is the farthest possible from my purpose, to object to any thing contained in the article referred to.

I am, rev. sir.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of to be applied to the fund for the support of Missionaries

3 2 11 St. John's " Lanark 0 14 0
St. George's " Ramsay 0 11 6
—per Rev. J. A. Mulock 2 0 0

122 collections, amounting to.....£326 14 105 T. W. BIRCHALL,

The Treasurer has also received, per H. C. Barwicki Esq., Treasurer of the Brock District Branch, from the Ladies' Repository, by Mrs. Turquand, 12s. 6d., for Mission Fund, and from the same, £1 15s, for the Widows

I am, rev. sir,
Yours,
A Missionary,

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONT MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS—SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 1848-

Already announced, in No. 110, amount..... 314 9

DOBITUARY.—We are called upon to record the death of pr. John Stearns, one of our leading physicians, and a member of the Church, who for many years has taken an active part in several of its institutions in this city. He was a man universally respected and beloved. A very large number of our most intelligent and influential citizens followed his remains to the church on Tuesday afternoon, where the burial-service was said by the Rector and assistant minister of St. George's—the Rector pronouncing a funeral discourse. The several Church Inuncing a funeral discourse. The several Church Institutions of which he was a member—the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, the Board of Trustees of the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, etc. etc.,—were represented in the procession.—New York Churchman

One day later from Europe.

New York, March 30, 7, P.M. BRITISH MINISTRY RESIGNING — Extension of the Elective Franchise.—The Morning Star has received a London paper of Sanday, March 12, with one day later from Paris and London, and several days later from Algiers.

Lord John Russell's resignation was decided upon the 11th. The cabinet had under consideration important concessions to Iteland, and a considerable extension of the elective franchise

Douglass Jerrold had visited Paris as representative of the liberals of London, and was cordially received by Lamartine.—
The liberals had triumphed in the election in Lancaster, Armstrong, their candidate, being returned by 16 majority.

At Algiers, on the receipt of the news from Paris, there was

great excitement among the military. They declared unanimously their adhesion to the new order, singing the Marseillaise and Parisienne with great enthusiasm.

The Moniteur Algerine of Feb. 28 contains an announcement from the Governor General Duc de Aumale, of events in Paris

rom the Governor General Duc de Aumale, of events in Paris up to the 24th of February.

De Orleans, Algiers, Feb. 22.

A second announcement of the Governor General says he has not received from France any official information, but he is informed that the following despatch has been addressed to all public and sub prefects. After giving the despatch announcing the formation of the provisional government, the announcement continues, "Nothing is changed in our duties towards France. The population and the army will wait with the greatest calmness the order of the mother country."

The population and the army win the ness the order of the mother country."

De Orleans, Feb. 28. The Prince de Joinville also united in proclaiming the re-Public at Algiers.

At Brussells all was quiet

quired a man of courage and steadiness; that he knew them all to be so, and he was ready to appoint to the commands of the fleet of the republic, any one they might choose to select; they declared their willingness to abide by his own decision. M. Arago then said he had equal confidence in all, but that there was one among them who enjoyed an advantage which determined his choice. He then appointed Admiral Baudin, to the command of the Toulon fleet. The nomination was at once approved by all the admirals present. Admiral Baudin has left Paris for Toulon; he is immediately to take the command, and to sail for Algiers, his instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, and to proclaim Algiers an integral part of the French republic.

Toulon papers of the 10th sates that the Dec 3'Appeals and

NARY.

DRONTO.

AY, 1848.

pels, and Toronto, sionaries

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Barwick, from the d., for the Widows

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Toulon papers of the 10th, state that the Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port, and made communications to Admiral Baudin, who, through telegraph, applied to government for instructions. The admiral, it was said, had been authorised to place a steamer at the disposal of the princes, to conver the expert they placed the princes,

Convey them wherever they pleased to go.

The Chateau of Neuilly has been sacked and burnt to the ound. There are thousands of caricatures against Louis illippe, in all the print shops, in Paris; they have appeared as if by magic. The whole of the Colonels of the twelve le-gions of National Guards have been dismissed. The Colonels of the 7th and 10th were nearly massacred by their own men for refusing to march against the Tuileries. The palace of the Tuileries has been converted into a hospi-tal for workmen, under the name of the Hotel des Invalides Caviles.

The Rouen Railway is stopped; the populace have burnt be bridge of Amiens.

The statue of the late Duc d'Orleans, which stood in the

Court of the Louvre, has been taken down. THE DECREES, ETC., OF THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT. During the revolution, decrees and proclamations on the fol-

owing subjects were issued, from time to time, by the provi-onal government, mayors of arondissements, &c.:—
1st. Interdiction of meeting of the ex-Chamber of Peers. 2d. An organization of a moveable National Guard, of 24

3d. Arrest and punishment of deserters.

9th. National workshop to be opened for the unemployed. opposition.—Herald.

20th. A budget to be brought forward, in which the system of indirect taxation would be modified.
21st. All prosecutions against the press, and for political offences, to be withdrawn, and the prisoners confined for such

ffences to be released.

22d. Forbids the publication of any placards, without the printer's name being attached.

23d. Restores the old title of Generals of Brigade and Di-

25th Discount banks to be established.
26th. The stamp duty on periodicals suppressed.

27th. All oaths taken by public functionaries to be discon-

28th. The persons, properties, and rights of foreigners to be 29th. All citizens to be armed and clothed as National

b be 10, and where 12, 11.
31st. During the 10 days preceeding the convocatiou of the

primary assemblies, unstamped papers may be published.

32d. The central administration of the Department of Marine and Colonies to be organized on a new footing.

33d. A gradual assimilation of the institutions of Algeria to nose of France to take place; the army to be recompensed for

its past services in France.
34th. Property of all kinds, and works of utility, to be preserved and respected.

35th. Royal residences to be sold, and proceeds applied to victims of the revolution, and as some compensation for losses

in trade and manufactures.

Decrees have also been issued, changing the names of several vessels in the navy, and also the names of those streets which had any reference to monarchy, or the members of the fallen king's family. All institutions having the name royal prefixed, to be called National.

be called National.
Guizot had arrived in England.
Castle of Vincennes surrendered, and most other fortifications Large bodies of people were going from Paris to Rouen and

Orleans, to assist fighting.

Rumour says that the Duc de Montpensier has taken an active part in preparations of the military against Paris.

Louis Napoleon received with cries of "Vive !'Empereur!"

PARIS, March 2 .- The public works in Paris have resumed

their activity. The cordialities between England and France are confirmed, and a despatch from Lord Palmerston, by Lord Normanby, acknowledging the French republic, is received.

PARIS, March 4.—The funeral procession of the killed of the
22d, 23d, and 24th of February, was a magnificent and solemn affair. The people, troops, national guard, and Provisional Government—all ranks and orders of state—assisted in the de-

Louis Phillippe arrived in England on the 3d March. When Louis Phillippe arrived in England on the 3d March. When he left Paris he had only one five franc piece in his pocket.—
All the members of his family escaped, except the Duchess de Nemours. On the sailing of the steamer, the French Royal family were distributed in Claremont and Buckingham palaces. Several of the English nobility, and many artizans, were obliged to flee from France. At Bordeaux the Paris revolution at first created great excitement, but business afterward resumed

at first created great excitement, but ousness afterward resumed its usual course, and all was quieted.

PARIS. March 5.—A deputation from the Chartists of Enggland has been received in public, and their speeches replied to by Garnier Pages. When they left the air rung with shouts of

Vive la Republique.
PARIS, March 6.—Some heavy failures of large commercial houses have transpired.

Paris, March 7.—The Press states that the Provisional Government intend placing the tomb of Napoleon under the charge of his brother Jerome, who is appointed Governor of

Invalides.

M. Lambert, who was attached to the household of Louis

M. Lambert, who was attached to the first larger of National M. Lambert, who was attached to the household of Louis Phillippe, and was Lieut. Col. of the 3rd Legion of National Guards of Paris, finding the prospects of the monarchy in France very dim, blew out his brains.

Mr. John O'Connel has sent his adhesion to the republic,

Colonial.

ELECTIONS .- Mr. Price was re-elected for the first Riding 3d. Arrest and punishment of deserters.

4th. Articles pledged at the Mont de Piete to be restored to the owners—the minister of finance paying the amount due on them.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Price was re-elected to the fourth riding the owners—the minister of finance paying the amount due on them. 5th. The Tuilleries to be an asylum for invalid workmen.
6th. Capital punishment to be abolished.
7th. All political prisoners to be liberated, and furnished with means to join their families.
8th. Suppressing of Chamber of Peers, and dissolution of Chamber of Deputies; constituting a republic; every citizen to be a National Guard; the liberty of the press guaranteed, and freedom of thought secured.

9th. National workshop to

public of Great Britain no one can controvert, and we trust the day is not far distant when a similar indulgence shall be granted to the Colonies, to whom, under existing arrangements the monthly periodical literature of the mother country is virtually

conibited.

The connection between the Colonies and the Mother Coun-The connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country must be more than nominal if it is to be maintained. The feelings which are to controul that connection require to be "dug about and watered" to keep them evergreen and flourishing. And in what way, we ask can British principles and British feelings be more effectually cherished and diffused than by means of British Literature, wherein the colonial reader will find illustrated those sound opinions, and that correct information upon which a true knowledge of British institutions and British interests can alone be properly founded. British interests can alone be properly founded.

Unhappily for the growth of those sentiments which the in

29th. All citizens to be armed and clothed as National Guards; those not able to provide clothing, to be furnished with it by provisional government.

30th. Diminution in hours of labour—where it was 11 hours to be 10, and where 12, 11.

Unhappily for the growth of those sentiments which the labitants of these Colonies, generally desire to maintain and extend, the greater portion of what finds its way, not only into the best provincial newspapers, but also, in the shape of books, into the hands of Colonial readers, is derived.

the shape of books, into the hands of Colonial readers, is derivable from American sources, and, as an almost consequence, the minds of the population, of these British Provinces, are becoming every day more and more tainted with impressions founded upon republican statements, and every day more accustomed to shape their proceedings according to democratic models.

It is true that the remission of postage upon English newspapers has rendered this element of British information more available to Canadian readers through the Canadian Press.—But in the impatience for early intelligence, which the introduction of Telegraphic communications has created, the first impression of the news, upon the arrival of the Liverpool steamers, are acquired exclusively through an American channel. pression of the news, upon the arrival of the Liverpool steamers, are acquired exclusively through an American channel. And afterwards, further and more explained information is obtained in most instances, from American papers; for the English mail, by which the neswspapers come, is so long in getting here that, when the papers are received their contents are so stale as to have lost much of the interest, extracts from them would otherwise yield, or the Telegraphic announcement of a fresh arrival with later intelligence has superseded their information altogether.

altogether.

Besides, were this most tardy means of transmitting the English papers by way of Montreal changed for the better, by again resorting to the United States route—and unless that facility be arranged, an English Steamer once a week, will be little better than a delusion, so far as Canada is concerned—we are still of opinion that mere newspaper literature, which is chiefly ephemeral and intended only to produce a transient result, does not afford that substantial food for the mind, which the hunger and thirst of the Canadian reader require to satisfy

The State of the s

Your most obedient servant, THOS. REYNOLDS, M. D., Sec'y of the Association.

EXTRACT: "Resolved-That it is our duty as Canadians, to adopt and steadfastly maintain, such principles as will tend most to advance the prosperity of our Fellow Subjects in the Colony.

"That these principles call upon us to foster, to the utmost of our power, all the industrial pursuits and useful arts, that

of our power, all the industrial pursuits and useful arts, that may tend to our support and advancement as a community.

"That any policy, by which adequate protection to Canadian Interests is to be subverted, would be a violation of the rights of our industrious Fellow Countrymeu, whose Capital and Labour are involved in Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical constitutions. chanical operations.

"That we are of opinion that it is desirable to form Associa-

tions throughout the Province, to enquire into the best methods to be taken for the protection of the Interests of Agriculturists, Manufacturers, and Mechanics; to collect information on this important subject, and disseminate the same as widely as possible. "That an Association be now formed, under the designation

of "An Association for the Encouragement of Home Manufac-tures," whose Officers shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee of five.

"That this Association disclaims and discountenances all discussions of a Political character, as being entirely foreign to its objects and views." SUMMARY OF THE IMPERIAL "NORTH AMERICAN PAS-

SENGERS' ACT."—Clause 1st—No ship from the United Kingdom or Channel Islands to the Eastern coast of North America or Islands adjacent, or the Gulf of Mexico, shall take more than one passenger to every two tons. Space allowed—on the lower deck, one passenger to every twelve superficial clear feet; under the poop, or orlop deck, if any, one passenger to every thirty such feet. Penalty not exceeding five pounds for each passenger beyond proportion allowed. Two children under 14 allowed for exceedings.

THE LATE COL. LORING .- It is with heart-felt sorrow that | convenient times, not less often than twice a week, a supply of

"Daily News' for which we are indebted to a friend, are so good that we give them to our readers. Notwithstanding which, it is obvious that the Imperial Government has begun at the right end by regulating the proportion of passengers to space and tonage, and by regulating the provisions. Much will depend on the 'Rules and Regulation' issued under orders in Council. The Daily News notices, most justly, that the same allowances now made for a Superintendent, would secure the services of a Surgeon sufficiently competent for all ordinary cases, who would be also competent to discharge the duties of Superintendent.

Reporter.

Gleat Western Railroad.—The Western Canadian says.—"Sir Allan McNab has written to the Engineer of the Great Western Railroad, assuring him that Government will guarantee £600,000 for the construction of the road."

GROSSE ISLE .- We have all heard of the robbery of the dead in the plague, and it is perhaps not generally known that these por Irish carry money, and very often large sums, sewed up in their rags: and there was no difficulty in proving that the nurses and stewards robbed not only the dead but dying, as women with their

To me it appears that as far as relates to the gentlemen of the medical professions no well-grounded cause of complaint exists, and consequently, the appointment of all who may be required may be safely carried on upon the principle heretofore practised. As regards the supply of nurses and orderlies, however, the case is altogether different, and I would, consequently, suggest the propriety of the emigrant agent at each post being instructed to advertise, without delay, for applications from such parties as may be willing to fill those situations during the ensuing season. By doing so now, ample time would be given to make enquiries as to the character of the applicants; and a register of their names, and those of the persons by whom they were recommended should be kept, so that when their serthey were recommended should be kept, so that when their services should be actually required, no time might be lost; but, on the contrary, they would be found instantly available. I venture these suggestions with the sincere desire that they may, in some degree at least, obviate the difficulties which were found to exist last season, in procuring the right kind of persons to attend upon the sick, and trust that they will meet with due consideration in the proper quarter. Trusting you will excuse my trespassing upon your columns,

I am, Sir, most respectfully, Your obedient servant, Montreal, March 21st, 1848.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY .- Intelligen of this afflicting event was communicated in a letter to the Bishop of Nova Scotis, from the Secretary of the Society for the propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, dated Feb'y 11, 1848.

"I have heavy news to communicate by this mail. The Venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, our excellent President, died this morning. Your Lordship will appreciate better than any words of mine can describe, the loss that has thus befallen the Church and the Society at a crisis of no ordinary character. But our trust must be in God, who ruleth over all. The Archdeacon of Nova Scotia is authorized to make known

The Archdeacon of Nova Scotia is authorized to make known the wish and request of the Bishop of the Diocese, that all the Clergy and their churches (wherever the means may exist) should be in mourning for six weeks. Such tribute of dutiful respect, and affection is especially due to the revered memory of the late Archbishop of Canterbury and Metropolitan; whose Ecclesiastical jurisdiction extended over all the colonies of the Empire. His Grace was enabled, by Divine Providence, to render essential services to the Church at large, during a long season of extraordinary difficulty and trial; and was eminently passenger beyond proportion allowed. Two children under 14 allowed for one passenger.

Rules and regulations for preserving order, cleanliness, &c., and for determining the duties, &c., of the "Superintendent of Emigrants," to be made by her Majesty in Council.

Every ship carrying one hundred emigrants, shall have a "Superintendent of Emigrants"—who shall receive accommodation and messing from charterer or owner—and £20—besides one shilling for each passenger landed alive.

On board every such ship there shall be issued to the passence of extraordinary difficulty and trial: and was eminently a fosteriig father to the Colonial Church, whose extension His Grace most ably and zealously laboured to promote, and by the detention, if any, at any port or place before the end of such such that there shall also be issued at this Grace's lamented death.—Halifax Time:

Cases, who would be also competent to discharge the duties of Superintendent.

Mr. D. Vere, alluded to in the Daily News, is well known to make the support of our friends, and they will all feel that the compliments paid to him in the remarks we quote, are fully deserved. In consequence of the want of sufficient agreement between our Provincial Immigration Act, and the above Imperial Act, we apprehend a disallowance of the former.

A vry important Bill relative to passenger ships has been under he consideration of Congress. We shall endeavour to give asummary of it in our next.—Patriot.

Brick's Monument.—In the recent debate in the House upon the construction of Brock's Monument, Sir Allan Mc-Nab tated that the arrangements were completed, and that the work would be proceeded with early in the spring.

Harring Murden Patriot.

An inquest was held, and 30 or 40 men are now in pursuit of the marderers. The revival of an old feud, which originated in Irdand, was the cause of this most brutal outrage.—Girant Western Raling Albandan Patrio Patri

On England-Bank 16 On England—Bank 10
Private ... 12½ @ 14½
On New York—Bank ... 4 @
Private 3 @ 3½
On Montreal—Bank... ... 12

PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH.

Each Inn keeper in the City of Toronto and Liberties, is required to have one of these Notices at all times in some conspicuous part of his Bar-room.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen in Special Sessions CHARLES DALY,

Clerk's Office, March 29th, 1848. MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, HAS REMOVED to the North Side of KING STREET, the Fourth House West, of Bay Street.

Toronto, March 30, 1848.

77.5 9-tf

Clerk of the Peace, City of Toronto.

TORONTO LAND AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has opened the Office, No. 108, Chewett's Buildings, King Street West, FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS AS

LAND AND GENERAL AGENT. Where he is prepared to receive Commissions for the Sale and Purchase of Lands and other Property, Land Scrip, Bank ruchese of LANDS and other Property, LAND SCRIP, BANK and other STOCKS, and to undertake the management of Land latters connected with the Government Departments. He begs also to offer his services as

WRITER AND ACCOUNTANT. Any business that he may be favoured with shall meet with prompt attention and moderate charges. JAMES NATION.

Toronto, 1st March, 1848.

obourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

CANADA WEST.

T. BILTON

BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assort-

ment complete as usual. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847.

Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF LAW.

R. ESTEN will continue during the present term, the Course of Lectures commenced by Mr. Justice Draper, by proceeding to treat of the Doctrine of Uses, and the Statute of Uses; and, if time should permit, of the General System of the Law of Real Property.

The Lectures are to be delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A.M., commencing on Wednesday next,

Registrar King's College

EDUCATION.

JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Biockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

There and what restingless made known upon application.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application

BOARDING. MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purits attending College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.

Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. TO TEACHERS. WANTED, for the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of the City of Hamilton, a PRINCIPAL or FIRST MASTER, competent to teach the Classical Department of the said School.

The day for the Examination of Candidates will be subse-

quently announced; meantime, Candidates may apply, and forward certificates of character and qualificatious, to the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Chairman of the Trustees, or to W. CRAIGIE, Secretary,

TUITION.

THE REV. A. F. ATKINSON, RECTOR OF ST.

CATHERINES, will, in the course of a few weeks, have a
vacancy for one pupil, of the age of ten or eleven years.

St. Catherines, Jan. 29, 1848.

550-58 tf.

A S AN ASSISTANT in a School of the highest respec-tability, a Lady, competent to give instruction in the usual branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION. A knowledge of

Music will be requisite.

Address—Post Office, Box No. 88, Belleville.

March 16, 1848. SPRING FASHIONS. THE Undersigned is now opening a choice assortment of Goods, selected by himself in the British markets, and imported late last fall for the early spring trade, comprising:

Ladies Mohair. Barege, Bulzarine, Cashmere, Muslin, and Muslin de Laine Dresses,— Filled, Printed, Barege, Crape. Satin and other Shawls,—Parasols, Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, &c. Gentlemens' and Youths' LONDON and PARIS HATS, CAPS,

Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND

ACRES OF LAND. FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST. 1,500,000 Acres of Land, in blocks varying from 10.0 to 10,000 Acres, dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada. Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the

Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province; it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. The Lands are offered by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS; r for SALE, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cosh and

Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest, at 6 per cent., upon the cash price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS RE-QUIRED DOWN; whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will FREE the Settler from FURTHER

but these payments will FREE the Settler from FURTHER calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the term, upon paying the Purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the option being completely with the Settler.

Settler.

A discount, after the rate of two per cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the Purchase Money, for every unexpired year of Lease before entering the tenth year. Settlers' or Savings Bank Account. In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provi-lent Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEROSIT, and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with interest accrued, shall at all times he at the disposal of the interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "SETTLERS PROVIDENT OR SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT,"—thus affording to the prudent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he Leuses, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten Years; but should had harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

the continuance of their Lesses. Printed Lists of Lands and any further information can be obtained by application (if by letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices in Toronto and Goderich; or of R. Berdsall, Esq. Asphodel, Colborne District; Dr. Alling, Gueiph; or J. C. W. Daly, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.

10th March, 1848. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is not often that we find amongst the Medical Faculty sufficient andour to accord any merit whatever to "Patent Medicines," as it onflicts with their interest so to do—but below we give an exception

conflicts with their interest so to do—but below we give an exception oppinion of a regular physicians.

Exeter. Me., Sept. 30th, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balsan of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for two years past; and many bottles, to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

None genuine, unless signed J. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co.
and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, also by Druggists generally. BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Robt. B. Denison, of a daughter.
On Friday, the 24th uit., the wife of G. C. Horwood, of the North American Hotel, of a son. At Cavanville, C.W., on the 27th ult., Mrs. Dundas Maclagan, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 22d ult., at London, C.W., by the RevC. C. Brough, B.A., George B. Scott, Esq., of Montreal Banks
to Emma, third daughter of the late Richard Richardson, Esq.,
formerly cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada at London.

At Hillier, on Mouday the 20th of March, by the Rev. Mr.
Cox, Mr. William C. Knapp, of Kingston, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Abraham Kemp, of Hillier, C.W. MARRIED. DIED.

At Cobourg, C. W., on the 11th ult., Thos. York, a coloured At Cobourg, C. W., on the 11th dit., 110s. 10rs, a coloured man, aged about 104 or 105. We are informed that Mr. York was born in Guinea, and was seized and sold as a slave in New York. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war his master came to Canada, and Mr. Y. was for several years held a slave in this Province. At the time Prince Wm. Henry was in Montreal, Mr. Y. headed a number of coloured persons, who applied to the Prince to know if they were rightfully held in bondage. He replied, they were not, and that he would represent their case to the king, his father, on his return; which he did, though Mr. Y. was held in slavery seven years longer. He was at one time a follower of General Burgoyne's army, and as his memory has been much clouded for several years, we have probably lost much that would be interesting.—Provincialist.

In Gower-street, Belford-square, on the 13th of February, in his 59th year, the Rev. George Foster Maynard, Rector of the parish of St. James, Barbadoes.

LETTERS received to Thursday, April 6:

9-546 Rev. Wm. Ritchie, add. subs. and rem.

poetry.

THE BURDEN OF EDOM.

All girt about with mountains, lies Edom's ancient land, An island in a silent sea, a sea of stone and sand:
Where heaves and sinks the rugged earth in endless bill and plain,
Like the tempest-troubled bosom of the frozen Arctic main;

Where scarce the lonely rock-dove finds feeding on the fell, And league long dales no berbage yield to stay the fleet gazelle; Where wearily from spring to spring toils on, for many a sun, From dawn to dark, the desert bark, the camel gaunt and dun;

And oft his bones and burden leaves, and the pale rider's corse, To bleach beneath a blighted palm beneath the sun-dried source. Where on proud Edom's ruin'd hold noon's burning glances fall, A gorge by wintry torrents ploughed, doth pierce the granite wall, The surprise was universal when Mr. More rose and Through the heart of shuddering mountains, rent by the earth-

the rock; So narrow, scarce the laden beast along the flinty road,

Between the jagged sides below unscathed can bear his load; So deep, that few are the glimpses blue, to light his pathway

Between the beetling crags above, of the sweet eye of heaven. So from the bosom of the rock was this proud temple born.

With column piled on column tall, whereon the scanthus weaves Its broad Coriuthian foliage with Athene's olive leaves;
Portal and frieze and graceful urn with floral chaplets strown,
Still blushing in immortal youth in this soft rosy stone.

Not rosier on Colonna's brow, the Parian temple smiles When the day comes up in glory, 'mid the blue Ægean isles. Now through the opening valley, wend northward, and behold The wandrove city of the rock magnificent unfold;

And as behind you western hill the sun is sinking slow, Pause at the rock-hewn theatre that lies in shade be Then climb the broad degrees and look forth from the topmos

On the noblest scene of ruin that the Orient can show. Solemn and grand, on either hand, the rose-red cliffs arise, Pierced with old mansions, rank on rank, ascending to the skies;
With temple hung on temple, and sculptured tomb on tomb,
With chambers far receding, till lost in inner gloom;

Their deeply-cavern'd windows and doorways overlaid With many a goodly portice and sunny colonade; Or canopied with tuited shrubs, nurst the rude crags between, The wild-fig's glossy foliage, or trailer gadding green. Down through the glassy flats below, a brook unseen meander

Beneath the bright betraying glow of blooming cleanders; And blocks from many a cornice rent, from many a crumbling And columns from their bases torn, lie lurking everywhere;

'Mid groves of whispering tamarisks so tremulous and pale, And shaggy breaks of juniper, that mantle all the vale.

But Edom's star went darkly down a thousand years ago,

The sword foretold by seers of old, bath laid his glories low.

The wisdom, valour, strength of Seir, his beauty and delight, Lie buried in forgotten time and everlasting night;
For ages e'en his place was lost to learning and to fame,
Till weary, wounded, and alone, the gallant Switzer came, To feel, as on his gaze did grow the city of the wild,

As Colon felt when o'er his prow the first green headland smiled. And still on Petra's sculptur'd rocks, on Edom's flowery plain, The solitary desert holds its ancient silent reign; And the wild Arabian shepherd, as o'er the land he roves,

And leads his flocks to pasture through the oleander groves Amidst his dark-eyed children the wondrous legend tells, How chieftans of the genii race, lords of unhallow'd spells, Bade this imperial city rise, in the great days of old,
And stored his dim enchanted balls with jewels and with gold.

- Songs of Eastern Lands.

THE BAPTISM. (From " Wreaths and Branches for the Church.")

There is not on earth a sadder sight than a man of Giver. The more we admire his genius, the more the horizon, a spirit vanished from the earth to rise at the same moment upon a brighter scene. pitiable seems his delusion. The honourable Mr. More was a statesman and a poet, but he coveted not the lowly name of a Christian. At the close of a soft Deferred Extracts from our English Files. summer's day, he sat in his study absorbed in thought. Before him lay a closely written manuscript, and the table was covered with newspapers, filled with his own praises. One of these had fallen from his hand, as his mind became interested in the reflection it suggest- ing the premier's financial statement to the Commons;ed. All at once a smile rose to his stern lip, and his dark eye flashed with emotion, as, starting suddenly from his seat, he walked to the open window. After gazing some time on the setting sun, he murmured, in a low voice, "Such be my life, 'like thee, O sun, to live, like thee to die.'" And, as the red glow spread more widely over the evening sky, ambition asked by more widely over the evening sky, ambition asked by the set of the control of t what glorious deed he could most splendidly close his wine, malt, spirits, &c., had been so great as to make the redistinguished career; for the hair around his lofty temples was already silvered, and a voice whispered at his heart, "what thou doest, do quickly." A thouse heart sand vague schemes for future aggrandizement mingled to be the same as in 1847, there would be a deficiency of £1,with the memory of past achievements, and, as 065,709; but there was an arrear of expenses incurred by the

away, and the proud manly expression was changed to one of almost feminine tenderness. Once that expression had been habitual, when an only daughter pression had been habitual, when an only daughter written in entire confidence. He would also add that in anywas the blessing of his life. Her death had steeled his heart to love, and it became the prey of ambition. But her child had the power to awaken his deep affections and he clasped him in his arms with a winning smile. "Charley," he said, in a low, kind voice, "where have you been my child?"

"O, we have had such a delightful time playing in quarter of the globe." the snow. We stopped on our way home from school to slide down the hill, and I dragged the sled up two or three times;" and the little boy looked delighted at the remembrance of his exploit.

His grandfather patted his rosy cheek and smiled.

curly head. "Don't you want to be a great man?" very seriously, "Grandfather, do great men ever go to

and mortification spread over his noble countenance. sides. The war-like tendency of the speech was loudly con-"Because my teacher told me Alexander did not, and great men often did not. It made me feel sorry,

will go to heaven, wont you, grandfather?"

Left alone, Mr. More had lost the lofty air he had involuntarily assumed, when interrupted in his meditations by his little grandson. Again he looked out upon the sunset sky. The glow had past from the west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds, which lingered like west, and the white fleecy clouds were well as the west was a constant of the west was in a few moments he was sent to rest. spirits around the grave of the sun, had lost their gorgeous beauty. "So," he exclaimed "the fame I coveted, but now will pass away. Is it for this I have him to the heart. His only wish for the immortal being intrusted to his care had been, that he might be distinguished in this world, and add brighter lustre to their honoured name. But now he reflected proper the common that the place of the premier would not be worth a week's purchase. The entire press without exception took up the adversarial to the proper to the premier would not be worth a week's purchase. their honoured name. But now he reflected upon the verse mo littleness of his desires, and felt that earthly distinc-

time! For the resurrection of Jesus Christ is the key-stone of the ecclesiastical arch, the seal which rise with him in newness of life.

was heard. Christ is risen from the dead, and become the ruins. The earthquake was also felt at Noto, Syracuse, the first-fruits of them that slept. It seemed as if the risen Lord were in the midst of us. At the close of the morning Lessons, the clergyman descended from the desk, and, standing by the font, desired the person to be baptised to present himself. All turned to see who was on this day to dedicate himself to God .approached the altar. Those who had before viewed nim with awe and admiration felt a glow of tender And like the snake that threads the brake still winding through love. All traces of pride had vanished, but his step was firm and dignified, and his once stern brow and

lip expressed only lofty determination. He answered the questions propounded to him with such deep fervency that every heart was touched. The Spirit, like a dove, seemed hovering over him; and, when the baptismal waters glittered amidst his silvery hair, there was an expression of holy peace on his noble features which gave them a heavenly beauty. He had asked, in an hour of pride, by what deed he could most worthily close his shining career; but an unsanctified heart could suggest no act which possessed the moral sublimity of that which he had now performed.

when you asked if I would not go to heaven?"

"To be sure I do grandfather; and I cried a great while after I got to bed about it; but I did not ask you again because it seemed to make you feel bad." "Well, my dear, I will answer you now. I hope,

through the mercy of God, to meet your mother in heaven. When I am dead you must try and be good, that you may come and live with us." "Oh, don't go yet, grandfather!" cried the affec-

you up, so that you may always tell others that it is

better to be good than great." Can any suppose that because Mr. More dedicated his talents to God their strength was impaired. No, his genius took a loftier flight, for it had bathed in the his genius took a loftier flight, for it had bathed in the dew of heaven. His last works were superior to all Moscow, from the 2d to the 5th of January, there were 54 cases that he had before accomplished, and his exertions for the nation which raised him to so high a seat in her councils will long be remembered with gratitude .-The fount of poetry in his heart gushed forth afresh purified from all worldliness. At an advanced age his

mind retained all its vigour and beauty. One evening he was sitting in his study at his fayourite hour, gazing upon the sunset sky. The Bible beside him was open at some of the sublime passages of Job. "How little," he thought, "did I understand the meaning of the wish I expressed,- 'Like thee, O sun to die! That glorious orb fulfills its Maker's will, but I had sought only my own glory. How could I desire to die when I had no hope to rise again?" A smile of Christian hope lighted his venerable features, as he thought of a glorious resurrection. That smile remained when the soul from which it emanated had passed away. For the angel of death came gently to him, and left "that signet ring of heafine intellect, which he has not consecrated to its ven." As the last rays of the sun disappeared behind

with the memory of past achievements, and, as thought after thought flashed across his busy brain, a strange and intellectual beauty mantled that noble form.

But these lofty musings were suddenly interrupted by the voice of a child, who, entering softly, had stolen to his side. At that sound, the dream passed away, and the proud manly expression was changed to away, and the proud manly expression was changed to away, and the proud manly expression was changed to away, and the proud manly expression was changed to away, and the proud manly expression was changed to away, and the proud manly expression was changed to away and the proud manly expression was changed to away and the proud manly expression was changed to declare the conclusion he had come to respecting them. At the same time he would premise that nothing had occasioned the Duke of Wellington greater pain than the publicity that

thing which he (Lord John Russel) might now say he had not the slightest intention to convey an idea that our relations with France were on any other than the most amicable footing.— "Since 1830," however, "under a King who is a sincere lover of peace, there had been a large increase of the naval force of France, which was not wanted, like ours, to defend distant colonial possessions, or to protect a commerce spread over every

He deemed it therefore necessary that a corresponding degree of efficiency should be kept up on our side. He proposed, con-sequently, an increase in the navy estimates of £164,000—in those for the army of £43,000, (although it was not proposed to add to the number of men as 5000 men would shortly return from India, and we should have then an available force of 60,-His grandfather patted his rosy cheek and sunted.

One in the United Kingdom,) and an increase in those of the ordnance of £245,000, making the whole increase on military, "My little boy will soon be a man," he said; "and, if he is getting so old, he must study, or he will be so ignorant that every body will laugh at him. Can you tell me what you have learned to-day at school?"

"O yes," Charles answered, eagerly; "we read all about great Alexander,—how he wanted another world all for himself."

"And, if any ordnance of £245,000, making the whole increase on military, ordnance of £245,000, making the whole increase on military, ordnance of £245,000, making the whole increase on military, naval and ordnance estimates £858,000. He also promised a measure for calling out the militia, (threatening at the same time, if this should not seem expedient, a further increase to the standing army,) and intended to take on this account a grant tfor £150,000. To make up for this additional outlay and for the large deficiency before mentioned, he must resort to additional taxation. He would therefore propose for the next "That's a fine child," cried Mr. More, stroking his two years to raise the income-tax from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. "Considering the distress of Ireland and the efforts charles thought earnestly a moment, and then asked, ery seriously, "Grandfather, do great men ever go to Great Britain would therefore have to bear the whole, and her

heaven?"

"Sometimes," he replied; "why do you ask?"

And, surprised at the question, an expression of pain

"distress," apparently, was not to be considered.

"distress," apparently, was not to be considered.

"oliver britain would thus derive he estimated at £3,500,-000.

"No sooner had this statement and proposition been made than it drew forth indignant remonstrances from all demned, and the injustice of the contemplated addition to the income-tax was demonstrated without the possibility of a word being raised in its defence. It was shown that while Lord because every body says you are a great man. You John talked of the serious increase of the warlike preparations of the French, he had admitted that we ourselves had sin A kiss was the only answer the child received, and 1845 increased the number of our seamen from 26,000 to 43.-000, of our soldiers from 101,000 to 138,760, and our ordnance

With regard to the income-tax he was reminded that when laboured? were these glorious talents given me to vanish thus?" The child's simple question had stricken morning, when the papers gave the debate to the public, the

A. PARROT'S AFFECTION.—In May last, Mr. Henry Barns, tion could avail him nought when the sun of life was set. A mighty struggle commenced, and his soul was set. A mighty struggle commenced, and his soul was afterwards removed down stairs. A parrot kept in the rent with dark distracting thoughts. We will not unveil the secrets of his breast, but leave him with his core to the female's death, which happened in morning to the time of the female's death, which happened in morning to the time of the female's death, which happened in Easter, joyful Easter, arrived, and the children of the Church were thronging her gates. What a festivard is that which commemorates the most remarkable morning to the time of the female's death, which happened in June. Since then the bird which had been a particularly lively one, and very clever in articulation, has never uttered a word, but been very dull; it pined away and died last week.—

What a festivard in this kirggom.—

There is hardly an organist to be found whose knowledge would not have been preferable—certainly, every other candidate who was named, had superior claims to the word, but been very dull; it pined away and died last week.—

Bolton Chronicle, January 1848.

event that has transpired since the commencement of A Town Swallowed by an Earthquake, -Our corresondent at Malta writes: The Neapolitan steamer Capri brought atelligence from Syracuse that the eastbquake which was felt ere on the 11th, had laid the city of Augusta in ruins has been placed on the promises of God. The sacrament of baptism is peculiarly appropriate on that day, for they who are buried with Christ in baptism should prise with him in newness of life. A glow of joy filled every heart when the anthem 35 dead bodies had been found, and 59 wounded recovered from and Catania, with partial damage, and at Messina, without damage.—Daily News.

A SHOAL OF WHALES .- In a storm on the 13th inst., a shoal of no fewer than 180 small bottle-nosed whales were "shipwrecked" on the island of Haroldswick, in Zeiland. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."-Inverness Courier.

POPULAR PATRIOTISM AN EXPENSIVE ARTICLE. - Feargus O'Connor wants a public subscription to defend his seat for Nottingham. "Not less than £1,000 must be mised," says he, in his Northern Star. "Let no time be lost," continues my each, the £1,000 is got."

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 7TH.—CONVICT EDUCATION IN THE STIRLING CASTLE AND YORK HULKS AT PORTSMOUTH.— The government have appointed three schoolmasters to each of these ships, to instruct the prisoners on a plan suggested by Mr. Mimpress, who has pulished a small work on education. principle is to enable persons to learn to read without a previous owledge of the alphabet. The clever men among the convicts (by far the greater proportion) are to be formed into classes, and merely made to read the scripture. Those who are unable to read and write will have more time bestowed on them. The aries of the instructors are to be at the rate of £100, £90, There are libraries in each ship. The and £80, per annum. ooks to be selected by the Chaplain, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

A DISTINGUISHED BENCH OF MAGISTRATES .- The fol-A DISTINGUISHED BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.—It is lowing gentlemen have within the last few years, usually attended to him his guardian angel. "Charles," he said, "do you remember that I did not answer you to said, "do you remember that I did not answer you to said, "Scally, shot; E. Scally—cousin, Mr. Scally, shot; C. Clarke, "Scally, "Sc Taylor-Cousin, Mr. Clarke. shot; W. Roe-shot; C. Clarke -brother, shot; a nephew, Mr. Roe, shot.

The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows number 260,000 mbers, with 4,200 lodges-and a revenue of £340,000 per

THE ARMS OF THE SEE OF MANCHESTER .- The sims ranted to the See of Manchester passed the seals of the Cole of Armes on Saturday last. They are thus technically described:

"Or, on a pale engrailed gules, three mitres of the first; a
anton gules, charged with three bendlets enhanced, or." The arms will make a rich and showy blazon; the two colours used tionate child, who never before having heard Mr.

More speak in this manner thought he was going to lose him.

"No, my dear Charles; I hope to live to do more good than I have ever done. I shall try and bring you may a that you may always tall others that it is a rich and showy biazon; the two colours used being red and gold, those of the old arms of Manchester, or nore strictly speaking, of the Grelles, Greslets or Gresleys, the ancient Barons of Manchester. These arms are preserved in the canton (a square shield in the upper right hand corner of the field.) The grant of a charge of three mitres of gold on a bond red upping the properties of the shield, is a rich one, lerly, and worthy of the extent and importance of the See

of Manchester. A letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 24th ult., in the Spmer Gazette, says: Notwithstanding the excessive cold that previls, the cholera still maintains itself on the frontiers of Russia, and and 53 deaths. In the governments of the west the victims have been very numerous, but in the three provinces of New Russia, Tauris, Cherson, and Jekaterinoslaw, the cholera has

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT. - On Friday, a considerable addition was made to the number of prisoners on board the several convict hulks at Portsmouth. This is a partial carrying out of the intentions of the Government with reference to the abolition of the practice of sending convicted felons to distant

A LONG TIME IN COMING .- A few days since, says the Hants Independent, a gentleman at Romsey received a letter containing a cheque, which was posted at Tewkesbury in 1846. From the mis reading of the address it found its way to Rome! where it has been lying till the present time.

The deaths in London during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 29, were 1,457, being 350 above the average.

The trial of Mr. Gutteridge, for libelling the Bishop of Manchester, will take place at the Warwick assizes, in the month of

Some baskets of early hothouse potatoes have been imported into Glasgow from France, and have been offered for sale at the rate of two shillings a basket.

The annual cost of the hospitals supported by the municipality of Paris amounts, as fixed by the last votes of the Town Council, to 16,480,967 francs, (nearly £660,000).

Viscount Falkland has been appointed Governor of the pre ncy of Bombay. His lordship who is in the 45th year, held the Governorship of Nova Scotia from 1840 to 1846.

Mauritius the salary of a married couple sent out these duties will be £180 in the first instance, and £200 at WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, the end of three years or sooner, under certain circumstance £120 will be allowed for passage money; and on their arrival in the colony they will be entitled to a gratuity of £25 towards A number of influential inhabitants of Ipswich have intro-

work is done with beautiful accuracy. One young person can attend to three machines, and each machine will knit one stock-

Such is the extent to which vineyards have been planted in New South Wales, that a single land owner, Mr. M'Arthur, has made in one year 17,000 gallons of wine, some of which, when bottled, has been sold for 20s. a dozen at Sydney.

In a paper read at a late meeting of the Medico Botanical Society, many reasons were adduced to show that the peculiar properties of Chloroform—those of producing insensibility and causing dreams—were known in very remote times, and were employed by the ancient magicians and wizards for the purposes of their arts. It is supposed that there are upwards of 12,000 unemployed

persons in Glasgow at present. The destitution has the appearance of increasing rather than diminishing. The Journals of the south of France have accounts of several persons having perished in the snow.

flocks in the neighbourhood of Longhoughton, have been found dead, during the last few days, under the wires of the electric telegraph. Their destruction has doubtless been caused by their coming into collision with the wires during their flight before daybreak .- Newcastle Journal. Longevity.- Madame la Baronne de Geisen has just died

at Luxembourg at the advanced age of 107 years, some say 111 University of Glasgow.—Dr. Jeffrey, professor of anatomy in this University, died on Friday last. He has held the

Take the following as a sample of the way in which murders are performed to order in Ireland. A witness under examina-tion in the trial of Daly and Roughan, at Clonmel, for the attack on Mr. Bailey, said, on his cross-examination, that he (the witness) "had agreed to murder Mr. Bailey because Daly and "Then," said Mr. Rolleston (one of the counsel), "I suppose you would murder me if they had asked you?" "By Gob, I would!" was his reply. The picture has yet a finishing touch to receive. This miscreant had been to mass on one of the Sundays in which he had consented to be a party to the marder of Mr. Bailey. Who will undertake to say that he lad not also been to confession, and that the Priest could have told Mr. Bailey what was preparing for him? Special Commissions are necessary, we admit, in order to hang and transport as many of these murderous ruffians as can be caught; but a perpetual Special Commission (if the Irishism may be pardoned), for the next twenty years, would not destroy the accursed influences, moral, social and religious, which engender a race of assassins

Henry Tucker, a private in the Coldstream Guards, has been murdered by Annette Myers, a native of Brussels. Having purchased a pistol, she came up to her victim in Bird-cage Walk, London, and deliberately shot him through the head-Death ensued almost instantaneously. The person was committed on a charge of wilful murder. Jealousy, it is supposed

was the moving cause of the crime. DEPREDATIONS OF THE WOLVES IN FRANCE,-A letter from Baumes-les-Dames, on the Doubs, states that the country round that place is infested with wolves. A few days ago, as two children, one ten years of age and the other eight, were on their way home from a farm-house, they met a wolf, and on their attempt to fly the younger child fell, and was immediately carried off by the wolf into a neighbouring forest. A diligen search was made, but no trace of the child could be found.

Galignani's Messenger.

The Hereford Times describes a drake with three legs to one of which two feet were attached. Lord Denman has decided that attorneys cannot be sued in

The Police cases of drunkenness in Edinburgh were 4,900 in 1844, and have gradually increased to 7,585 in 1847.

A young lady named Strickland, has been committed to prison at Bath, for infanticide.

Oxford. -Our Oxford news announces the appeintment of Sir Henry R. Bishop to the vacant professorship in that University, we confess much to our regret. Where so much has been done for the improvement of every other portion of divine service, we did hope that such an opportunity to have raised the character of our Church music would not have been lost. A talented composer of sentimental songs and clever glees has been chosen the nominal chief of ecclesiastical music in this kirydon

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY (From the United Service Journal.)

the Depôt of the Regiment is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2d, Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards, Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards, Birmingham
2nd, Newbridge
3d, Piershill
4th, Nottingham
5th, York
6th, Dundalk
7th, Cape of G. Hope; Maidstone
1st Dragoons, Cahir
2nd, Athlone
3d, Bengal; Maidstone
4th, Dublin
5th, Bengal; Maidstone
4th, Dublin
5th, Bengal; Chatham
5th, Bengal; Maidstone
4th, Dublin
5th, Madras; Chatham
5th, Madras; Chatham 55th, (1st batt.) Gibraltar 15o. (res. batt.) ditto; I. of Wight 57th, Hull 58th, N. S. Wales; Chatham

99th, Templemore 60th, (1st bat.) Bombay; Chatham batt.) Portman Barracks Istream Guards, (1st batt.) (reserve batt.) Gibraltar Mullingar (1st batt.) Malta reserve batt.) Malta; Isle

of Wight
70th, Cork
70th, Cork
70th, Cork
70th, Cork
71st, (1st batt.) Edinburgh
Do, (reserve batt.) Canada
(1st batt.) Mauritius
72d, Gibraltar ; Paisley
(reserve batt.) Mauritius & 73d, Cape of Good Hope; Birr
(1st bat.) Cape of Good Hope 75th, Dublin
reserve batt.) Hudson's Bay; 76th, (1st batt.) Passage
arbadoes; Dobles.

83th, Madras; Chatham 85th, Dublin 86th, Bombay; Chatham ngal; Chatham St. Vincent; Castlebar Canada; Isle of Wight (reserve batt.) Canada Madras; Chatham Bombay; Chatham Halifax, N.S.; Isle of Wight (reserve batt.) Canada 91st, Cape; Gosport Do. (reserve batt.) C. Good Hope 92d, Limerick 94th, Mauras; Naas 95th, Chioa; Naas 96th, N. South Wales; Chatham 97th, Malta; Isle of Wight Do. (reserve batt.) West Indies

Do, (reserve batt.) West Indies 98th, Bengal; Chatham 99th, N. South Wales; Chatham Rifle Brigade, (1st batt.) Cape of Good Hope; Bristol Do. (2d bat.) Canada; Lof Wight Brunswick; Stirling Castle 1st West India Regt. Jamaica, &c.

Dorfu; Waterford 2d. Nassan 2d, Nassau
3d, Demerara, Sierra Leone, &c.
Ceylon Rif. Regt. Ceylon & China
Cape Mounted Riflemen, Cape of
Good Hope
Roy. Canadlan Rifle Regt. Canada
Royal Newfoundland Companies,
Newfoundland Galway Clare Castle Bermuda; Isle of Wight

, Bengal; Chatham , Devouport Halifax, N. S.; Brecon

Weedon Barbadoes; Tralee

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. °d. first insertion, and 7½ d. each subseq insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first inser and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual disconmade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New runswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & claim of the Church, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be und a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, A Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

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No. 1. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. R. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him

since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-The great number of larks which were observed flying in in the neighbourhood of Longhoughton, have been found style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the

most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

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 1 • that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best 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 onable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 25, Duke Street. FEW DOORS EAST OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA Toronto, February, 1848. 59-451-26

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, 62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

JAMES BICKET, ACCOUNTANT, No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

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AVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER and FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer For West Indies—At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British ALSO:

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.

For Cape Colony—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Colombo. New York, Oct. 19, 1847. 25-546 Montreal, August, 1847.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847.

CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Solicitors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G.

Dickinson. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Com panies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained i Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without partici-

pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life

Age.	With Profits		Without Profits.		Half Credit.				
15	1	13	1	1	6	5	ist.	errio	993
20	1	17	4	1	9	11	138		
25	2	2	9	1	14	7	1	17	6
30	2	9	3	2	0	2	2	2	6
35	2	16	7	2	6	4	2	9	2
40	3	6	2	2	14	8	2	17	6
45	3	17	1	3	4	0	3	7	4
50	4	13	1	3	17	11	4	1	4
55	5	17	8	4	19	11	5	3	4
60	7	10	10	6	9	11	6	13	2

The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Ha Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Com-

pany's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford William Muirhead James Cameron. Robert M. Boucher Dr. Jas. Hamilton. George Scott., George Scott....... Dr. Alex. Anderson Frederick A. Willson... Dr. S. C. Sewell. David Buchan Malcolm Came Welch and Davies

Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street West Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D.

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, THE

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CAPITAL-£500,000 STEBLING. Established for the purpose of effecting
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Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places abroad. 1, George Street.
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THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA. THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500 000. All the

Directors are Shareholders of the Company. THE RATES have been formed on the most correct observations which exist

as to the value of life. THE PROFITS of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division

Profits, will shared.
among the Assured.
A D V A N T A G E S:

Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized :-

iny be particularized:—

I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital.

II.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party assuring.

III.—The increased facilities to the assured as regards Residence and Travelling—the limits being generally very extensive, and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steam-packet betwixt any North American port and any European

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The assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing the benefits of their policies, by the omission—perhaps inadvertent-on their part, to give the notice required by other Companies, on their intention to cross the Atlantic. IV .- The prompt dispatch in the disposal of business-the Board of Directors at Montreal, being invested with full powers to examine into, and accept of, proposals, putting the Company on the risk at once, without communicating with the Parent

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Copies of the Company's Prospectus-Tables of Rates of Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates of Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period, together with every other information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,

Manager for Canada. BRANCH IN CANADA.

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Bank, 4. Duke Street.

Guiana. For Australia-In Sydney and Adelaide.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus pre of about £37,000 Sterling. T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE,

George Street, Hanover Square, London, CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON. TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esquire, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the

Managing Agent. 26.546

Toronto, 30th October, 1847. THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to \$40,000

Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON,



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel,

James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, S All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be 21-546 July 5, 1843.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

HARDWARE. No. 44, KING STREET, Corner Post Office Lane. THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which

embraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested

to call before purchasing elsewhere.

T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. To Carpenters and Joiners. JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assort of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which will be sold low for Cash.

T. HAWORTH. 34-546 Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Coopers.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave Uns. of the most very superior of the m Ups; of the most approved description. T. HAWORTH. 34-546 Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Saddlers and Harness Makers. THE Subscriber, having completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the Trude, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete throughout; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Shine P. Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees;
Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw-hides;

Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest possible price. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chain; Cable Chains; Anchors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in bar and sheet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvils and Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. Tronto, 16th Dec., 1847. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKFOHNIE. 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. BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all receiving casily converted into a Flouring Still.

one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two
Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.

This

A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. PRICE £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon. -Also-A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and

in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads-PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not taken, it will be sold separately. -Also-ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Culti-

vation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and as Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. PRICE £700; of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in ROBERTSON, Esq.

Nova Scotia—Head Office, Halifax—Agents, Jas. Stewart,
Esq., C. J. Stewart, Esq.

Esq., C. J. Stewart, Esq. Toronto, January 1st, 1848.

The Church

Cape Town.

Ceylon—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Colombo,

15-546

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