poetry.

From "Hymns for Children, in accordance with the Catechism."

For forty nights and forty days
The Saviour dwelt alone; The desert was His dwelling-place, His pillow the hard stone. He all that time for us, His sheep, In prayer and fasting spent; Therefore His Church would have us keep

The holy fast of Lent. Now we must put some things away In which we take delight, Although at other times they may Be innocent and right.

Christ pleased not Himself when He Became for our sake Man: He gave us all we have, and we Will give Him what we can.

Little it is; but though we'er poor,

We'll give with cheerful heart; And freely of our little store The poorer shall have part. We'll give it in our Saviour's name; And then His words shall be,-

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"Eccause ye did it unto them, Ye did it unto Me." To God the Father, God the Son, And God the Holy Ghost, By men on earth all praise be done, And by the Heavenly Host.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND DR. M'HALE. (From the Times.)

do what he can, persuade as he may, a fatal obstacle flocks? You shall see what I do. Here's at you." and schools, but when he looks to see them filled, beheld, beheld, beheld in the control of the dered with the study of patristic theology—some thing belonging to England. Well may Lord Shrewsenthusiasts, destitute of common sense, and hankering bury despair of gaining converts in the face of such after visionary grandeur or change—and a few sentimental or frivolous ladies, amounting in the whole to five score—are all the crop he can gather into his erous magnificent garners. He asks, "Why is this p. The select company of proselytes echo "Why are we so few?" Some five or six hundred eager missionaries repeat the painful inquiry. Among other control it. "Look at your Irish priests," is an argument which even the well-primed Jesuit finds it difficult to refute. Lord Shrewsbury, as he surveys his

and last atrocity has been committed, a letter of earnest but respectful expostulation. How is such a man answered? The Archbishop has taken weeks to reply, and it may be supposed has duly weighed the manifesto he issues to the whole Roman Catholic world. We forbear to characterize its style, and can scarcely compute its contents. We must, however, hold up to this ecclesiastic some sort of mirror in which he may see a reduced moral portraiture of himself and his epistle. We will cull some of the epithets he applies to an amiable and exemplary man, and some of the accusations he pours on his head. He charges Lord Shrewsbury and the other Roman Catholic Peers of England with "lending themselves to a foul conspiracy against the lives of the Catholic people and the character of the Catholic hierarchy;" and if a loophole—"some, I hope, unconsciously"—is provided, it is only to exclude his Lordship from the benefit of it. His letter, it is then intihated, breathes a "slavish and unchristian insolence, evealing at once the assiduous suitors of Ministerial avours as well as the fastidious dispensers of a suborinate patronage, who for the taunts and humiliations acountered in the pursuit of the one take care to indemnify themselves by an equivalent exaction of evolting servitude in the distribution of the other." That Lord Shrewsbury is grovelling and tyrannical, oward and bully, is probably new to this country. The above well-turned compliment, however, is immediately thrown into the shade by another, which Scripture has supplied. Lord Shrewsbury's profession of tas supplied. Lord Shiewson's spills and supplied to the honour of the episcopacy naturally reminds the Archbishop of "Herod's homage to our Divine Redeemer, who sought for an opportunity to destroy his victim in the hypocritical professions of reverence under which his deadly purpose was concealed." The ideas of the good Archbishop, our readers will

little band of converts, perceives at least one fatal impediment to their increase. So he writes to the

Archbishop of Tuam, in whose diocese the greatest

ee, are not very simply expressed. A certain involution in the style is meant to be very impressive; but as it takes room, we must for the future be content with the pith. After Herod, the next celebrated chatacter of whom his Lordship's conduct reminds Dr. M'Hale, is Tarquin, the brutal violator of Lucretia, who of course represents the priesthood of Ireland. His Lordship's "hypocritical pity" is then briefly discussed and repudiated, such "wolves" not being wanted "to protect the lambs" of Dr. M'Hale's flock. We are then carried back again to Scripture. Lord Shrewsbury, and we suppose Lord Arundel, are disovered to be worse than Pharoah's chief butler and chief baker, who only forgot Joseph's bondage, whereas hese help to forge new fetters for their deliverers. "Ingratitude" is thus gravely stated to be one of the Privileges of the British peerage. After an interval of general discussion, Lord Shrewsbury again appears on the scene as Dioclesian, and something worse. The English Dioclesian, unlike his humble prototype, has built certain churches, which the Archbishop inditectly sueers at as "architectural bijoux." This opens a new vein of allusion. The comparison of the chapel at Alton Towers with the humble structures of his Grace's diocese is very suggestive. In the former Astance the priests are the paid pensioners of the lordly patron, who, of course, sends them to the right and now, as heretofore, causes his rays to operate with about if they don't smooth him down. His Lordship and his friends are sketched to the life, entering a gorgeous chapel, and sinking into their seats with cushions under their elbows," and, "like the proud

excellence with the defects of others.'

christian, insolent, and sneaking; as a Herod, a Tar- would be destroyed by the influence of the night.

LIGHT AND MORNING DEVOTION. (From the "Sanctuary and the Oratory.")

before our gaze, which when we reflect that during in the ocean, would soon overflow the land, and cover mantled with darkness—when we reflect that during in the ocean, would soon overflow the land, and cover hierarchy, its incendiary priests, its altar denuncia-

> sun." (Eccies. xi. 7.) The sentiment of the congregation. In St. Paul's, the other Church moralist is readily admitted; but seldom is the imake to this congregation. In St. Paul's, the other Church moralist is readily admitted; but seldom is the imake to this congregation. In St. Paul's, the other Church in this Mission, a gallery has been erected at an expense moranse is readily admired, our settlement as it sun." (Ps. civ. 19, 22; lxxiv. 16.) Those lines of let not man put as under." (St. Matt. xix. 6.) Both light" we offer thanks in one of our fine old hymns; philosopherbut the commonness of these blessings diminishes our sense of obligation, and often causes them to be entirely overlooked. If, by some change in the laws of the physical world, or some derangement in our visual organs, "days of darkness" were appointed unto us, if, instead of the regular recurrence of the morning's dawn, after a few hours of gloom, the return of light was occasional and completely uncertain, -we should have a more vivid conception of its value; the increased suspension or partial withdrawment of the beautiful and glorious illumination, would bring us to a proper appreciation of its worth. When the Saviour, on one occasion, restored sight to two blind men, he straitly charged them" (or he threatened them severely, as the original signifies), that they would keep the miracle secret; but instead of doing this, they published it abroad "throughout all that country."-Ecstatic feelings of joy and gratitude led them to overstep the bounds of duty; but, unjustifiable as was their conduct, it admits of some apology, acting as they did, under those deep impressions of obligation which a gift so distinguished would produce. Of the evidences of the Divine existence with which we are supplied by the external world, the blind are unconscious; "seasons return, but not to them returns day, or the soft approach of morn or eve or human face divine:" the varied aspects of surrounding nature are to them invisible, and utterly illegible is that inscription of His "eternal power and Godhead," which the great architect of the universe has written upon the works of his hands. The deprivations under which they suffer who have the misfortune to be deprived of sight, illustrate the advantages bestowed upon us by the greater light that rules the day," by whose presence the scenes of natural beauty and magnificence around us are rendered visible. Affectingly does Milton paint the condition of Samson in his blindness,-a theme upon which he could write and speak feelingly:

"O loss of sight, of thee I most complain! Blind among enemies, O worse than chains, Dungeon or beggary, or decrepit age! Light, the prime work of God, to me extinct, And all her various objects of delight Annulled which might in part my grief have eased, Inferior to the vilest now become
Of man or woman; the vilest here excel me:
They creep, yet see: I dark in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse and wrong,
Within doors or without, still as a fool, In power of others, never in my own; Scarce half I seem to live, dead more than half. O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon, Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse Without all hope of day ! O first created Beam, and thou great Word, 'Let there be light, and light was over all;' Why am I thus bereaved thy prime decree? The sun to me is dark And silent as the moon, When she deserts the night, Hid in her vacant interlunar cave."

Contemplating, then, in the morning's dawn, the hills, the vales, the woods, the streams, the fields, and flocks, we should associate the duties of piety with the pleasures of taste; and whilst we repeat the sentiment of Solomon-" Truly light is sweet," we should offer praise to him who fixed the sun in the firmament, fluid, called into existence with such commanding

"Elohim said, 'LIGHT BE,' and Light was."

and impious Pharisee, wearing broad phylacteries, to The researches that have been made in modern trumpet forth their own virtues, to compare their own times in vegetable physiology, have clearly manifested the important uses of the solar light, in the growth But we must be more brief. There are some sig- and fructification of vegetable productions. By fanificant allusions to Theodosius, who once massacred vouring the assimilation of carbonic acid gas in plants, a few thousands in cold blood; to a certain British it gives them the faculty of becoming green, and of S. Matthew iv. 1; Psalm xii. 1; S. Matthew xxv. 4; S. John iii. 17. tyrant who made an onslaught on St. Patrick's flock, forming the volatile and aromatic principles. Ripe and was duly rebuked;-to Constantine, who, like seeds have never been obtained from plants kept in Lord Shrewsbury, tried by hypocritical attentions to darkness; vegetables reared in the open air, and transsap the faith of his bishops;—to Attila, the chief of ported to a dark place, pecome pale in two or three the Huns-and treading again on Irish ground, to one hours. The light of a lamp is capable of supplying Morochad, an adulterer, and a friend of the British that of the sun, though in a very imperfect manner: connexion. These instances, and some others, are the plant becomes green, and directs itself towards the introduced for the particular purpose of giving histo- lamp, as M. Leuchs has shown by a beautiful experirical variety to a sort of ecclesiastical tableau, devised ment. It is an invariable circumstance, that plants by Dr. M'Hale, and representing his Grace as using always turn their stem and leaves to the light, and his staff and crozier variously on the person of the even when forcibly turned from it, they will gradually noble delinquent. Sometimes these spiritual weapons revert back. That heat will not produce this effect are flourished over his Lordship's head, sometimes the has been proved by Bonnet, who placed some plants in Archbishop dips into his "proud flesh" with "the a heated stove, yet the stems did not incline to the spear end of the staff," sometimes the wanderer is side of the greatest heat, but to a small opening of the recalled with the crook, and sometimes it would appear stove, from which some rays from the burning fuel that both are applied fairly on the shoulders of the issued. Many plants close their flowers and droop their leaves, -as the daisy and convolvulus, -when the In our anxiety to do justice to his Grace, we have really left no room for comments of our own. Our task has been a very humble one. We have only abstracted and epitomized his Grace's treatment of at night, to rise above it and expand its blossoms as one of his own church's most devoted sons. The son the sun returns. From these facts and repeated exjust ventures to betray his doubts and misgivings, his periments it is proved, that the presence of light, in painful anxieties and friendly suggestions to the its active state, is essential to the perfectability of the spiritual father, and forthwith is exhibited as a foul vegetable kingdom; nay, M. Leuchs supposes, that conspirator, a wilful murderer and calumniator; un- without the light of the moon and stars, vegetables

quin, a hypocrite, and a wolf; as like one of Joseph's Another instance of the beneficial influence of the ungrateful prison companions; as Dioclesian; a proud solar light, is supplied by the process of evaporation. and impious Pharisee; as Theodosius, Attila, Con- "The waters," says Job, "fail from the sea:" aqueous stantine, Morochad, and, by implication and remote particles are constantly ascending from the ocean, riallusion, we know not how many more adulterers, vers, lakes, and moist earth; these are formed by the The Earl of Shrewsbury is a man who has shown ravishers, murderers, persecutors, sycophants, and bul- winds into those clouds, which, in ten thousand fanfar more zeal for his faith, and spent beyond comlies. We will venture upon one simple remark. What parison more for its propagation, than any other is the particular purpose for which all this abuse is and at length discharge their contents upon the thirsty Englishman of any creed or communion in these times. collected? Lord Shrewsbury expresses a fear that land. The most active and efficient agent which we If his character for discretion is not of the highest the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy does not sufficiorder, nor his reasoning faculties particularly bright, no one at least, we suppose, doubts his sincerity, his strainly doubts his sincerity, his in the flocks. How does Dr. M'Hale rebut the heat and electricity. By this agency, mighty masses in the flocks. straightforwardness, or his loyalty. He also enjoys, charge? By the actual exhibiton of a peaceful and of what he had been straightforwardness, or his loyalty. what he has fairly earned, much consideration at that charitable temper? No. By the very reverse. He a single day; they are transformed into a vaporous Court to which his spiritual allegiance has been pleded, which his spiritual allegiance has been goes about to prove his moderate and pacific demeanour state, and are again precipitated upon the earth in rain pledged, and in that celebrated city where his daugh-by a fury, a length, and variety of invective surpassing ter is a surpassing and dew. The annual evaporation from the surface ter is remembered and worshipped as a saint. This any thing we have seen in these days. "Am I not a soft Great Britain, as estimated by careful calculation, any thing we have seen in these days." and worshipped as a saint. This any thing we have seen in these days.

any thing we have seen in these days.

any thing we have seen in these days.

is equal to 32 inches of water. Now, water extended is equal to 32 inches of water. has recently taken much to heart, as well he may, that "Don't I inculcate patience and forbearance in my over the surface of our country to the depth of one inch, would amount to \$09,696,038,000,000 cubic utterly damns the whole of his labours. He builds And then he launches out in a tirade enough to lash inches which is equal to 1,116,931,402,601 imperial cathedrals, churches, chapels, monasteries, convents, all his diocese, whether clergy or laity, into the blindmous quantity by 32, and we have the prodigious sum behold they are empty. A few learned men, bewildered they are empty and they are empty. A few learned men, bewildered they are empty and th pour every year from our island. The power of the agent employed in this operation of nature must be tremendous; but equally for its utility does it command our attention, as for its wondrous potentiality. For supposing this spontaneous evaporation were to cease, the world being deprived of the element that causes it, the "heavens would drop no fatness"—the springs would dry up and the rivers be exhausted-When we rise from our pillows, and see the land- the earth would soon be without any vegetation to answers that suggest themselves, one stands forth in scapes of our beautiful earth spread out distinctly adorn its surface, or any living creature to inhabit its bold relief. bold relief. Ireland,—Roman Catholic Ireland, with before our gaze, which when we lay down to rest were wilds; for the whole water of the globe accumulated before our gaze, which when we lay down to rest were wilds; for the whole water of the globe accumulated before our gaze, which when we lay down to rest were wilds; for the whole water of the globe accumulated

"My God who makes the sun to know His proper hour to rise.

grow"-to "behold the fig-treee and all the trees;"

exlv. 10—12.)
But in the morning, in the exercise of religious duty present mercies, but to commit ourselves by prayer gacity, we plunge into the turmoil and business of life, pare for ourselves a cup of bitterness. The Psalmist pare out of the mouth of thy seed, nor out of the mouth sought the direction of his God in the opening morn, of thy seed's seed, saith the Lord, from henceforth and that he might be enabled to "behave himself wisely for ever." (Isaiah lix. 21.) in a perfect way." "Cause me to hear thy lovingkindness in the morning, for in thee do I trust; cause me to know the way wherein I should walk, for I lift up my soul unto thee."

In the world, we meet with influences hostile to the "wisdom which is pure, peaceable, and gentle;" we have tendencies within us prone to give them a friendly greeting; and to prevent the formation of a renewed fellowship with the "beggarly elements" ANNUAL REPORT

around us, the controlling and sanctifying power of Divine grace must be sought, in humble and in fervent prayer. "Hold thou me up," says one, "and I shall prayer. "Hold thou me up," says one, "and I shall be safe: be thou my arm every morning." If thus we go forth into the scenes of active life, in the strength of the Lord of hosts, we shall be kept from many an error which otherwise in our heedlessness we should commit, and be saved from many a pang of grief; our character will be preserved from receiving unsightly blemishes in an association with the objects of time and sense; we shall "walk through the fire of time and sense; we shall walk through the fire of time and sense; we shall walk through the fire of time and sense; we shall man and sense; shall man an should commit, and be saved from receiving grief; our character will be preserved from receiving unsightly blemishes in an association with the objects of time and sense; we shall "walk through the fire and not be burned"—live in an evil world without contracting its evils. The secret of our peace and supporters of the separated from one another, in that entracting its evils. The secret of our peace and sufficiency is of God." A practical recognition of the sentiment will lead us to prepare, in the commencing sentiment will lead us to prepare, in the commencing day, to discharge its duties, and to meet its dangers and to meet its dangers of the closet heavenly armour for every on the closet heavenly armour for every field of ministerial duty.

Some form of the Diocese which offers a more encouraging field of ministerial duty.

That he would our pathway keep, Light unborn! our better day That hand or tongue this day do nought of ill, Nor aught of vanity the bosom fill— Truth calm and free, And on our heart's throne sit meek Charity.

"While his day shall onward roll,
Fron the cruel foe's dark hate
Keep thesentry of our soul—
Of ar senses keep the gate.
That this day's service to thy praise may be,
And as it is begun, so end in thee;
Nor pride unwind.
The treacherous mind,
But self-contol the rebel spirit bind. But self-contiol the rebel spirit bind. "Oh! letus die from this world's vanity, With ther to rise, and treasure have on high Singing of thee The Eternal Three—

priest; and any body of men may make themselves priest; and any body of men may make themselves into a Church. These persons are bound to bring into a Church. These persons are bound to bring trations of our holy religion have for so many years been forward a new gospel.* Whenever the priesthood has been charged, the law has been changed. St. Paul says it must be so "of necessity." They are

Christ still hold good—"Lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. (St. Matt. xxviii. 20.) He is always present with the Apostolical Priesthood, and "makes them able ministers of the New Testament"—able to do "whatsoever he has commanded them." (2 Cor. iii. 6.) There is, therefore, still "one baptism for the remission of sins," which He approached them to administer "in the name of the commanded them to administer "in the name of the church Society; for it connects generations together, and will cause our children and children's children, to contemplate, with the feelings of piety and the provoking to do likewise which such a contemplation must naturally produce, the monuments of faith and love bequeathed to them by their fathers.

The Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society; for it connects generations together, and will cause our children and children's children, to contemplate, with the feelings of piety and the provoking to a likewise which such a contemplation must naturally produce, the monuments of faith and love bequeathed to them by their fathers.

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The Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society; for it connects generations together, and will cause our children and children's children. The contemplation must naturally produce, with the feelings of help to do likewise which such a contemplation must naturally produce, the monuments of faith and love bequeathed to them by their fathers.

The Newcastle District Branc commanded them to administer "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. (St. Matt. xxviii. 19.) There is still a Holy Communion

moral law. The bible is the "perfect law of liberty:

(St. James i. 25.) "it containes all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation."

(Article VI.)

There are some who would have the Church without the bible; and this has always ended in corruption, superstition and idolatry. There are others who would have the bible without the Church; and this has always ended in schism, heresy, and infidelity. In some output is the property of the countries of the world the people are so unfortunately situated as to be obliged to choose between these two evils: they must either have the Church without the bible, or the bible without the Church; they must either have the Church without the Church society during the past year than to expect a so an article of fair the formation of the Parish, represent the pressure of the local wants of the Church to be such, that it has been deemed more prudent to suspend any action on behalf of the Church to be such, that it has been deemed more prudent to suspend any action on behalf of the Church to be such, that it has been deemed more prudent to suspend any action on behalf of the Church would imperfectly meet the countries of the world the people are so unfortunately situated as to be obliged to choose between these two evils: they must either have the Church without the bible, or the bible without the Church without the countries of the very purpose of the bible without the Church without the bible, or the bible without the Church without the bible, or the bible without the Church it permits the property of the example of the cample of the condoctored that the same time.

The Tort Hape Committee have raised the sum of the 25 has been invested in behalf of a fund for erecting and endowing a Parochial and Sunday-school.

The Cavan Committee have the parish, represent the pressure of the same time t reformed, as the Jewish Church was, and our own has reformed, as the Jewish Church was, and our own has a much as could be expected from a country congregaof the great Lord of nature has been exerted to carry us round in satety several thousands of miles, in order us round in satety several thousands of miles, in order ariseth"—these are every-day phenomena, upon which make a dead branch grow. Due, my we there is a smuch as the several thousands of miles, in order as much as the several thousands of miles, in order as much as the several thousands of miles, in order as the several thousands of miles, and the several thous among God's commandments, and say "this I will keep," and "that I will not;" "this is essential," and The highest authority has enjoined us not to allow the "that is not:" all proceed from the same God, who displays of the divine benigntty in nature to pass with- has an entire claim to our duty, and is to be as fully out record: we are to "consider the lilies how they obeyed when He says "Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves, for they watch for and the inspired Psalmist observes, when anticipating your souls as they that must give account:" (Heb. the universal recognition of Jehovah's dominion, xiii. 17.) as when He says, "Search the scriptures, "Thy saints shall bless thee: they shall speak of the for they testify of Me." (St. John v. 39.) There one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the Kingdom of Heaven; but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the Kingdom of Heaven; (St. Matt. v. 19.) "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." (St. Matt. xxiii. 23.) And as both the Church and the bible are the ordinance of God, so both will last to the end of time. "This is my cevenant with them, saith the Lord: My Spirit that is upon thee, and My words which I have spirit that is upon thee, and My words which I have not of thy mouth, not out of the mouth of thy seed, seed, saith the Lord, from henceforth and these Committees.

Both these Committee has raised, during the last year, the sum of £2 10s. to the drawfish the insome of the same shall be called great in the Kingdom of Heaven; (St. Matt. xxiii. 23.) And as both the Church and the bible are the ordinance of God, so both will last to the end of time. The Colborne Parcchial Committee has raised, during the last year, the sum of £2 10s. to the under the sum of £2 10s. to the whole sum raised—the balance being reserved for local purposes, agreeably to the Constitution of the Society.

The Colborne Parcchial Committee has raised, during the same under the sum of £2 10s. to the whole sum raised, the same under the sum of £2 10s. to the Whole sum raised, the same under the sum of £2 10s. to the Whole sum raised, during the same under the sum of £2 10s. to the Whole sum raised, during the same under the sum of £2 10s. to the Various sects whose great endeavour it is to overturn it in some of its most precious grace imparting and sustaining portions? Alas! the Travelling the has been enabled to collect the sum of £2 10s. to the Whole sum raised—the balance being reserved for local purposes, agreeably to the Constitution of the Society.

The Colborne Parcchial Committee has raised, during the same under the sum of £2 10s glory of thy kingdom and talk of thy POWER: to make are no little commandments. "Whosoever shall break known to the sons of men his MIGHTY ACTS." (Psalm one of these least commandments, and shall teach men we have not only to offer thanksgiving for past and same shall be called great in the Kingdom of Heaven;" afresh to the Divine protection and guidance, and to and not to leave the other undone." (St. Matt. xxiii. seek the blessing of God upon the concerns of the day 23.) And as both the Church and the bible are the before us. If with no other guide than our own sa- ordinance of God, so both will last to the end of time. we shall certainly stray from the path of safety and of Spirit that is upon thee, and My words which I have peace, grieve the Spirit, offend conscience, and pre- put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth,

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encounter with the foe—and sedulously to seek that grace which will teach us to suffer losses with submission—to bear crosses with meekness, and enable us "whether we live" through the day, "to live unto the Lord," or "whether we die," during its continuance, "to die unto the Lord."

The sentiments so beautifully expressed in one of the ancient hymns of the Romish Church, are peculiarly appropriate for morning devotion:

"Now morn's star hath woke from sleep, Let us at his footstool pray, That he would our pathway keep,

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be imperfectly performed were it not, to some extent, to embrace those with whom we do not hold personal inter-course or communion. We are taught by it to recognise the obligation not only of acting in unison with our fellow-Churchmen every where, but to testify by acts which will be felt, that there is a circulation, as it were, of kindly sympathy—that the current of Christian love has free course through the whole body of the household

And we are taught by the practical working of the Society, how reasonable as well as advantageous such a principle is. We remit, in the first instance, one-fourth With the to rise, and treasure have on high Singing of thee
The Eternal Three—
Singing of thee everlastingly!"

THE TRIESTHOOD.

(By he Rev. M. Plummer, M.A.)

There are sone who say that the Christian priesthood has come to an end; that any man may be a priest; and any body of men may make themselves

The tries, and treasure have on high principle is. We remit, in the first instance, one-fourth of our contributions to the Parent Society, to be diffused by them, through some pious and charitable agency or other, through every corner of the Diocese—to come back, perhaps, in part to ourselves—and certainly, by this very process of dissemination, to give a more vigorous and healthful flow to the current of Christian benevolence.—In the next place, each District Branch, through the several parishes which compose it, furnishes its allotted share of contributions towards the maintenance of a Travelling Missionary—providing in this way for spiritual wants which could not otherwise be relieved. And assuredly there is no claim which can present itself with greater force to the older parishes especially, to which the miniscontribution of the means by which the privilege so long bound, there is to bring forward this new law, and prove it to come from God, or else confess themselves by themselves may be extended to others. When these two important branches of duty are discharged, the Parochial Committee and at Rect to an advantage of the province of the province of the province of the privilege so long the province of the means by which the privilege so long the province of the means by which the privilege so long the province of the means by which the privilege so long the province of the means by which the privilege so long the province of the means by which the privilege so long the province of the means by which the privilege so long the province of the means by which the privilege so long the province of the means by which the privilege so long the province of the privilege so long to be impostors. If there is a new priesthood, then the Lord's Day need not be kept holy. Baptism is no longer necessary, and the Lord's Supper is as useless as the offering of a bull or goat was after the death
of Christ. The whole ceremonial law of the Christian
Church is changed. The bible, too, must be confessed
imperfect: we must have a new revelation added to it must be true, or this new Christian priesthood must be an imposture. It cannot be defended consistently in any other way. If the priesthood be changed, the law must be changed too.

But it is not changed, my brethren: the words of Christ still hold good—"Lo! I am with you alway, to make it complete. All this senseless blasphemy Committee, could more effectually meet this view than

Seymour and Percy. By the Cobourg Committee, during the past year, the sum of £85 3s. 2d. has been raised; out of which £16 5s, has been allotted to the maintenance of the District Travelling Missionary, leaving, after the of the Body and Blood of Christ—still a Lord's Day to be kept holy in memory of His resurrection. And as the ceremonial law is not changed; neither is the moral law. The bible is the "perfect law of liberty:"

The bible is the "perfect law of

in this Mission, a gallery has been erected at an expense of £40; and the ladies collected as much as purchased a Church, the greater part of the cost of which has yet to be collected. The regular annual sermons have been preached and collections made in this Church also."

The Clarke and Darlington Committees, whose exer-

tions, for the promotion of objects external to the Parish, have been in a great measure hindered by the erection of a most commodious and excellent brick Parsonage-house, which will cost upwards of £400, are about to reorganize themselves for fresh and more vigorous exertions. The sum of £5, being £2 10s. for the year ending July, 1847, and £2 los. for the year 1848, has been forwarded by them towards the maintenance of the Travelling Mis-

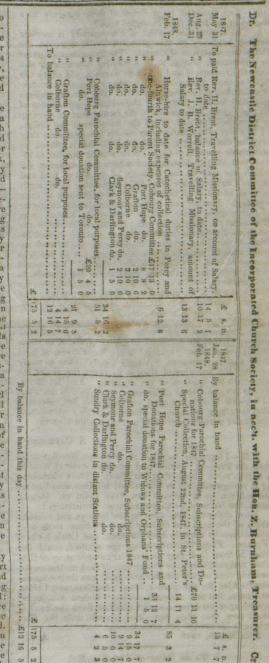
tivity, and give promise of increasing usefulness for the

The Townships of Seymour and Percy, though labour-ing under the disadvantage of having no resident clergy man, have contributed, during the past year, in aid of the Church Society, the sum of £10, leaving (after the transmission of the fourth to Toronto) the sum of £7 10s towards the maintenance of the Travelling Missionary. towards the maintenance of the Traveling Missionary. They consent, very cheerfully, to be assessed in this somewhat larger proportion, as they benefit directly by somewhat larger proportion, as they benefit directly by the services of the Travelling Missionary, who visits them as frequently as his engagements in other parts them as frequently as his engagements in other parts them as frequently as his engagements in other parts which an Incarnate God revealed for man's salvation, are unimportant!

The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, and the Theorem The Religious Tract Society is another instance, of like The Religious Tract Society is another instance, and the Theorem Theo day School purposes, will be furnished to the former

invented a new bible as well as a new priesthood. They are the only consistent dissenters.

For what can be more inconsistently tyrannical than,—continually, and year by year to prosper it more and after refusing to support the Church of Christ, under the



1. In the first place then, the presence of this sore evil of the great Lord of nature has been exerted to carry of the great Lord of nature has been exerted to carry of the great Lord of nature has been exerted to carry hideous warning, against which no private piety, learning or genius, can countervail. Ireland stands in the fest of one word confutes all their eloquence. No one need now go to Italy or Spain to see how Popery works." One glance at Ireland is enough. There you may see ecclesiastical rule in full force, and learn what it would become, were there no civil government of the control it. "Look at your Irish priests," is an argucause individuals, who are themselves members of the true fold, to offer the right hand of fellowship to those who dishonour Christ, by refusing to receive His appointed portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it recognises appreciated as it portance of the benefit it portance of God, therefore let neither of them black walnut formula it is portance of God, therefore let neither of them black walnut formula it is portance of God, therefore let neither of them black walnut formula it is portance of God, therefore let neither of them black walnut formula it is portance of God, therefore let neither of them black walnut formula it is portance of God, therefor teaching of His Bride—the Church—scorn to oring their unhappy infants to the waters of salvation, and mock at those that do so; or to those who, refusing to believe the fullness of the Divine promises, deny the saving efficacy of the Holy Sacraments, thus awfully closing the appointed channels of salvation to the perishing sons of men; or to those who count Christ's own doctrine of election as an idle fiction, and who, therefore, treat His really elect with idle fiction, and who, therefore, treat His really elect with scorn, and systematically endeavour to trample them under their feet; or, finally, to those who boldly deny the "unity of the faith," and are vehemently trying to rend the body of Christ into a thousand sects? I repeat, my

> by Parochial distribution.
>
> Both these Committees are in a healthful state of activity, and give promise of increasing usefulness for the sture.
>
> Buth these Committees are in a healthful state of activity, and give promise of increasing usefulness for the sture. number of the leading ministers of almost all the religious seets and of many countries, including several able and learned men, and, alas! some clergymen of the Church, could be found to assemble for the purpose of effecting a Christian Union, other than Christ had established, on the principle solemnly recognized, that they were at perfect liberty to give up, as not being essential to the faith of a Christian, many doctrines revealed by the Holy Spirit, and sealed with the blood of Christ! Did Rome, in its part of the principle of the sealed with the property of the sealed with the sealed with the property of the sealed with the property of the sealed with the

we are taught, however, by the principle upon which the Church Society is constructed, that, whatever may be the call of charity at our doors, the duty of charity would

* The Mormons see the necessity of this, and therefore have invented a new hible se well as a new priesthood. They are continually, and year by year to prosper it more and invented a new hible se well as a new priesthood. They are

place of not wonading the consciences of those who dissent from it—to force earnest-minded Christians to support, by their taxes, systems of education which they know to be inholog—alike opposed to the Word of God and the teachings of the Church,—and at the same time to denythem all aid in training their own children of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and admonition of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and admonition of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and admonition of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and admonition of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and admonition of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and admonition of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and admonition of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and admonition of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and admonition of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and admonition of the Lord of Christ, in the nuture and spread of Freemasons, it may be understood, profess to be a religious can and carry the have their chaplain and religious worst and carry the have their chaplain and religious worst and carry the have their chaplain and religious worst and carry the have their chaplain and religious worst and the Lord of Lord of Christ, in the nuture of the Lord of Lord of

N.B.—I have just heard of the Parisian Revolution!—
Alas for France! Surely that wretched country must be a beaconto all liberalizing Christiaus. There Christianity is recognized, but as a negation; all denominations are on a level, as far as man can make them so. Behold, then, the fruits of a national negative Christianity!

Says Tom Whack. What was I to do now? The boys looked angry, and were waiting for me to decide, who was right, when in came Father Finnerty, and without more ado, Phil appealed to him. You are right, says his Reverence. Tom's eyes flashed fire, and he muttered something between his teeth, that came out afterwards when the school was breaking up. For he set upon Phil as he went out of the door, and said, 'You upmannerly

on a level, as far as man can make them so. Behold, then, the fruits of a national negative Christianity!

How different, too, must be the feelings and consolations of the aged and fugitive Louis Philippe, to those of the monarchs Charles I. of England, and Louis XVI. of the monarchs Charles I. of England, and Louis XVI. of the monarchs Charles I. of England, could feel the monarchs of the scaffold, could feel the monarchs of the scaffold, could feel the monarchs of the scaffold, could feel the formation of the door, and said, 'You unmannerly cur, do you mean that our Saviour went to Purgatory?' I do, 'says the. 'There's no such place in the Bible,' says Tom. 'There is you bloody Protestant,' says Phil. 'You lie,' says the angry fellow, 'Paradise is Heaven.'— How different, too, must be tous Philippe, to those of the aged and fugitive Louis Philippe, to those of the monarchs Charles I, of England, and Louis XVI. of France. They, in prison or on the scaffold, could feel that, as from God they received their crowns, so to Him they resigned them, the vicegerents of God no less on the scaffold than on the throne: and great was their consolation! Alas for the godless king! Godless, not, I trust, as a man, but as a monarch. The "wicked multitude" placed upon his brow a crown plucked from the hand of God! now that they have cast it again into the dust, where is his reward and consolation.

20th March, 1848.

A C.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—Believing that a more extended circulation and attentive perusal of the Church newspaper, not only by members of the Church, but also among the various denomination of the Church proving much igno-

Sir,—Believing that a more extended circulation and attentive perusal of the Church newspaper, not only by members of the Church, but also among the various denomination. attentive perusal of the Church newspaper, not only by members of the Church, but also among the various denominations, will materially assist in removing much ignorance and prejudice against our boly establishment, and as there are many who appear unwilling, and others say they are unable, to incur the small expence, I beg the favour of your forwarding me an additional copy of the Church weekly, to the amount of the inclosure, for circulation in this immediate neighbourhood, and trust that others of the laity, who cap afford, will adopt a similar mode of extending its usefalness. It is certainly highly desirable that every member of the Church of England should fully understand her history, her doctrines, the mode and manner of her assailants to overthrow her foundations, and the insidious nature of her enemies within to corrupt and change her ordinances. Knowing, from experience of some years, the very great value of this excellent and delightful mode of affording instruction, improvement and gratification to all who will bestow some attention in reading and profiting thereby the Church newspaper, I do not hesitate to recommend every member, who can, to subscribe.

Ti will be as well to commence with No. 33, containing the Ray Ms. Davling and profiting the root of the case. And I humbly pray your Honourable Board to tell me how I am to explain 'justification' dand 'Abraham's bosom,' e without giving particular religious instruction, and without teaching them what I trust the controversy was brought in by the Board' keep the boys from controversy, and all because I can't keep the boys from controversy, and all work the controversy was brought in by the Board' keep the boys from controversy, and all the controversy was brought in by the Board' keep the boys from controversy, and all the controversy was brought in by the sought he controversy was brought in by the sought he controversy was brought in by the controversy was brought in by the controversy was brought in by the court keep the wall, says he, 'they di

tha Rav. M. Dadies's most and principles of instructive tituscration of the nature and principles of sell sell piocesan Society; and if, as you justly say, the Committee of the Society will issue, at as early a period as they can, a large number of Tracts, containing this, such, no doubt, will be attended with very beneficial results. The doubt, will be attended with very beneficial results. The Society requires to be more generally known, I am, Rev. Sir, Your's very obediently, John Mewburn.

Danby House, Stamford, March 13, 1848.

To the Editor of the Church.

Dear Sir,-I am induced to enclose you a Tract illustrating the working of the National System of Educati for Ireland, in consequence of reading a panegyric in the Journal of Education (No. 2, Page 50), which declares the principles of that System to be "Christian and Catholic." How a System of Education can be called Christian which excludes the Bible, I am at a loss to conceive. I believe that the effects of the Scripture Lessons, as

described in the Tract, are not exaggerated.

But even these may or may not be read in the Schools, so that the System is, in fact, an Infidel one.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your's faithfully.

M. A. Presbyter.

M. A. PRESBYTER.

" The Memorial of THADY BRADY, to the Commissioners

of Education,

Humbly Sheweth,—That I am, as you know, Thady Brady, who was appointed Master of the National School of Killmegranny, Co. Clare, having been recommended by the Rev. Eustathius Finnerty, P.P. And as the Protestant Minister, Mr. Pleaseall, joined in the application for building the School, and induced a few of the Protestant children, whose parents live among us, to come to it—I take equal pains to instruct them. It is on the subject of the Scripture Lessons that I now make bold to address your Honourable Board; for being, as you truly say, a not well qualified as a 'teacher of religion,' I am fairly at a non-plus with these Lessons, and would be infinitely beholding to you, if, by return of post, you will let me know who is Boothroyd, b for I asked the Minister, and he told me that he was a country gentleman a

let me know who is Boothroyd, b for I asked the Minister, and he told me that he was a country gentleman a sort of a Quaker, that died in England last year; and, as I thought it was very queer to have the likes of him set up to teach the meaning of the Bible, that never was baptized, I asked the Priest, and he told me he was an Egyptian Monk. so I refer to your Honours for information. And would also be thankful for a clear notion of who Bishon Horsley c was, and Kennicott, b and Gries. who Bishop Horsley c was, and Kennicott, b and Griesbach, d as we never heard of them before in these remote parts: and some say they were Protestants, and others say they were old saints, only not called so, like Origen, of whom we are not sure whether he was a real saint or of whom we are not sure whether he was a real saint or a heretic, though you mention his opinion about the Pater Noster. e And please to tell me how many Manuscripts there are, and who wrote them, and all about them. As you set me to teach these things, sure you are bound to instruct me, for, as you say I am not qualified. But if the truth was known, no more is the Priest or the Minister; for I asked them both, how many Manuscripts there were in all, and they looked cross, and one said 'What's that to you?' and the other said 'Mind your own business:' so, 'Boys,' says I, 'a large proportion of manuscripts reads so and so.'!

Your Memorialist also prays that your Honours will tell

Your Memorialist also prays that your Honours will tell him a safe meaning to give of 'justification,' which you bid me 'explain,' g but which is getting me into scrapes and scoldings on all sides. I do not ask for the true meaning, for I know that, but a meaning that won't give any 'peculiar religious instruction,' for that's what they blamed me for doing in the school hours, when I gave my own explanation of the word. That you may understand my case, I will lay it before you in detail, and relate my grievances in handling these Lessons.

I was teaching one day last mouth, the First Lesson in the New Testament, and after the boys had read it and

admitted by ballot, having first been proposed and seconded by two members of the Society, who shall be responsible for the candidate's being at least able to read common psalmody—a knowledge which shall be an essential requisite for membership.

5. The Secretary's duty shall be to call meetings of the Society and Committee when instructed by the President I was teaching one day last mouth, the First Lesson in the New Testament, and after the boys had read it and closed their books, I began to ask the questions printed at the end of it; and in due course, says I, 'How did the Angel address her?' h (meaning the Blessed Virgin.)— 'Hail Mary full of Grace,' answers Tim Flanagan. 'As one peculiarly blessed of God,' says Jack Smith, the water-guard's son, 'amn't I right, and may I go up?'—
'You are both right,' says I. 'But which is to go up?'
says they. 'Jack Smith is more exact,' says I, and accordingly he took Flanagan's place. Well, the school was not broke up an hour, when Mrs. Flanagan, she's a carmelite, came to ask me if I had put down her grand-son for saying 'The Angelical Salutation.' 'Ma'am,' son for saying 'The Angelical Salutation.' 'Ma'am,' says I, 'I adhered to the strict letter of the Scripture Lessons.' 'Sir,' says she, 'I'll complain of you to the Bishop for punishing my boy for confessing the true faith.

a Preface to Old Test., No. 1.

b New Test. No. 1, p. 136.
d New Test. No. 1, p. 60.
g New Test. No. 1, p. 150.
g At the end of each Lesson there is a list of "words to be aimed" by the Schoolmaster, followed by a series of "Question hich he is to ask.
h New Test. No. 1, p. 5.

12. The performing members shall pay ten shillings as an entrance fee, and shall have the power to introduce one lady on evenings of the public nights and concerts, and a second lady on payment of five shillings per annum. The second lady on payment of five shillings per anum. The non-performing members shall pay one pound as annual subscription, and shall have the power of introducing one lady on the evenings of the public nigats and concerts, and a second lady on payment of five shillings per annum extra. No entrance fee shall be required from ladies desirous of becoming performing members.

13. A performing member absent from practice for four nights in succession, excepting on the plea of indis-

four nights in succession, excepting on the plea of indisposition, absence from the city, or imperative business, shall be struck off-the roll, and the roll shall be the only

evidence required for proving the absence of the party.

14. It shall be the duty of the Committee to provide requisite books for the Society, which may be taken away by the performing members, (for study.) who shall pay a fine of 1s, 3d, if the book be not returned at the next ensuing exeming of practice before receive commence. suing evening of practice, before practice commences.

15. The Society shall give at least two concerts within the year, at such times as may be determined upon by

16. None of the foregoing rules shall be altered without a notice being given to the Commttee one month previous to the general meeting, or at a special general meeting called for that purpose.

THE NEW PRIMATE.

In part of our last week's impression we advertedin a brief and hastily written paragraph—to the eleva-tion of the Right Reverend John Bird Sumner, D.D., Bishop of Chester, to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

The new Primate is known to be a man of sincere piety and amiable disposition; one-we hope and believe-who will administer the functions and distribute the patronage of his high office with zeal and earnestness, and at the same time with equity and moderation. We have not within our reach many particulars of his past life; and we imagine that there cannot be much that is exciting or extraordinary to be related of a life which has been spent hitherto in com-The Bishopric of Winchester is now occupied by his younger brother, Dr. Charles R. Sumner, who is said power to the Court of London." to belong to the same theological school. The new Archbishop, however, is not considered a partizan .- it is expedient." This unprincipled little word em-His views are well known; but he is not charged—so bodies (so to speak) the infernal spell, which seems far as we are aware - with any pertinacity or harshness destined to overthrow the glorious time-honoured his "Apostolical Preaching," -a work which we have however, to behold the Peers acting in their ancient deemed important, from the sentiments of the party change, and atoning, as far as possible, for the error haps delicate and difficult principle, of inclining to recognized in St. James's. neither side.

Archbishop Sumner was born in 1780; consecrated to the See of Chester in 1828; and will enter on the Primacy at the advanced age of 68 years. Besides his work entitled "Apostolical Preaching Considered," to which we have referred in a preceding paragraph, he has published several others which are of the Creation; The Evidence of Christianity; and £11,500. various Sermons and Charges.

religious instruction, and without teaching them what I

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit

which occasions he would be desirous of meeting the

requested that such meetings be, in all cases, com-

Mount Pleasant Thursday, April 27...11, A.M.

TORONTO SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

The following Constitution was adopted:

Society and Committee when instructed by the President, or in his absence the senior member of the Committee; to

7. The Librarian shall have the custody of the pro-

perty belonging to the Society, and shall take care that the books are numbered and entered in a eatalogue. 8. The Conductor, under the direction of the Commit-

tee, shall take charge of the musical department.

9. A general meeting of the Society shall be conven

28...11, A.M.

March 29th, 1848.

nenced with Morning, or Evening, Prayer:-

St. John's Church, Friday,

Port Burwell Saturday,

MalahideMonday,

DerehamTuesday,

Huntingford (Zorra) "

WoodstockThursday,

Beachville......Wednesday,

Woodhouse ... 5

Ingersoll

Burford

Vittoria

In duty bound both night and day, Thady Brady will ever pray."

e Ibid. p. 91.

November 1, 1836.

Poetry.—Lent.
The Earl of Shrewsbury and Dr.
McHale.
Light and Morning Devotion.
The Priesthood.

LOUIS PHILIPPE PREDICTED.

prophetical of the events which have just been enact sedition. They were written by John Crowne, a thirdrate dramatic poet, who flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century, and so popular for a season as to be considered a rival of the illustrious Dryden.

"I'LL NOT SUCH FAVOUR TO REBELLION SHOW, To WEAR A CROWN THE PEOPLE DO BESTOW; WHO, WHEN THEIR GIDDY VIOLENCE IS PAST, SHALL FROM THE KING, THE ADORED, REVOLT AT LAST; AND THEN THE THRONE THEY GAVE THEY SHALL IN-

AND SCORN THE IDOL WHICH THEMSELVES HAVE MADE."

INFIDEL EDUCATION. We have to thank our correspondent, M. A Presbuter, for calling our attention to the Memorial of would be unfair—that the discreditable trick described Thady Brady, which appears in another column.— in the following extract can with justice be imputed This brochure exhibits a sarcastic wit, reminding us to the Society generally; but we think it our duty to not a little of Swift and Sidney Smith, -which alone lend our humble aid to the refutation of the calumny would justify its republication in our pages. When, thus directed against a godly and a distinguished man. however, the Chief Superintendent of Schools deliber- The extract is from McMakin's American Courier; ately declares in his organ that the principles of the and we are indebted for it to the Rev. Dr. Lyons of the several Parishes and Missions in the Talbot and Irish National System of Education are "Christian Philadelphia, whose kind consideration and favourable Brock Districts, at the periods mentioned below; on and Catholic," the re-printing of a tract which shows, opinion we shall always esteem it a pleasure and an in vivid colours, the impracticable and anti-Christian Clergyman, Churchwardens, and other Parishioners, nature of that system becomes a matter of bounder duty. M. A. Presbyter, we know, has had ample opportunity for observing the practical working of the please all, please no one plan, so that every weight is described by the street of the Script described by describing the practical working of the story, which we give below, has appeared in many of our exchanges, and has already found its way into every part of the United States. We did not, however, know that it had crossed the ocean, until a friend that the described by the story of the story in order to confer with them upon the temporal affairs duty. M. A. Presbyter, we know, has had ample of the Churches at those places respectively.-It is due to his declaration "that the effects of the Scriptural Lessons, as described in the tract, are not exaggerated." How strange, then, that Dr Ryerson should ... 6, Р.М. characterise such a system as Christian and Catholic, -more especially as the reading, even, of the partial gobbets of Scripture which are permitted to be used, is not made imperative, but is left to the caprice or humour of the master. God's word must have free course: the Scriptures, and not a presumptuous, timeserving selection therefrom, must we search, and that 3...11, A.M. from our childhood, like holy Timothy, if we would look for a blessing. Let the Superintendent carefully 4...11, A.M. peruse the quotation from Bishop Potter which ap-... 4, P.M. pears in the first number of his periodical, particularly the following passages: "Instead of a narrow and partial training which would make its subject a monster rather than a man, we go for one which would build up the subject to the perfection which corres-The Society met at Mr. Wells's office. Present:ponds to his nature and position." "Better that men should remain in ignorance than that they should Dr. McCaul in the chair: the Rev. Dr. Beaven, Rev. H. Scadding, Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Mr. Principal eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, only to be Barron, Messrs. Gzowski, Jessopp, Bilton, Thompson, made more subtle and powerful adversaries of God Brent, Lewis, Brookes, Norris, Davis, Wells, and and humanity." If Dr. Ryerson can make his views, on which we have been animadverting, harmonize with the above sentiments of Bishop Potter, he can accom-1. The Society shall be designated the "Toronto Sacred Music Society;"—its objects shall be the study and practice of the works of the best English and foreign compoplish that which we profess our inability to do.

notice a passage in the Journal of Education for the present month. It occurs in an Address to the Trustees of Common Schools in Upper Canada, by the Chief Superintendent, - and runs as follows :-

"The Government does not assume the function of reriate sphere of securing the facilities of religious instrucpriate sphere of securing the facilities of religious instruc-tion by those whose proper office it is to provide for and communicate it. The extent and manner in which this shall be introduced and maintained in each School is left with the Trustees of such School—the chosen guardians of the Christian educational interests of the youth in each

Now it will be kept in mind that our School Trustees may not necessarily be clergymen,—in point of One reflexion which naturally arises from the prekeep accurate minutes of the proceedings of each meeting, and conduct the general correspondence.

6. The Treasurer shall have the custody and keep the accounts of all monies belonging to the Society, and shall make such payments as shall have been authorised by the faith,—they may deny the divinity of Emanuel,— lying, and slandering?" The Scripture and the Church rising generation of Canada is left in the hands of and no "Temperance Pledge" will cancel the guilt, or such a nondescript and irresponsible body! They avert the punishment, of the false and foul tongue. are the responsible guardians of the Christian educational interests of the youth in each School Section!!- this fiction about Bishop Doane, did not prepare his How dismal are the future prospects of our quack-ridden Colony, under the operation of such an Anti-rived from the process; but for the sake of asserting the present number 17,437. How dismal are the future prospects of our quack- ingenious fabrication for the mere pleasure to be deat the commencement and close of the season, which shall extend from the first week in October until the first week in May. Ten members shall form a quorum.

secrate—on the system of "pious frauds"—a wicked over-flood the land of our adoption before the fourth secrate. over-flood the land of our adoption before the fourth secrate—on the system of "pious frauds"—a wicked past 8 o'clock, and practice commence immediately after.

11. There shall be at least one meeting for practice in each month, to which all the members of the Society shall our most prayerful and strepnous endeavours to establish the shall be at least one meeting for practice in each month, to which all the members of the Society shall our most prayerful and strepnous endeavours to establish the shall be at least one meeting for practice in each month, to which all the members of the Society shall our most prayerful and strepnous endeavours to establish the shall be at least one meeting for practice in each month, to which all the members of the Society shall our most prayerful and strepnous endeavours to establish the shall be at least one meeting for practice in each month, to which all the members of the Society shall our most prayerful and strepnous endeavours to establish the shall be at least one meeting for practice in each month, to which all the members of the Society shall our most prayerful and strepnous endeavours to establish the shall be at least one meeting for practice in each month, to which all the members of the Society shall our most prayerful and strepnous endeavours to establish the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the society shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at least one meeting for practice in the shall be at lea our most prayerful and strenuous endeavours to establish and endow schools which shall be under the abstain altogether from the use of any stimulating immediate superintendence and direction of those to liquors. The moderate use of wine by Bishop Doane, whom the Lord Jesus Christ committed the "Chris- or any other man, is sinful: this is the moral of his tian educational interests" of youth, when he said fable. FEED MY LAMBS. After these touching and unequivocal words of our blessed Redeemer, it is unnecessary to add another sentence condemnatory of the system spoken in terms of commendation of certain members with which only for a season we trust poor Canada is of the present Executive Council who have adopted the

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

In our last we briefly mentioned the gratifying fact, that the House of Lords had rejected the measure to example in regard to a more illustrious personage: enable "her Majesty to establish Diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome." The Bill-which was introduced by the Marquis of Lansdowne-after reciting the Acts hostile to the relation sought to be established, ran as follows:-

"And whereas it is expedient that her Majesty should be enabled to establish diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome; be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords mixed and with the advice Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited acts, or either of them, or in any other act or acts now in force, it shall and is hereby declared to be lawful for her Majesty, her heirs and successful the said to the said t cessors, from the to the wheavover it shall soon fit to her or them to appoint and accredit to and employ at the Court of Rome any ambassador, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, or other diplomatic agent or agents whatsoever, and from time to time, at her or their pleasure, to revoke and determine any such appointment and employment, and also from time to time to receive at the Court of London any ambassador, envoy extraordi-nary, minister plenipotentiary, or other diplomatic agent or agents whatsoever of and accredited by the Sovereign Pontiff; and that all ambassadors, envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary, and other diplomatic agents so respectively appointed, accredited, employed, and received as aforesaid, shall respectively have and enjoy such and parative stillness and retirement. He is the son of a the same rights, privileges, and immunities as are now by Clergyman, and grandson of that Dr. Sumner who was law, usage, or otherwise had and enjoyed by any other sometime Provost of King's College, Cambridge.—

The Bieberrie of Winehester is now accomised by his

How characteristic is the above expression "whereas in maintaining them. If our memory do not fail us, structure of the British Constitution. It is gratifying, read with great satisfaction-deviates, in some points capacity as a break-water against the foul tide of with whom he has been identified. We entertain the which they committed in reference to that "beginning hope which has been expressed by many others that, of troubles,"—the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill. in his tenure of the Archiepiscopal Throne, he will be By rejecting Lord Lansdowae's measure, they have found devoted to the general advancement of the continued to Great Britain the distinction, still hers, Church; solicitous in regard to the welfare and the though sorely marred, of being THE PROTESTANT usefulness of the Clergy at large, without distinction EMPIRE OF CHRISTENDOM-a title which would virof party; and be guided by the excellent, though per- tually be forfeited the moment a Popish Nuncio was

CAUTION TO THE READERS OF "THE GLOBE." The Editor of The Globe, in his leading article of the 22d instant, with the view of disparaging the Lord Bishop of London in the public estimation, increases his salary, by the addition of only 800 per cent. to its real amount: The Globe stating the Bishop's income as, his Expository Writings; Treatise on the Records to be £100,000, whilst the fact is that it is only

We would recommend the readers of that journal, and of its companion, The Banner, to deduct a similar per centage from all their assertions concerning the Church or the University, as by subtracting in this The following lines would almost appear to be ratio they may possibly glean a little truth.

We thought of applying the same rule to the Editorials of the Examiner, out the memories of his various forced to arrive at the conclusion, that a much higher rate of discount is necessary to be withdrawn from the products of his imaginative mind.

Truly our arguments and expositions must appear exceedingly tame in comparison with those of such opponents,-we being fettered down to the stern meagreness of reality, whilst they have only to wait for facts until their imaginations invent them.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

We introduce our remarks in this article with the above title, not because we pretend to say-which advantage to possess.

"A TRAVELLING FALSEHOOD. sent it to us cut from an English provincial paper. We now publish it as it went abroad in England, but we gladly now publish it as it went abroad in England, but we gladiy publish with it a complete refutation. The 'Scriptural Priest,' named in this singular fiction, is the Rev. W. S. Perkins, of Bristol, Pennsylvania. That gentleman's residence near Bishop Doane's, his zeal in the cause of temperance, and his character for consistent piety, all suggested his name to the author of the tale as one well fitted to gain for it credit and currency. We must also confess to gain for it credit and currency. We must also confess that, in point, in brevity, and indeed in every thing except its malignity and want of truth, the article may be studied as a model by those who would write a paragraph for universal circulation. We think, however, that the letter which now goes with it will arrest this travelling slander which now goes with it, will arrest this traveiling slander —a slander of which Mr. Perkins neither knew nor heard, until it had been some time in print; a slander which he has diligently laboured to suppress, and which has caused him much annoyance and uneasiness. We are sure that respec-table editors, in the States and the British Provinces, will join with us in exposing it; and we trust that we shall not hereafter find it circulating in foreign countries on the authority of any 'American Paper.'

"THE JOLLY BISHOP AND THE SCRIPTURAL PRIEST .-It is said that Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, is strongly opposed to temperance; and his sideboard and tables are loaded with gin, brandy, rum, &c. A short time ago, the Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the order of the Sons of Temperance dined with the Bishop, who pouring out a glass of wine, desired him to drink with him, whereupon he replied. dish that which we profess our inability to doBefore concluding we feel ourselves called upon to otice a passage in the Journal of Education for the otice a passage in the Journal of Education for the otice and 'You'll pass the decanter to the gentleman next to you.'
'No, Bishop, I can't do that. 'Woe to him that putteth the bottle to his neighbour.' What was the peculiar mental condition or moral state of the Bishop at this stage of the proceeding, our informant did not state. - [Ameri-

"THE REFUTATION. "The Rev. Dr. Lyons, of Philadelphia, having handed me the above extract from an English Paper, I deem it my duty to say positively, that, as far as I am concerned, the statement is entirely false.

"Bristol, Pa., March 11th, 1848."

fact, ninety per cent of their number belong to the ceding statement is this: What moral or spiritual ranks of the laity. Nay, more, these officials are not benefit can it be to a man to be temperate in the use required to subscribe to any orthodox confession of of wine, whilst he is intemperate in "evil-speaking, they may reject in toto the Word of God as a divine say, "he that striveth for the mastery is temperate in revelation. And yet the extent and manner in which all things." The drunkard is not the only sinner exreligious instruction shall be communicated to the cluded by intemperance from the kingdom of heaven;

A similar statement has been made in a singular manner by the Montreal Temperance Advocate. Having practice of "total abstinence"-and we will not presume to condemn their conduct if they be acting conscientiously-our cotemporary proceeds to describe in these words the probable consequences of their

"The Governor-General has had the theory of total bstinence stated to him, but when a gubernatorial dinner takes place, and a very polite invitation is given to Mr. —, Mr. —, or Mr. — to take wine, and each as politely and properly declines, his Excellency will necessarily think more of the matter than he has hitherto

Now this graphic illustration of the "theory of total abstinence," (the Advocate speaks as if there was as much of science as of religion in the principle, which after all may be the true state of the case); this illustration, so well calculated to give us a lively idea of the disturbance and subversion of our social usages, wants only one thing to complete it; and that is, an admonition to the gentlemen who assume this nove position with reference to his Excellency's hospitality. We would say to them, -" Whilst you shrink from tasting the wine which your Redeemer habitually used, you must be cautious lest the singularity of your situation betray you into the spirit of those who called Him "a winebibber;" and beware that you say not within yourselves, "How strange a thing it is that a Canadian Executive Councillor should be a far more moral person than an English nobleman!"

A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION.

Whilst abhorring the very appearance of self comendation, we cannot resist expressing our gratification at the flattering mention made of our Journal by an esteemed correspondent in this number. And we may be permitted at the same time to direct the attention of our readers to the suggestion made and acted upon by Dr. Mewburn. If all our subscribers manifested a corresponding zeal, the circulation of the Church would unquestionably be greatly increased.

The Banner is respited to our next.

Summarn.

UNITED STATES.

The British Government, we are sorry to say, have sent instructions to their ambassador at Washington, to refuse the surrender to justice of a man named Derinzi, who robbed the Irish Board of Works of £3000, and is guilty, besides, of It is affirmed that the state of Yucatan has applied for an-

There has been a "strike" for wages, attended with alarming riots, on the Vermont, Massachussets, and other Northern

CANADA EAST.

L. J. Papineau declared the other day in the House of Assembly, that "England is a curse to this country."

Contracts for the overland conveyance of the mails between Halifax and Quebec have been entered into (it is reported) for a period of nine months.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS -SEPTUAG unrepented falsehoods thronged upon us, and we were Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Missionaries.

Already announced, in No. 91, amount 28	35	11	8
Peter's Church, Credit,			
-ner Rev. Jas. Magrath	1	6	10
Tamag's Church Louin ±0 1/ 9%			
St. John's do. do 1 7 2 —per Rev. G. M. Armstrong			
-per Rev. G. M. Armstrong	2	5	
Chniet's Church, Amherstburg-per C. W.		10	
Brantford Church—per Rev. J. C. Usher		0	
Lohn's Church, Peterboro - per C. W	4	5 5	C
Marson Church-per Rev. F. W. Sandys	1	5	0
Trinity Church, Streetsville £0 12 6			
Unrontario Church 0 15 8			
Stone Changl. Sydenham 0 17 7			
-per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge	2	5	8
St John's Church, Ancaster,			
-ner Rev. William McMurray	2	7	
Township of Mountain £1 16 3			
Do. Winchester 1 0 0			
Matilda Cornet 1 3 9			
per Rev Jacob J. S. Mountain	4	0	
Trinity Church, West Hawksbury,			
Trinity Church, West Hawksbury, —per Rev. F. Tremayne	2	15	
Church at Colchester,			•
per Rev. F. G. Elliott	1	0	
St John's Church, Matilda,			
St. John's Church, Matilda, —per Rev. E. J. Boswell	1	0	
. Tail al farm Coven			
-per Rev. S. Armour	0	16	
St. Ann's, Adelaide£0 11 10			
Church 10th Con. Metcalfe 0 9 5			
-per Rev. A. Mortimer*	1	1	
	-30	6.20	
110 collections, amounting to£	314	9	1
T. W. BIR	CH	ALL	,
	F1		-

31st March, 1848.

eese, accounts of growth and gratifying prosperty—that everywhere the church has been extending, they will find that, whereas at the General Convention of 1844 there were reported 72,099 communicants; at that of 1847, there were only 67,550. But upon examination it will be discovered that no returns have been received from the diocese of New York, while it is known that the increase in that afflicted section of the church, has been as great in that afflicted section of the church, has been as great as during any former period—the Standing Committee state—"The clergy having no official head to whom it was their duty to report the state of their several parishes, the usual statistics do not appear upon the Journals. But we have good reason to believe that the affliction of the diocese has not been without it beneficial influence in awakening a spirit of enquiry concerning the great and distinguishing down. awakening a spirit of enquiry concerning the great and distinguishing doctrines of our church apostolic, and a more than ordinary attention to the duties of spiritual religion. At no former period have the services of the church been more devoutly attended, or the rites and ordinances of our holy religion more diligently frequented. church been more devoutly attended, or the rites and ordinances of our holy religion more diligently frequented by its faithful members. And notwithstanding the discussion within her borders, and the opprobrium without, the church in this diocese has continued to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes. Her course has been onward. This will appear from her enlarged number of clergy and congregations.

In a small street in the neighbourhood of the Rue a body of ruffians attempted to break into a gammaker but failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor many failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor man

Clergy and congregations.

The clergy consists of the Bishop and 238 Priests and Deacons, making an increase of 41 clergymen."

Thirty-one new congregations have been added. During the previous three years only nine new congregations have been added. had been added, thus shewing a very great increase in the number of the congregations over the previous period.

At the General Convention of 1844, 13,436 communicants were reported; at that of 1841, 10,272; showing an increase of more than 3,000 souls in 164 parishes, we may therefore infer that the addition during the last three years

When, moreover, we consider that the Journals of the Diocesan Conventions furnish their general statistics, and that in every diocese there are many parishes from which the party are not recovered. reports are not received, we may add at least 1,000 more othat we have not less than 18,500 to add to 67,550 found in the present Journal of the General Convention; making an aggregate of 86,050 Communicants in the American branch of the holy church of our Lord.

While proposal above the convention of the convention of the holy church of our Lord.

While numerical strength is not always evidence of divine blessing, yet this fact of increase in the church, while the different denominations have to lament a sad diministion, in their supplies. while the different denominations have to lament a said diminution in their numbers, should furnish motives to increased diligence and faithfulness to her members, in the discharge of their duties, and the use of their most precious privileges. And when we consider that this prosperity has been sent in the midst of the sorest calamities and the darkest hour in her history in this country, they have occasion for the exercise of the devoutes gratitude to Him who has remembered the vine of his own planting, and watered it with the dews and showers of his spirit, when exposed to dangers and sorely heaten of his spirit, when exposed to dangers and sorely beaten by the whirlwinds of passion. The history of the pas urnishes the strongest inducements to "go forward," in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength Wilmington, Del., Feb. 22, 1848.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(From the British Colonist Extra.) Spread of the Revolution in France!—The Republic confirmed!—Recognition by the Representatives of the Allied Powers.

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston, last night, at half-past 8 o'clock. The news brought by her is of a most important

the revolution has spread throughout France. All the departments have engaged in it. The Republic is confirmed, and has been recognised by the representatives of the United States, England, Belgium, and Switzerland. Louis Philippe and the Oueen, after consciousing the confirmed by the representative of the Louis Philippe and to Queen, after experiencing the greatest difficulty, having had to wander about amongst farm houses, and being obliged to lare France in an open boat, have, however, arrived at Brighton, in England.

The Royal Family and Ministers are also coming. The Chamber of Peers has been overturned, and all titles of

The National Assembly is to meet on the 20th of April, to form a definite government.

The members are to be chosen by universal suffrage. All Frenchmen twenty-one years of age have a right to vote, and all of twenty-five years eligible to the Assembly, to consist of 900 members.

There has been some trouble with the workmen of Parist and financial affairs in a very bad condition, the funds having fallen enormously. The Government has extended the time

A steamer has been placed at the disposal of the Prince de foinville and the Duke d'Aumale, to go wherever they please.
The Tuilleries has been turned into an hospital for workmen.

BAVARIA. In Bavaria the people have risen and demanded a constitution from the King, at the point of the bayonet.

AUSTRIA. Prince Metternich has resigned. The Prussian People are ready for a revolution, and all Gernany breaking out.

The Orleans party have been overthrown. Advice of poutbreaks, in consequence of the Revolution.

The news had just arrived there.

ENGLAND. The rumours most prevalent in the daily papers, with refer ence to the see of Chester, now about to be vacated, point Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge; to D. Whewell, Master of Trinity College; Dr. Waddington, Dean of Durham; and Dr. Peacock, the Dean of Ely.

There have been some disturbances and riots in London, Glas gow, Edinburgh and Manchester. No breach of the peace MARKETS. - Flour -- Best Western 28s. 6d.; Canada 276

@ 28s.; sour do. 24s. @ 25s. Wheat—White, mixed, 6d. @ 8s. 7d. per 70 lbs.; Red, 6s. 4d. @ 7s. 5d. per 70 lbs.; Meal, per barrel, 13s. @ 14s. Oatmeal, 21s. @ 23s. per 18s. Barley, 3s. @ 4s. per 30 lbs. Rye, 3s. @ 4s. per 60 lbs. The demand for Cotton has ceased since the departure of the last steamer.

From our English Files.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the London Morning FRANCE.

throughout the day. Troops in vast numbers were of and occasionally, where the masses became more than ord ly deuse, charges of cavalry were made upon the people, the she the streets were cleared with wonderful quickness, were all closed, and business of every kind was suspen were all closed, and business of every kind was suspended. Crowd generally directed itself towards the Place de la Madeleine, (where, if the banquet had gone on, the procession of the leine, (where, if the banquet had gone on, the procession of the Deputies was to have started from,) to the Place de la Concorde, and to the neighbourhood of the Chamber of Deputies. The principal portion of the crowd appeared to have been drawn together more from curiosity than from the wish to create distorter, and they were far more formidable from their vast numbers than from their apparent intentions; still, however, Masses were occasional parties of a very different character. of meu in blouses, frequently amounting to thousands, be seen marching together with a certain degree of orda apparently under regular leaders. A large body of so also paraded the Boulevards, mixed with others of a molingues if and a second control of the second c nied with groans or cheers as the case might be. add regiments of Municipal Guards, horse and foot, drain different quarters, and occasionally charging the people, acquing; in different quarters, and occasionally charging the peeper they assembled in large numbers or appeared threatening, insands upon thousands of cavalry and infantry in all the priminal squares, Boulevards, and quays; and multitudes of auxious people crowding the windows wherever there was a chance of seeing what was going on; you have before you a picture what Paris was during the whole of this day.

I shall now proceed to give you detached details, which it is difficult to arrange in a regular and connected form, and difficult to arrange in a regular and connected form, and details, which is the seed of the see

I shall now proceed to give you detached details, which is difficult to arrange in a regular and connected form, already said that the principal point to which the crowd tens was the Place de la Madeleine and the Place de la Concor About half-past eleven a regiment of infantry and several squared forms drew up near the Church of the Madeleine, where the crowd was most dense. A few minutes afterwards an immediate of persons, almost all dressed in bloases, and amount to upwards of 6000, appeared from the direction of Boulevards, but no one could exactly say from what place the Boulevards, but no one could exactly say from what place

The Treasurer has received from the Rev. F. G. Elliott the sum of £1. 5s., being the amount of his collection made on account of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

The Treasurer has also received from H. Mittleberger, Esq., Treasurer of the Niagara District Branch of the Church Society, the sum of £76 2s. 11d.

*We are requested to correct an error which was made with respect to the last announcement of collections from this Mission, in which the 5th Con. Adelaide was put for the 10th Con. Metcalfe.

UNITED STATES.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHURCH.

(From the Banner of the Church as found in the Journal of the last General Convention, will err in their estimate of its present condition, and be led to suppose that there has been an alarming diminution in hermometers, as among the various denominations, unless they notice that the number of communicants, &c., in the largest Diocese in the union is omitted, viz., New York. While they will read in the reports of the respective diocese, accounts of growth and gratifying prosperity—that were reported 72,099 communicants; at that of 1847, whereas at the General Convention of 1844 there were reported 72,099 communicants; at that of 1847, whereas at the General Convention of 1844 there were reported 72,099 communicants; at that of 1847, whereas at the General Convention of 1844 there were reported 72,099 communicants; at that of 1847, which determination and support of the Manner of the Church as found in fantry, drawn up on the bridge opposite the Charch and infantry, drawn up on the bridge opposite the Charch and infantry, drawn up on the bridge opposite the Charch and infantry, drawn up on the bridge opposite the Charch and infantry, drawn up on the bridge opposite the Charch and infantry, drawn up on the bridge opposite the Charch and infantry, drawn up on the bridge opposite the Charch and infantry, draw National Guardsmen. On arriving in front of the Affaires Etrangeres they stopped, and sang the Marsel full chorus. They then began to cry out "abas Guico la Ministere," and the excitement was evidently inc.

In a small street in the neighbourhood of the Rue received sabre-cuts and severe bayonet wounds; but I

hear of any one being killed. I may as well mention that among the other cries w sued from the crowd, was that of Vive la ligne, whi sued from the crowd, was that of Vive la lique, whe heard every time the campact bodies, which appertime to time, passed a regiment of infantry. A gree of prisoners were taken by the police, who had been the act of uttering seditious cries or throwing stones.

These are the principal incidents which have come my notice in the course of the day. They are not very in themselves, but they are just of a nature that might moment lead to a catastrophe.

Great numbers of fresh troops have been marched into Paris this morning, from the towns and garrisons within reach of the capital

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At about 5 o'clock the mob made an attack on the guard-At about 5 o'clock the mob made an attack on the guard-house on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle where some prisoners were confined. It succeeded in disarming the soldier who occupied the post, and in releasing the prisoners. All the windows of the guard-house were smashed. The National Guards also released some prisoners who were confined in the Marie of the third arrondissement.

The Potein appropries that as a strong piquet of the National

The Putrie announces that as a strong piquet of the National Guards was passing before the Imprimerie Royale, followed by a numerous crowd, "Long live Reform! Long live the National Guard!" a detachment of the Municipal Guard fired on them and wounded seven. Great exasperation was produced by this; but it was somewhat calmed down when the mob learned the downfall of the Guizet ministry.

About 7 o'clock, an immense crowd, consisting almost exclusively of persons of the working classes, many of them very young, descended the Boulevards. They were headed by men ining touches. They save the new farousite songs

"C'est un sort, le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie."

Or it would be more correct to say that they sang only those

Ou reaching the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they found assembled very strong forces of infantry and dragoons, which occupied the whole width of the Boulevards, with the exception of the of the pavement near the Rue Basse du Rempart. Some persons expected to see the mob come into collision with the troops, but instead of that the torch bearers filed off on the pavement, shouting "Vive la ligne! Vive la ligne!" and they were followed to

also sang as one man "Mourir pour la patrie!" varied alternately with the "Allons, enfans de la patrie?" and "Aux armes cito-Yens!' of the Marseillaise." On ascending the Rue St. Honoré they feli in with a detachment of National Guards and a regiment of the line, whereupon a thousand voices cried, "Long live the National Guard! long live the line!" and to wind up with the fierce shout of " Down with Guizot!"

When the news of the resignation of the ministry had bewhich it would be difficult to describe. Large parties of the National Guards paraded the streets, the officers and men shouting "Vive la Reforme," and singing the "Marseillaise," and on being met by the troops they divided to let them pass, ne generally known in Paris, there was a burst of satisfaction and as soon as they had passed, repeated their cries and their song. Towards half-past six o'clock an illumination, was spoken of, and many persons lighted up spontaneously. The illumination of course, became more general when the populace in large numbers went through the streets, calling "light up." Numerous bands alone, or following detachments of National Guards, went about shouting "Vive le Roi" "Vive le Reforme," and singing the "Marseillaise." On many of the points where barricades had been erected, and the people were resisting the troops, they ceased resistance when they heard the news of the clerk of the Peace and of Clerk of the District offices of the Clerk of the Peace and of Clerk of the District Council ought to be blended in one. The latter officer, now, resignation of the ministry, and the troops retired; but we hear that on other points the public were less reasonable, and between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, a large crowd from one of the faubourgs arrived opposite the hotel of the Ministry far foreign affairs, and some shots were fired at the hotel.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce (twelve o'clock at night,) that the 14th regiment of the line, stationed in front of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres, fired to night on a numerous group of young men who were passing with some National Guards at their head, and killed a considerable number of them, besides wounding many others. This event caused the greatest excitement, particularly at a later hour of the night, when some of the dead bodies (at least twenty, it is said,) were carried in a wagon along the Boulevard towards the Bastile. In the attack upon the Place du Chatelet, M. de St. Hilaire, Chief de Battallion of the 34th regiment, was killed.

Colonial.

BURGLARY .- On Saturday evening last, or early on Sunday morning, the premises of Mr. Arthur Clifton, in Queen street, west of Victoria street, were hundringly entered. The West of Victoria street, were burglariously entered. The thieves obtained an entrance at the back of the house, on the

o clue has yet been found that would fix it on any person,

FIRE IN YORK TOWNSHIP .- The alarm of fire was given by the several bells, on Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, the impression being that the conflagration was in the northern suburbs of the city. We learn, however, that the fire was on the northern

suburbs of the city. We learn, however, that the premises of Mr. Waugh in the 4th Concession of York, the premises of Mr. Waugh in the 4th Concession of York, Report says that, with the farm buildings, there were destroyed 500 bushels wheat, 1000 bushels oats, and several cattle and sheep. It is believed that Mr. Waugh is entirely uninsured.—Ibid.

Another Advantage from the Telegraph.

learn that the High Bailiff, Mr. Allen, received information, yesterday morning, by telegraph, that a man in the employ of Mr. Weller, the extensive stage proprietor of Cobourg had decamped, taking with him between £6 and £7, the property of his employer.

More "Annexing."—The American public is much puzionation is not so much feared now; and to see a manufacture of the whole of the More Polk's object in sending out an innovation is not so much feared now; and to see a manufacture of the same furrow his grandsire turned, is not so expedition again to Palestine, to explore the Dead Sea. The common as it was thirty years ago.—Genesee Farmer.

on the mob, whereby a child was killed, and two workmen and three women were, it is said, seriously wounded.

At 11 o'clock, the crowd was dense in the vicinity of the Porte St. Martin; and there were cries of "Down with Guizot!" "Long live Reform!" A detachment of troops fired on the mob, compelling it to retreat.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly;

I have reason to believe that I shall better consult the public interest, and your convenience, by bringing the present session to a close, with a view to the resumption of our joint labours, at an early period.

In pursuance to my declared intentions, I have taken measures for the formation of a new administration, and I am enabled

mob, compelling it to retreat.

On the Place du Carousel, the horse municipal guard charged the groups who were assembled there, but the people, after dispersing on one spot, immediately reassembled at another.

At the barricade in the Rue de Clery, which was half destroyed, the municipal guard fired, and several persons were wounded.

Or it would be more correct to say that they sang only those two lines, for they rarely got beyond them, repeating them over and over again. At intervals, however, they changed the strain by shouting with all the force of their lungs, "Down with Guizot!" Down with Guizot!" Down with Guizot!" On the will be supported by the force of their lungs, by the found of the community, and who, nothwithstanding faults and will now dismiss from recollection, was by natural talent and will now dismiss from recollection, was by natural talent and educational acquirement entitled even to a higher station than educational acquirement entitled even to a higher station than THE LATE CHARLES RICHARDSON ESQR .- The grave has closed over the remains of one who occupied a prominent position in this community, and who, nothwithstanding faults and are now p

he ever occupied.

Mr. Richardson was born in 1805, and at the proper age became a student in the office of the present Chief Justice, where he conducted himself in such a manner as to win the steady friendship of that estimable personage. He was called to the bar on the 20th day of June 1826, and soon after commenced lowed by all their large train.

After having passed the soldiers, the crowd raised a terrific shout of "Down with Gnizot!" after which having formed themselves into something like order, they struck up the eternal "Mourir pour la patrie!" and continued to bawl it until they reached the church of the Madeleine. There a large detachment of the National Guard was stationed. The commandant on seeing the mob went to the leaders of it recommending them to extinguish their torches, and to be orderly.—The torch bearers immediately complied with the request, and a thousand voices shouted "Long live the National Guard.—The mob then cried "To Duchatel," and went along the Rue Royale with apparently the intention of paying a visit to the Minister of the interior. Royale with apparently the intention of paying a visit to the Minister of the interior.

In the Rue St Honoré there was also an immense crowd which also sang as one man "Mourir nour le catie 12" and the discount of the habit of sending his senatorial shirts home through the Post the habit of sending his senatorial shirts home through the Post to Office to undergo the process of a weekly washing, became the butts of public ridicule. In 1836 Mr. Richardson was re-electured also sang as one man "Mourir nour le catie 12" and the discount of the Parlia-Office to undergo the process of a weekly washing, became the butts of public ridicule. In 1836 Mr. Richardson was re-elected for Niagata, and served until the dissolution of the Parlia-

nent then chosen.
In politics Mr. Richardson was unwavering conservative. He erred, (like many of his party, thereby damaging their own cause,) in ascribing republican designs to all and sundry who opposed his views but he was sincere in his belief, and acted in ordance with it. He was an excellent public officer, very

strong intellectual powers, and being at the same time an efficient speaker, he possessed all the requisites for attaining distinction.

The Change made by parliament some two years ago in remunerating Clerks of the Peace diminished his income to a serious extent—in fact, with the contemplated removal of the assessment business, will render the office one of such small emolument as to be beneath the notice of professional men.

The subject deserves the consideration of those in power now as well with reference to the question whether the family of the deceased ought not to receive some compensation for that of which he was deprived without notice as with the same time an efficient speaker, he possessed all the requisites for attaining distinction.

Columns to day of the Canada Life Assurance Company, we are much gratified to learn that its operations here, under the superintendance of its energetic agent Mr. John Batters, together with the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas there with the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas to the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas to the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas to the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas to the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas to the superintendance of its energetic agent Mr. John Batters, together with the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas to the superintendance of its energetic agent Mr. John Batters, together with the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas to the superintendance of its energetic agent Mr. John Batters, together with the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas to the superintendance of its energetic agent Mr. John Batters, together with the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas to the superintendance of its energetic agent Mr. John Batters, together with the services of his respected relative, Mr. Thomas to the superintendance of its energetic agent Mr. John Batters, together with the services of his respected relative, Mr. deceased ought not to receive some compensation for that of which he was deprived without notice, as with reference to the interest of the future incumbent. It has always seemed to us, ment for one third of his time, and if the assessment business is taken from the former he will be in precisely the same predictment .- Niagara Chronicle.

THE SEASON OF 1848. - Active preparations are already in progress for the approaching season. We have every reason to believe that the shipping business of Hamilton will be greatly increased, and that her just claim to superiority of position can no longer be disregarded. A line of freight and passage steamers, between Hamilton and Montreal direct, is contemplated. and of this line two new vessels are nearly ready. The Magnet will probably form a third steamer, but on this point we have no positive information. However, there can be no question that a line of first-class boats, to ply from the head of Lake Ontario to Montreal, would be of great advantage, alike to the Ontario to Montreal, would be of great advantage, alike to the producer, the shipper, and the country generally; as the complaints of damage and delay, caused by transhipment, would altogether cease. The line we allude to will be under excellent management—Messrs. Gunn, Land & Routh, taking charge of management—Messrs. Gunn, Land & Routh, taking charge of the business here, and Joseph Ward, Esq., formerly of this city, having the agency in Montreal. This arrangement will give perfect satisfaction at either end of the route. On the route between Hamilton and Lewiston we understand

ground floor, the family sleeeping on the next story. After effecting an entrance they broke open a bureau and took therefrom 296 dollars and escaped without alarming Mr. Clifton or any person. that our old friend, Capt. Masson, will run the Rochester, an excellent vessel—thus affording a speedy and pleasant means of excellent vessel—thus affording a speedy and pleasant means of communication with our nearest Republican neighbours. Capt. Masson may be said to have ereated and established the business on this route himself, and his numerous friends will be also not be coming season.

Leased to learn that the increase during the past year, was sufficient to justify the employment of a first-class steamer during the coming season. Masson may be said to have created and established the business on this route himself, and his numerous friends will be

St. Paul's Church, London, to sell a part of the Glebe, on certain conditions.

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An Act to Incorporate the Institut Canadien de Quebec.

St. An Act to Incorporate the Institut Canadien de Quebec.

St. Paul's

of Pluar and Mesl, and to provide for the inspection of Dames.

In some streets the populane have destroyed the electric legraph.

The National Guach, though the regpel was frequently better last everage that the region of the region of the region of Green and Montreal.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Town of Dames, and the tree of the construction of Aprons of Dames, and the tree of the provision in the whole company of the Act to incorporate the Western Telegraph Commony Land Standard Sta

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have reason to believe that I shall better consult the public interest, and your convenience, by bringing the present session to a close, with a view to the resumption of our joint labours, at an early period.

In pursuance to my declared intentions, I have taken measure for the formation of a new administration, and I am enabled to apprize you that the arrangements necessary for that purpose are completed.

I trust that the measures which have been adopted by the Provincial and Imperial Parliaments, for preventing the recurrence of the calamities by which is the Varies of the formation of a new administration, and I am enabled to apprize you that the arrangements necessary for that purpose are completed.

I trust that the measures which have been adopted by the Provincial and Imperial Parliaments, for preventing the recurrence of the calamities by which is stay was a migration to detend the province was attended, may effect the objects they are disjuncted to apprize you that the arrangements necessary for the province was attended, may effect the objects they are disjuncted to apprize you that the supplies, which are requisite for the province was attended, may effect the objects they are disjuncted to apprize you that the supplies, which are requisite for the province was attended, may effect the objects they are disjuncted to the province was attended, may effect the objects they are disjuncted to the province was attended, may effect the objects they are disjuncted to the province was attended, may effect the objects they are disjuncted to the province was attended, may effect the objects they are disjuncted to the province was attended, may effect the objects they are disjuncted to the province was attended and the province of th source to mouth are longer than the distance from Liverpool to Boston. We have fixed those inland rates on liberal terms, and are now preparing to reduce them. Let the reduction be left to the judgment and liberality of the American people. Do you, also, on your part, establish your own inland rates according to the system which perfect roads and a limited and every-

where densely peopled territory incline you to establish.

To the postal communication between England and America there are three parts: the inland British service, the inland American service, and the sea service. The service on the sea s identically the same for both parties; the respective inland service is very different.

I repeat to your lordship this offer:

Let Great Britain establish its own inland rates and transit rates as it will, making them the same for correspondence by British or American packets. Let America establish its own inland rates and transit rates, as it will, making them the same for correspondence by American or British packets. Let there be one uniform sea rate of seven-pence, or any sum you may prefer not much exceeding seven-pence, with option of prepay

As you name the Chancellor of the Exchequer in your note, As you name the Chanceror of the Exchequer in your note, be good enough to acquaint him with this my reply, which I intend as official. There is no need of referring this subject back again to the United States. My powers are full, and if you please, I shall be glad to receive and to consider your reply. I remain, my Lord, very respectfully,

Your obedient, humble servant, GEORGE BANCROFT.

The Marquis of Clanricarde.

LIFE ASSURANCE. - Referring to the Advertisement in our olumns to day of the Canada Life Assurance Company, we

Hamilton and neighbourhood, and responsible gentlemen in other localities, and the advantages to the assured being iar or greater than those offered by British Offices, point it out as degreater than those offered by British Offices, point it out as degreater than those offered by British Offices, point it out as degreater than those offered by British Offices, point in the welfare greater than those outered of all those interested in the welfare serving the firm support of all those interested in the welfare of Canada, thereby retaining in the country funds, which Fo eign Insurance Companies are auxious to take from it, - and

by this means contributing to its prosperity.

It cannot for a moment be questioned, that as the principles of Life Assurance are understood they will be appreciated, and acted upon, by every man who has the welfare and well-being of his family. acted upon, by every man who has the welfare and well-being of his family at heart. When in robust health—high with hopes for the future, and with every appearance of life being extended to a long period, we are too apt to disregard the advices of our friends, when called upon to secure our families against contingencies; but, when overtaken by sickness, and laid upon a bed of suffering, we then must regard, with a distress of mind which is too apt to retard recovery, the error which we have committed in not availing ourselves of the opportunity which may be then forever gone, of protecting those we may leave behind from penury and want, or from being thrown upon the cold charity of the world. We would intreat the most serious consideration of all to this valuable mode of the most serious consideration of all to this valuable mode of after provision. Assurances are granted by this Company for sums as small as £50, and upwards to £1000, and the labouring Mechanic and small farmer are earnestly invited to come forward, and by a small payment, either yearly or half-yearly, as may best suit their convenience, secure a provision for fami-lies or relatives. For instance, a person aged 30 years, by an annual payment of one pound and six-pence currency, can secure, at his death, (if that should even occur the day after the

In addition to this, we have heard of no less than two vessels left on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed on the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed in the completion of the ward of the route from Oswego to Hamilton. As no being placed in the completion of the ward of the route from Oswego to Hamilton FEAR OF INNOVATION .- An instance is given by Sir Walter your ladyship's own particular use, by human art, instead of best on the Lake.

Numerous schooners will convey produce and merchandize of the between Hamilton and Kingston, as well as between Hamilton and Kingston, as well as between Hamilton and Kingston, as well as between Hamilton of the well take an early occasion to speak of the Hamilton and Oswego; of which we will take an early occasion to speak in the High Bailiff, Mr. Allen, received information, and its more definitely.—Hamilton Spectator.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

F. Hincks, Inspector-General.

EXPENDITURE.

hibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1847, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the state of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st day of January, 1848.

	EXPENDITURE.	Currenc	9:	Curren	
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Feb. 1, By Balance brought down at this date.....£100811 1 4 Inspector General's Office, Montreal, 17th March, 1848. F. HINCKS, Inspector-General.

ESTIMATE Of certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada for the year 1848, for which a Supply is required. SERVICE. Currency. Currency 592 0 Hospitals. Lunate and Lower Canada...
Charities
Various public Institutions, including the
Provincial Penitentiary
Items for Education not provided for out
Miscellaneous
Contingent Expenses of the Administration
of Justice in Lower Canada, not provided for in the new Civil List...
Public Works.
To complete the Arthabaska Road
the St. Lawrence
To complete the Bridges on the Scuth of
To complete the Grosse Isle Wharf...
To complete the Grosse Isle Wharf...
To complete the Chambly Road
To complete the Chambly Road
To complete the Chambly Road
To complete the Grosse Sele Wharf...
To complete the Chambly Road
To complete the Grosse Sele Wharf...
To complete the Grosse Sele 14807 0 Kingston, on Tuesday, the 4th of April next, at 3 o'clock, P.M. 16000 0 3404 0 16800 0 24000 0 4284 8 1664 0 11 150 0 0 Humber Bridge
Temiscouata Road £1000 0 0
Less, paid and charged in
the amount of expenses
to be made good 5251 10 9

Inspector-General's Office,
Montreal, 16th March, 1848.

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Pairs, Worksidney 2 whole, Zol. 23.

After I departshed my letters that we consumed the second property of the sec

a kite across the Niagara with a string, which was to be used in rearing the edific. A cord soon followed, then a stout rope, and next a hawser.

"Last week a wire cable was prepared and drawn over by very simple machinery, and raised some twenty-five feet above the level of the cliffs. The ends of the cable were securely anchored in Canada and New York, and there it hangs, a band of iron connecting firmly and lastingly these neighboring nations.

"On Monday Mr. Ellett, the Engineer of the Bridge, crossed the river upon this wire rope, and demonstrated the safety of the new communication which he has established.

"The contrivance by which this passage is effected, is extremely simple and beautiful.

"The cable itself swings gracefully ifom cliff to cliff, 250 feet above the rapids. On this cable are placed two iron pullies, with grooves in their circumference; and from these pullies is suspended an iron car or basket of commodious and graceful form.

Below this basket, and suspended by wire cords from the same pullies is a plank platform for carrying materials and tools.

"The iron car for passengers hangs about four feet below the cable, and about twenty feet above the rock on either shore: and is approached by a staircase leading to a landing on the supporting frames, while the platform for freight is attached by longer cords, and swings nearly level with the tops of the cliffs.

"By this simple contrivance, which works smoothly and beautifully; the Engineer has obtained a most convenient ferry over this hitherto impassable gulf; a ferry on which he can transport at the same time both freight and passengers, in separate cars, and make the passage in less than one fourth the time that is consumed at any other ferry between the United States and Canada.

"All this is the result of a few weeks' unostentatious labor, in the most inclement season of the year.

"This ferry is now in constant and successful use, conveying men and things hourly from shore to shore."—Ibid.

The Lake,—The Royal Mail Steamer Princess R

The Lake,—The Royal Mail Steamer Princess Royal, Capt. Twohy, left this port for Kingston last night, being the first departure east of the season. We learn that the steamer City of Toronto will make her first trip down the Lake, on Tuesday next, under the command of Captain Gordon, better known as "the Admiral."-Herald.

LIST OF SAILING DAYS

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PACKETS

SUMMER OF 1848.

Date of leaving	Liverpool:	D	ate of	leav	ring America:
SATURD	AVS.		7	VEDN	ESDAYS.
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AND SHOULD BE SHOULD BE					
	for Boston. New York.	oth	April	****	from Boston.
15th do 22d do	Boston.	19th	do.		New York.
29th do	New York.	244	May		Boston.
6th May	Boston.	10th	do.		New York.
13th do	New York.				Boston.
20th do	Boston.	17th		** **	
27th do	New York.		do.		
3rd June	Boston.		do.	** **	
10th do	New York.		June		
17th do	Boston.	14th	do.	****	
24th do	New York.	21st			The second secon
1st July	Boston.	28th		****	
8th do	New York.		July		
15th do	Boston.	12th			
22d do	New York.				
29th do	Boston.		do.		
5th Aug	New York.		Aug.	****	
12th do	Boston.	9th	do.		
19th do	New York.	16th	do.		
26th do	Boston.	23rd	do.		
2nd Sept	New York	30th	do.		
9th do	Boston.	6th	Sept.		Boston.
16th do		13th	do.		New York.
23rd do		20th	do.		
30th do		27th	do.		
7th Oct		4th	Oct.		. Boston.
14th do		llth	do.		
21st do		18th	do.		
28th do		25th	do.		. New York.
4th Nove		ls	t Nov		. Boston.
11th do	New York	Stl	do.	***	. New York.
18th do		15th			. Boston
25th do					
2nd Dec		29tl			. Boston.
9th do			Dec		
16th do	New York	41 2430			. Boston.
23rd do	TICH TOIL	20t			27 77 1

th do. Boston, 27th do. The Mail from Toronto for the Steamship which will ave New York on the 19th April, will be made up on Thursay, the 6th of April.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Loronto, 1	laru	n 30	th I	848.	200
	8	d		5	d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	4	2	d	4	4
Spring do. do.	3	6	a	3	9
Oats, per 34lbs	1	5	a	1	6
Harley, per 48lbs	2	4	a	2	6
Peas	2	3	a	- 2	6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	23	0	a	0	0
Do. fine 'do	18	9	a	21	3
Beet per lb	0	24	a	0	41
Do. per 100 lbs	17	6	a	25	0
Pork, per lb	0	3	a	0	4
Do. per 100 lbs	20	0	a	0	0
Hams do. do	32	6	a	35	0
Bacon do. do	25	0	a	27	6
Potatoes, per bushel	3	9	a	4	0
Turnips, do. do	1	6	a	0	0
Onions, de. do	5	0	a	8	0
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	10	a	1	0
Do. salt, do	0	6	a	0	73
Cheese do	6	4	a	0	7
Lard, do	0	31	a	0	41
Eggs per doz.	0	71	a	0	9
Turkeys, each	3	9	a	0	0
Geese, do	2	0	a	2	6
Ducks, per pair	1	6	a	2	6
Fowls, do.,	1	6	a	2	0
Apples, per barrel	7	6	a	12	6
Straw, per ton	22	6	a	27	6
Hay, do	40	0	a	52	6
Fire Wood per cord	10	0	a	12	6
Bread, per loaf	0	4	a	0	6
					-
Market very poorly supplied in every way.					
AND REAL PROPERTY AND PARTY OF THE PARTY OF	-	-	-	-	-

EXCHANGE On England-Bank 16 Private ... 12½ @ 14½
On New York—Bank ... 4 @
Private 3 @ 3½ On Montreal-Bank 4 NOTICE. The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, will be holden at

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Kingston, March 18, 1848. FARMERS AND MECHANICS'

BUILDING SOCIETY EIGHTH LOAN MEETING.

NINTH MONTHLY MEETING. £1000.

the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on Wednesday
EVENING, the 5th Aprilt, 1848, at 70'clock, P.M., when the
Directors will Loan or Advance £1000 (or Ten Shares) of the
funds of the Society, in the usual states of the Society, in the usual states of the Society in the usu funds of the Society, in the usual manner, or such further sums as they may deem advisable.

sums as they may deem advisable.

The Secretary will be in attendance at the Hall, at \(\frac{1}{2} \) past
Six o'clock, to receive the 10th Instalment due, and to enable
Members in arrears to pay up.

By Order of the Directors,

On the 20th Feb., at Shemen, the child of Mr. Samuel Walsh.
On Monday, March 13th, of consumption, Adelaide Louise aged 18 years, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Dunsford of Verulam House, Otonabec.

Secretary & Treasurer. Office of the Society.

March 24th, 1848.

Information Wanted,

OF ELEANOR BRADY, from the County Monaghan, aged 17, Hugh, aged 14, James, aged 10—and a niece, Mary Jane Harrison, aged 16. They sailed from Liverpool, England, 11th June, in the ship Free Trader.

Any one who can give any information relative to the above, will confer a great obligation on the remaining family. It is probable that some of their fellow passengers may know something relative to them. Any information may be addressed to W. A. Jounson, Esq., The Retreat, Port Maitland.

Our Exchanges, particularly in Lower Canada, will confer an obligation on a deserving family by copying the above.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS. MESSES HUMPHREYS AND SCHALLEHN bave the honeur to aunounce their intention of giving a series of THREE CONCERTS, by Subscription, the first (to consist entirely of Sacred Music) to take place the latter end of March or beginning of April, the second (a MISCEL-LANEOUS SELECTION) the latter end of April, and the third

and last about the middle of May. Terms of Subscription:

For a Lady, or Children under 14 years of age ... 2 Subscription Lists may be seen at the Stores of the Messra. Nordheimer, Scobie & Balfour, and H. Rowsell.

Toronto, March, 1848. RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A LADY, accustomed to Tuition and the Management of Children, wishes a situation as RESIDENT GOVERNESS

in a Private Family. For address, apply to Mr. CHAMPION TO TEACHERS.

ANTED, 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 subsequently announced; meantime, Candidates may apply, and forward certificates of character and qualifications, to the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Chairman of the Trustees, or to

W. CRAIGIE, Secretary. 70 556-4 Hamilton, 10th March, 1848.

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

N an extensive DRY GOOD STORE, in Toronto, a First-Rate SALESMAN, accustomed to Town Trade.-Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to this Office. Toronto, March 22.

S AN ASSISTANT in a School of the highest respec-A tability, a Lady, competent to give instruction in the usual branches of an English Education. A knowledge of 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, Balzarine, Cashmere, Muslin, and Muslin de Laine Dresses, — Filled, Printed, Barege, Crape, Satin

Gentlemens' and Youths' LONDON and PARIS HATS, CAPS, Cloths, Casumeres, Vestings, &c.

Albert Buildings, Toronto, March, 1848.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP. Drs. HING & HALLOWELL,

27, Richmond Street East, And 38, Queen St. East-2 Doors from Church St SURGERY, 27, RICHMOND STREET, [75-556 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Subscriber, that the connexion heretofore existing between himself and WILLIAM MYERS, his Grandson, is dissolved, and that consequently the Subscriber is no longer responsible for any Debts which the said WILLIAM MYERS may contract.

JOHN HOPPER. Scarboro', 10th March, 1848. ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND

ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about 1,500,000 Acres of Land, in blocks varying from 1000 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; or for SALE, CASH DOWN—the plan of one fifth Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Lands are offered by way of Indicators of one fifth Cash and or for SALE, CASH DOWN—the plan of one fifth Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable lat Kebruary 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 REQUIRED 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 Fukther calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease. The Settler has sceured 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, his improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, it he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the option being completely with the Settler.

ettler.

A discount, after the rate of two per cent., will be allowed for ticipated payment of the Purchase Money, for every unexpired ar of Lease before entering the tenth year.

Settlers' or Savings Bank Account. In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provint Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any m, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their usee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT,

d allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the me; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with erest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the tiler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have ened an Account, which is termed "SETTLERS" PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT,"—thus affording to the prust Settler every facility for secumulating sufficient money to rehase the Freehold of the Land which he Leases, whenever chooses to do so, within the term of TEN YEARS; but ould bad harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit m, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued, his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account a confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during a continuance of their Lessee

he continuance of their Leases. 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. Birdsall, Esq., Asphodel, Colborne District; Dr. Alling, Guelph; or J. C. W. Daly, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.

BIRTHS.

At Woodstock, on the 23d inst., the lady of Dr. Stratford, of In Cobourg, on Monday the 27th inst., Mrs. W. Gravely, of

a daughter. MARRIED. On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Yonge Street, by the Rev. H J. Grasett, A.M., Isaac M'Gregore Chaice, of Tullamore, Esq., to Frances Anne, eldest daughter

f Charles Stotesbury, of this City, Esq. At St. George's Church, Kingston, C.W., on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Herchmer, M.A., Alexander Brunton Borrownan, Esq., Edinburgh, Scotland, to Georgiana Julia Fanny, second daughter of the late Daniel Farley, Esq., Bristol, Eng-

DIED.

The deceased was daughter of the late Dr. Dame, Riviere du

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

66-558-1 J. M. in our next.

FAITH. (For The Church.)

There are dark shadows on the brow of night, And yet o'er fields and over woodland brake, There falls a dim and deeply soften'd light, That casts its gleamings o'er the tranquil lake.

Thro' the dark clouds that hide her form from sight, The silvery moon sends down her chasten'd beams; We tell her presence only by her light, That over wood and wave so softly gleams.

E'en so, within the Christian's secret soul,
The heav'n lit lamp of faith unseen doth blaze;
Save that when round him clouds of sorrow roll, We see them brightened by its holy rays.

THE LENT OF LIFE. (From " Wreaths and Branches for the Church.")

leafless boughs. But youth, even buoyant youth, has I so much idolized, and of course it renders it a period her, spring is lovely, for it echoes each hope beating You must forgive me, my dear Caroline, if my gloom high in her own heart. Those first warm days are has made religion distasteful to you, for I assure you full of delightful inspiration; and the flower that peeps it is the only source I know of unalloyed happiness. first breathing of spring oppresses them with an unut- more than others; for, while all promises them happidear ones "who return no more." To such mourners "that I have forced you to speak of subjects which I Lent is a welcome season; for they have learned by know are so trying to your feelings."

March, when the heavens wear their deepest blue .- unconverted heart. Her mother's sorrowful confession branches waved and tossed in the gentle breeze. Where seek her happiness from the world. Attending the the snow had entirely vanished, the emerald grass was deeply moving services of Passion Week, Caroline

younger of two ladies, as they slowly paced a seques- prayed for forgiveness through the Saviour's blood.

very beautiful." always seem sad at this season of the year. I wish the year that it was the Lent of her life. Lent was over."

mildly. "The many trials and losses which I have sustained may have made spring mournful to me; but I regard Lent as a comfort and blessing."

unthankful, and of no kind of use."

Church does not require us to be gloomy, but only these things you can understand a little, but can you the right hand of Gods ness as is most profitable. She does not forbid the Sally Dawson. No, ma'am; you said nobody could heaven? what will He come to do? full enjoyment of the beauties of nature, nor ask the understand them thoroughly. young heart to cast aside the bright hopes which blossom in spring. You will not, perhaps, understand, till try to make easy to you. The other things you must shall be alive at that day; and all the dead, all those you have passed through the Lent of life, the utility of be content to believe without understanding, because who have died, all who have been buried or not, this institution, not only as a memento of Christ's sufferings, but a preparation for our own."

"The Lent of life, mother? Pray, what is that? Apostles. Something very disagreeable, I should judge, from the

I mean by the term those afflictions and trials which prepare many to be crucified with Christ, and rise with the Catechism, "What dost thou chiefly learn from Miss in the Catechism, "What dost thou chiefly learn from the Catechism, "What dost the Catechism, "What dost thou chiefly learn from the Catechism, "What dost the Catechism, "What him to newness of life. By earnest meditation and these Articles of thy Belief?" prayer, at the time which the Church particularly sets | Harriet Scott. "First, I learn to believe in God the brought to a state of mind which will render unneces- God the Son, who redeemed me and all mankind; from goats—for so we are told in the Bible. And sary the severe trials required for my salvation. But thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me, He will tell the bad to depart with the devil and his God sustaineth me under his rod. When I had learned and all the elect people of God. to trust not in myself, but in 'every word which pro- Miss F. Now, what part of the Belief teaches us ceedeth from his mouth,' and could triumph over the about God the Father? allorements of sin and Satan, then the tempter fled, and faith and hope, like angels, ministered to my faint- Maker of heaven and earth." ing soul."

for Christians to be sad half their lives, in order to live all. But He is our Father in a more particular manrightly the rest. You are naturally melancholy, and ner, why? the trials you have undergone have made you more so. Sally. Because we have been made His children by I am sure religion ought to make people cheerful; it baptism gives the young such a prejudice against it to see such repulsive faces. I am not speaking of you, mother; Christ, and He takes all Christian people to be His thankful that you have time given you to grow holy. for I am sure you are one of my strongest arguments children, for Jesus Christ's sake. in favour of piety."

"How little do you know, my dear child, of the human heart! I agree with you that it is wrong, at any all things. season, to wear a forbidding aspect. The Christian's Miss F. He is the Maker of heaven and earth, that cheerful hope should banish all traces of gloom and is, of all things visible and invisible. What are the unhappiness. But a devout frame of mind is the hap- visible things? piest we can maintain. I was once as gay as you are, Jane Dawson. The things we can see. and as thoughtless. I considered all who endeavoured to check my exuberant spirits as the enemies of true about us-men and women, beasts, birds, fishes, inenjoyment. It is strange that I could deem myself a sects, trees, grass, all things we see with our eyes .-Christian, and declare that I expected little happiness What are the invisible things? in this world; for, with these words on my lips, I was | Harriet. Things we cannot see-heavenly things. examining every source of worldly pleasure, and my

that each day would offer me. gle fear that I should not be able to discharge the Now say that part of the Creed which teaches us about as you have sometimes carelessly done, that the church manifold duties on which I was entering. Out of re- God the Son. The one was filled with worldliness and levity, the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge other marked by awful inconsistency. But the Lent the quick and the dead." how I should have shrunk back! Yet I now see in the name of Jesus Christ? that period the hand of mercy more clearly than in all Hannah. Because we are told in the Bible, that at the rest. The death of my first-born was the com- His name every knee shall bow. of the Creator's peculiar severity, and murmured at Jesus Christ is? what I considered a most unjust dispensation. The Harriet. The only Son of God. tempter had tried to persuade me to obtain sustenance the mouth of God. The love that had been bestowed Jane. Our Lord. upon my little William now centred in you, my dear Caroline; and I almost idolized my husband. With no solid basis for happiness, I deemed that my trou- What do we next say? bles were past. We became ambitious of being distinguished in the world, and soon had our wish. But born of the Virgin Mary." we worshipped Satan before he gave us the distinction Miss F. Do you remember what you learnt about have an allowance. They are said to belong to the

vived. Again we were thoughtless, and forgetful of in the Prayer Book? God. But now another heavy stroke fell upon us .--Our wealth was taken away, and we were reduced to comparative poverty. How wickedly I murmured at

the change! My heart grew yet more hard; and, as if in defiance of the Almighty, I determined to look to my husband and child only for happiness. I braced tion. myself with cold philosophy to endure all things, and thought nothing could again make me so miserable .-My stoicism vanished beside the death-bed of your

perfect faith that God would provide for you. The remember too, why our Lord chose to suffer that cruel temptation was past, and I was ready to do my Fa- death? It is strange with what different feelings we regard ther's will. I compared what I had suffered with the the various seasons of the year at different stages of dying agony of my Saviour, and was humbled to the punishment of our sins—to save us from punishment. life. The child loves them all, and scarcely notices dust. But I sought to be sprinkled with his blood, the change from one to another. He culls the flowers and was healed from all my sins. Through his merits of spring and the fruits of summer alike, and heeds I trust my former wanderings will be forgiven. Yet not, when he gathers the autumn nuts, if they fall from memory will recal, at this season, the husband whom

from the snow is regarded as a gem of rare value.—

How different is it with the chastened spirit! The see how wrong I have been in speaking so lightly of bereaved and suffering prefer melancholy autumn, for such things. I must indeed think too highly of the it harmonizes best with their saddened hearts. The pleasures of this world, if the idea is so painful of reties are loosened which bind them to earth, and all nouncing them even for a few weeks. Those who are that speaks of "passing away" is welcome. But the so thoughtless as I am certainly need such reasons terable weight. Involuntarily they weep when nature ness in this world, they neglect preparation for anosmiles. The gladness and bloom of the renovated ther. I will try and spend the few weeks which reearth seem mocking them, as they ask in vain for those main of Lent more properly. Forgive me," she added,

experience that fasting and prayer are a necessary | Caroline kept her word. She was constant in her preparation for those trials which each year may bring. attendance on the services of the Church, and gave They know how profitable it is to reflect upon the up many of those occupations which had been before sufferings of their Saviour till they can bear with pa- her chief enjoyment. The effect was what might have tience and submission the trials which he has ordained been anticipated. She was not more irreligious or hard-hearted than most young persons, and had only It was one of those beautiful days in the month of that aversion to serious things which is natural to an The rich brown of the trees, which precedes the burst- had deeply impressed a susceptible but impulsive mind. ing buds, contrasted beautifully with the sky, as the Before Easter arrived, she determined never again to do we say next of our Lord? springing; and from the moist earth, as from one vast wondered that she could have ever passed through its Saturday the second, and Sunday the third. Now altar, incense was ascending to the God of nature. | solemnities without being arrested in her giddy career. | what do we call His rising again from the dead? "How beautiful it is to-day, mother!" exclaimed the On Good Friday she knelt at the foot of the cross and

In after life Caroline suffered many afflictions, but "Yes," replied Mrs. Chauncey; and she sighed so they were free from the bitterness which accompanied deeply as almost to contradict the assertion; "it is the trials of her mother. She met them all with a great day of rejoicing; -because our Lord rose on that chastened and resigned spirit, for her hopes were an- day, and proved that He would raise us all at the last "How you sigh, mother!" said Caroline. "You chored above. She had so well improved the Lent of day. What is next?

"You are mistaken, my dear," said her mother, A LESSON UPON THE APOSTLES' CREED.

Miss Fuller. Now you must all be very steady and attentive. Our lesson to-day will be on the Apostles' "Well, I don't believe I ever shall like such a dreary | Creed. I have told you often that I do not like to time. I perfectly dread it, and have not enjoyed my- see you stand carelessly, or look about you, when I am self a moment since its commencement. It seems so teaching you about such things as we repeat in the unnatural, too, at this delightful season, for every body Creed. Do you remember my telling you, you should Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge to be trying to make themselves miserable. It is really say it every day, and say it standing up, because it is the quick and the dead." not a prayer? When we say the Creed or Belief, we "Do not speak so irreverently, Caroline. The go through all the things we are to believe. Some of derstand them all?

Miss F. Those things that you can understand, I

Hannah Paine. And so it is called the Apostles' Lord's second coming?

Creed. "You speak too lightly of such things, my child. - Miss F. Now, you know that after rehearing the holy angels with Him, and with a great sound of a

side for humiliation and repentance, you may be Father, who made me and all the world; secondly, in

Sally. "I believe in God the Father Almighty,

Miss F. We call God our Father for two reasons. "Dear mother," said Caroline, "it is not necessary He may be called so by all people, because He made

Miss F. Yes; He is the Father of our Lord Jesus Miss F. And why do we say He is Almighty?

Hannah. Because He has might and power to do

Miss F. Yes; the earth, this world, all we see

first thought, each morning, was of the trifling joys in which they live. There are many things we cannot Holy Ghost, what comes next? see, though we know something about them. We "I married with little reflection, and without a sin- cannot see our own souls, yet we know we have souls.

spect to my husband, I new tried to appear more se- Sally. "And in Jesus Christ His only Son our Lord, children may mistake one meaning for the other, but date, but often gave way to fits of senseless wirth. I who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the you have been taught the difference. Sally, you have professed to live in the hope of the world to come, but Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was cru- sometimes vexed me by making this mistake, for want scarcely ever reflected that the present world was not cified, dead and buried; He descended into hell; the of thought. Now, think a moment—what have I told always to be my home. My religion, if such it may third day He rose again from the dead, He ascended you about the word "Church?" be called, neither regulated my heart nor my life .- into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the

of my life drew near. Could I have seen its approach, Miss F. Why do you bow your head or knees at

Miss F. He is the only Son of God in a quite diffrom that which was not bread. I did not follow my ferent manner from that in which we are children of belonging to our Lord Jesus Christ.

Saviour's example, and rebuke him; for I had not God. This is a great mystery—a thing the wisest learned to live by every word which proceedeth from man cannot fully understand. And what is He to us?

For he who, instead of striving to obtain the feast-day called the Annunciation? an incorruptible crown, makes the vanities of this world Sally. The Angel Gabriel appeared to the Virgin Church. Not that the Church is a mere voluntary the object of all his exertions, does homage to the evil Mary, and told her she should have a Son, and call society, which we may enter or not at our pleasure, The seriousness which our first affliction left on His name Jesus.

of our departed child, lest those feelings should be re- all know is called Christmas-day. What is it called till we grow up, to choose whether we will belong to Sally. "The Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ,"

Miss F. Nativity means birth. What is next? Hannah. "Suffered under Pontius Pilate." Miss F. What does suffering mean, Jane? Jane. Going through pain, and trouble, and vexa-

Miss F. People suffer pain, and they suffer death. Who was Pontius Pilate?

Harriet. The Roman governor who was set over

Miss F. But will His death upon the cross do any good to those who will not leave their sins?

Hannah. No, I believe not. learned that there are trials in the world, and shrinks of uncommon sadness. And I often think, too, of the give us strength to do it. He will hear our prayers kingdom of heaven—that is, having the promise of from all that reminds her of so painful a truth. To sweet bud, which was not allowed to blossom on earth. for Jesus Christ's sake. We must follow the example of our Lord. We say in one of the Collects, that His death on the cross, and His godly life was for an very little about it. You know what "holy" means? example to us. What is an example?

crucifixion of our Lord?

Harriet. On Good Friday. Miss F. And what is all that week before Easter Sunday called?

Jane. Passion-week. Miss F. And our Lord's passion means-

Sally. His suffering. Miss F. He was crucified, dead, and buried. The mean? next is, "He descended into hell." Do you remember what the word hell means here?

Hamah. The place where people's souls go after they are dead. Miss F. Yes; not the place of torment. The

wicked will not be sent there till after the day of judgment. We learn from this article of the Creed, that when the body of our Lord was laid in the grave, His soul went to the place of departed souls. What Jane. "The third day He rose again from the dead."

Miss F. The third day, reckoning Friday for one, Sally. His resurrection. Miss F. And on what day did this happen?

Hannah. On Easter-day. Miss F. That is the reason Easter is considered a

Harriet. "He ascended into heaven." Miss F. What is to ascend? Jane. To go up.

Miss F. What is the day called on which our Lord went up into heaven? Sally. Ascension-day.

Miss F. It is forty days after Easter-day. And what more do we say of our Lord? Hannah, "And sitteth at the right hand of God the tised once. But when we sin after baptism-

Miss F. What does "from thence" mean? Harriet. That He will come from that place-from

Jane. To judge all people that have ever lived. Miss F. All the quick, that means all those who been believed in the Church ever since the time of the all come to life again. Do you remember some of the things that you have learned from the Bible about our

Sally. That He will come in the clouds, and all the

Miss F. And all people will be called before Him. He will come as their Judge. It will be too late for people to repent and call for mercy then. He will set the good apart from the bad-as sheep are set apart wicked angels, to live in pain and misery. But to the good He will say, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you." You should think very seriously of this. You often go into the churchyard when there is a funeral; you should not go in an idle, laughing way, as you would to any com-mon sight; you should think of your friends who are buried there, and that you will some day be laid in that churchyard or some other. Then think how you would feel, if you were rising from your grave, as you certainly will do at the last day. Think how you will

then wish that you had tried to please God; and be Now, let me hear you say the part of the Creed about God the Holy Ghost. Sally. "I believe in the Holy Ghost." to heaven, He left the Holy Ghost with His Church.

Miss F. When our Lord Jesus Christ went back He told them He would leave them a Comforter .-And when did the Holy Spirit come down from heaven upon the Apostles? Hannah. On the day of Pentecost.

Miss F. Which has since been called Whit-Sunday. It is six weeks after Easter-week, as you know; and you were taught last Whit-Sunday about the Holy Spirit of God, and how He helps all those who pray Miss F. We do not see the holy angels, nor heaven to God for His help. After saying you believe in the than I have told you to-day. Think of these things,

> Harriet. "The holy Catholic Church." Miss F. Now, attend to this, and do not answer,

is the house of God, and the house of prayer. Other

Sally. That the word has two meanings. Miss F. And what is the meaning that you learn first? Sally. That it means the house of prayer, the build-

ing made holy for us to worship God in.

Miss F. Very well. Now listen, Jane, because you are the youngest. You know, that when people mencement of my trials. I was grieved beyond measure, and surprised to find that this was not a scene of name of our Saviour, and that of any person like ourconstant enjoyment. I regarded myself as the object selves, whom we may name. Who do we first say which we see with our eyes. But when I ask you, what that Church is to which we belong after we are baptised-what does that mean?

Sally. It means the body or society of people Miss F. And what does a society mean?

Sally. A set of people who agree together about something, or to do something.

societies. You all remember the club-meeting at pay money every week; and when they are ill, they club. So all Christians are said to belong to the but a society into which we are called by God, and

our minds vanished, and we did not even love to speak Miss F. And the day when our Lord was book, you must enter if we would be saved. For we are not left Christ's Church. God has been so merciful, so good to us, that He has brought all of us who were baptised in infancy into His Church before we could know or think about it. He has made all of us who are here to be born in a Christian country and of Christian parents. Do you remember about the heathens, who

live in countries far off? Sally. Yes, ma'am. They worship idols; and they do not know about the true God, and the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Miss F. And what were the people of this country

into the holy Catholic Church by baptism?

just as a hand or foot is a part of our natural body.

A child of God—you know what it must be to have

A child of God—you know what it must be to have Miss F. Certainly not. The Bible teaches us, that the love and care of God, as a child is loved and cared the Policy alone. if we will pray, and strive to leave our sins, God will for by its father and mother. An inheritor of the sharing the kingdom of heaven, if we do as Christ commands us. I shall teach you more about the holy "He was given to be a sacrifice for sin, and also an Catholic Church as you grow older. And I say so ensample of godly life." His sacrifice for sin was much on it, because many children know and think

Hannah. Free from sin. Hannah. A pattern for us to follow.

Miss F. On what day do we keep in memory the God are called holy. Now all people belonging to Christ's Church are not holy-are they?

Harriet. Yes, ma'am, in the sense of being set apart for God's service, which all are who are baptised; but are not holy in life and conversation.

Miss F. And they will be driven out from Church at the day of judgment. What does Catholic Church at the day of judgment. What does Catholic Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Pro Miss F. And they will be driven out from Christ's

Sally. It means every where. Because people may belong to Christ's Church, if they are baptised, wherever they happen to be.

Miss F. What comes next, Jane? Jane. "The communion of sains." Miss F. What have I told you he word "commu nion" means in this part of the Creed? Hannah. Fellowship.

Miss F. And "saints?" Jane. Saints are holy people. Miss F. Holy people are fellows that is, they all

belong to each other, and all belong to God. were all made His children at our baptism, and we ought to be like brothers and sisters to each otherhelping each other, and being kind to one another .-And with whom have the saints fellowship besides? Sally. With the holy angels.

Miss F. And with the souls of those saints whose bodies are dead, and their souls waiting in rest for the 60-552 day of judgment. What is next? Sally. "The forgiveness of sins."

Miss F. You remember that we are born in sin, that is, our nature is sinful. You must know that very young children are ready to do wrong. But when they are baptised-Har. Then they are made clean from sin, that is,

from wickedness. Miss F. There is one baptism for the remission (that is, the forgiveness) of sins. We are only bap-

Sally. Then we must be sorry for our sins, and turn away from them. Miss F. And pray to be cleansed again, for our Saviour's sake-to be washed by His blood: that is, that we may be cleansed from sin, for the sake of His

blood which He shed for us. What is next? Jane. "The resurrection of the body." Miss F. What does "resurrection" mean? Hannah. Rising again.

Miss F. Has any body ever risen from the dead? Harriet. Our Lord Jesus Christ on Easter Sunday, -that was the day of His resurrection. Miss F. And when will our resurrection be?

Jane. At the day of judgment. Miss F. I told you about this, when we were talking of our Lord's coming again with power and great among the Assured. glory; how all people will then rise with their bodies, and give an account of all they have done. The real truth will then be known, and no one will be able to hide either their good or bad deeds. I told you of these solemn and fearful things. Now, what is the

last thing you say you believe in? Sally. "The life everlasting." Miss F. What does that mean? Han. Living for ever, never dying. Miss F. Will all people live for ever, after they rise

again? Miss F. Where will the saints, the holy people, live? Jane. In heaven, with God and the holy angels, and

be happy for ever. Miss F. And where will sinners live for ever?

Sally. In hell, with the devil and his wicked angels? and they will be miserable for ever.

Miss F. Now, do not you see, if people say all these things in the Creed every day, and think well about them, how it will help them to keep clean from sin? If we say the Creed every day, and think how God made us, we shall be very thankful to Him, and feel towards Him as loving children. If, when we say it, we think of our Lord Jesus Christ, and all He did and suffered for us, we shall at least wish to do all we can to please Him. If we think of the Holy Ghost, who was sent down from heaven to help us, we shall pray for His help daily. If we recollect what a blessing it is to belong to Christ's holy Catholic Church, we shall try to make the most of its sacraments and its prayers. All these, and the other things you speak of in the Creed, you must think of daily; and as you grow older, and learn more, you will find much more in it and remember them, till I ask you about them again.

Advertisements.

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

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

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All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

> DR. DERRY Has Removed to 25, Duke Street,

A 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. MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST.

Toronto, January 6, 1848.

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

CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Soli-

citors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. 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 Annu-

ities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of comhumility of spirit, 'Thy will be done.' Immediately oil was poured into my wounded heart; for the Holy Ghost had at last prevailed. A heavenly calm succeeded then the fearful commotion which had raged in my breast, and I looked at your helplessness with perfect faith that God would provide for your Lord chose to suffer that could be continued in the Province at a rate of common many years ago?

Miss F. The Jews had no power to put our Lord many years ago?

Hamnah. They were heathens too.

Miss F. Then do you see what cause we have to they had taken Him, and how at last He was nailed to a cross, where he hung till He was dead. And you perfect faith that God would provide for your Lord chose to suffer that cruel investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of common many years ago?

Hamnah. They were heathens too.

Miss F. Then do you see what cause we have to they had taken Him, and how at last He was nailed to a cross, where he hung till He was dead. And you money invested with them. They can also point to the local pound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in many years ago?

Hamnah. They were heathens too.

Miss F. Then do you see what cause we have to they had taken Him, and how at last He was nailed to a cross, where he hung till He was dead. And you money invested with them. They can also point to the local pound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in many years ago?

Hamnah. They were heathens too.

Miss F. Then do you see what cause we have to the province at a rate of common in the Province at a rate of common position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over

Harriet. "A member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven."

Miss F. A member of Christ—that is, a part of Christ's Church, or the body of which He is the Head,

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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 Haly there are many people who have been baptised, who are not holy in life and conversation.

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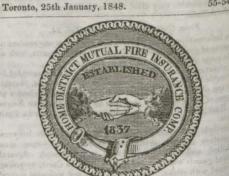
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Toronto, 30th October, 1847. THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to 540 000

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

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OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

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Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Carpenters and Joiners. JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGR.
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Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B. Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have st opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

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