NT, 1846.

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### Poetry.

EARLY INSTRUCTION.

Mother, watching o'er thy child, Father, fill'd with anxious care, In the soil by sin defil'd Sow the seed, and sow with prayer: Though through many an anxious year Neither fruit nor flower appear, Though the winter o'er it spread, Hard and frozen, and the seed Seem for ever lost and dead, Only seen the noxious weed,

Yet refrain not in despair; Though it sleep, the seed is there, And the spring of grace will shine With the Spirit's sun and shower, with the Spirit's sun and shower,
And the heart in warmth divine
Feel its vivifying power;
Haply late, yet surely so,
Though thou see not, it shall be;
Though thou live not, it shall grow,
Certainly, and first the shall grow,

Certainly and fruitfully:

Cartainly and fruitfully:

Sacred lessons thou hast taught

Burst the ground and wake to life,
One by one each word and thought

Springing vigorous and rife;

First the blade, and then the ear, And last the ripen'd corn appear, Till the golden harvest stand. Ready for the mower's hand, Though perhaps it meet thine eyes Only when 'tis gather'd in, Hous'd and garner'd in the skies, Safe from every blight and sin. Parent, friend, the soil prepare, low the seed, and sow with prayer.

JAMES EDMESTON.

THE ANGLICAN BRANCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. (From "Theophilus Anglicanus," by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.) [CONTINUED FROM THE CHURCH OF FEBY, 12.]

VIII. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND HAS NEVER BEEN SEPARATE FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Q. You say that the Church of England did not separate herself from that of Rome; but did she not separate herself from the Catholic Church; and (as Augustine says against the Donatist Schismatics) Ecclesia que non communicat cum omnibus, gentibus non est Ecclesia ? A. The Church of England never separated herself

from any Catholic Church, much less from the Catholic Church: on the contrary, she reformed herself in order to become again more truly and soundly Catholic, both in doctrine and discipline; and so far from not communicating with the Catholic Church, she declares, that "Except a man believe faithfully the Catholic faite, he cannot be saved:" she acknowledges the authority of the Catholic Church; she prays daily for its "good estate;" she believes nothing that the Catholic Church has rejected, and rejects nothing that it believes; she is united in faith, hope, and charity, with every member of it, under Christ the Head of the Church; and she admits the Baptism and Holy Orders of the Church of Rome, and thus icates with her: and as for the comparison with the Donatists, it is much more applicable to a union which limits the Catholic Church to its own body, which iterates the Sacrament of Baptism, and repeats Holy Orders, as the Donatists did; and separates herself from the Catholic Church, by making new Articles of Faith, and exciting sedition and tebellion against Christian princes; thus, in fact exshe excommunicates others.

2. But can it be said that the Church of England communicat cum omnibus gentibus, which was the sign and test of a true Church, cited from St. Augustine?

A. As was before stated, the Church of England communicates in faith and prayers with the whole world. If she does not perform all those practical offices of communion with other Churches, which one the theory of imitation is, that man is born pure; free Church was enabled to discharge to another in the from any taint or vitiation of nature, any predisposition time of St. Augustine, we must bear in mind that the to evil. Why, then, let it be asked, should he be nethan at that period, when almost all Christendom was citizens as well as fellow-Christians, speaking one or two languages only, whereas now there are thirty different kingdoms and states in Europe alone, with must remember, that the most Catholic of all things is Augustine and the other fathers of the Church to what is false and heretical;) and that therefore, if the past as well as with the present; and the Church of England communicates in doctrine, discipline, and sacraments, with the Catholic Church from the beginning; and thus she communicates with the primitive and apostolic Church of Rome; whereas the present has, as far as they go, put herself out of communion also with her former Catholic self.

SCRIPTURE DISJOINTED NOT INTER-PRETED.

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(From a Sermon by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A.) Satan himself could take up the letter, when it suited his purpose; and, as you know, on one occasion did actually argue with our Lord on the ground, " It is toritten," urging him to that which he knew to be contrary to right, by the specious appearance of a Scripture phrase. Can anything more clearly show the ousness of such a test of moral action? Can anything more directly prove the danger of bringing forward mere words as a guide, without referring to the circumstances, the time, the manner, and the ob-Ject of the words? Nothing, surely, when we see the memy of souls, that most skilful of all tempters, bringing it as a weapon of attack against the holy Jesus. Give me mere words, and they shall assume a thousand different bues, according to my purpose; they shall be perverted a thousand different ways, and it is very little matter on which side the perversion arises, whether on the side of hypocrisy, to cover the internal errors of a depraved heart; or on the side of a loose and rambling unconcern for things holy, to avoid the appearance of formality: whichever way it is, the spirit is equally lost by a pretence of the letter. On the one side, you will have the scrupulous observer of every external rite, his ordinances and his sacraments; his prayers and his fastings; his faith and his repentance, regularly acted and gone through; like his Prototype the Pharisee, he might not eat bread with unwashen hands, while he might fill the temple with buyers and sellers; he might rebuke his neighbour for plucking the ears of corn on the sabbath, while, if his neighbour's ox were fallen into a pit, he would not stir a foot to help him out. While, on the other side, you would have the visionary and enthsiast, both looking so exclusively to the spirit, that everything savouring of the formality of earth would be deemed unworthy of his notice, forgetting that it was said, "These things ye ought to do, and not to leave the other un-Hence it is that you have schisms and divisions in the church of Christ; one party erring, by too closely valuing one portion of the word of God, which another party perceives, and then at once flies away into the same error, by attaching itself to an opposite

cuse the other of the very same fault, each will say, In reasoning with those who admit the scriptural equally convicted of ne ling "the spirit which giveth But this doctrine, or rather fact, of transmission, seems

THE POP SUPREMACY. (From " W one : Romanism ?")

reign Pontiff deposing Elizabeth, Queen of England, should fall lifeless to the ground; but that was, because the adherents of Rome were too weak to carry mis will into execution. Our own history tells us of an earlier time when the Pope's malediction and interdiction and interdi as this anathema of excommunication and dethrone- on our supposed creation is sinfulness, and also the more effective than the violent and spasmodic efforts. Covenant is broken with the mighty dead; and they, ment would have done, had his supporters been sufficiently numerous and powerful. Rome has never abandoned the right to which that Pope laid claim; and as she never and as she and destroy, agreeably to the dictates of her own infal- animal existence. fellow-subjects who acknowledge the supremacy of ply. Is it not reasonable, and in perfect accordance cheerfully conceding to them the same liberty of conscience which we claim as our own birthright. But stake good care that the temptation be never laid before them of joining together, and with others, in before them of joining together, and with others, in before them of joining together, and with others, in before them of joining together. would gladly confederate with Rome itself.

Circumstances, how improbable soever now, may

(From " The Heart," by the Rev. Hugh Smith, D.D.)

difficulties of actual communion are now much greater cessarily contaminated or corrupted by those with whom he is constrained to associate? How came under the same civil government, and the members of they to be so contaminating? They, too, by the European, Asiatic, and African Churches, were fellowruption? Was that also derived from example?-Then go to their exemplars, and from them to theirs; nearly as many languages as countries. Further, we must be mus And the most Catholic is opposed by St. source of time, transferring upon their seniors, of one source of time; transferring the guilt of the child upon generation upon that which went before. Continue Church of England holds fast the Truth, she is united this retrospective and retracing process of England holds fast the Truth, she is united limit—where will it land you? At the last it must limit—where will it land you? to the Catholic Church. We must also bear in mind have an end, for you can only go back to the origin of that true Catholic communion is communion with the universal now. Either, then, it was coeval with the creation of man, or it was introduced at some period subsequent to that creation. If coeval with it, it must be charged upon God, the Creator; and the strange derogatory, if not impious idea, must be cherished, Romish Church, by her corrupt and new doctrines, that a pure and holy being created impure and unholy with the Truth, with the present Catholic Church, and (that is, morally) "in his own image." Or, if we take the other ground, and suppose corruption to have crept in at some subsequent period, we know not how and we know not when, still the question will then recur, How did it originate? Whence did the first corrupter of others become an evildoer, and learn his depravity? Here the theory is at fault. Go back to a time when there was no such evil example, and, to use the language of a distinguished writer, "either virtuous men set sinful examples, which is a plain contradiction, or men became sinful without sinful examples."\* The first murderer did not learn from any other to imbrue his hands in a brother's blood; his prompting or teaching must have been from the heart within, not from the corruption without. And a similar difficulty lies heavy and irremoveable upon the doctrine of merely imitative transgression in regard to the first commission of any and every other open sin. You see in the child of a few years motions towards that which is evil, which were taught him by no instructor. You find the recluse, in the calm and sacred quietness of his retirement, glowing with the same unhallowed fires, and mentally and spiritually prepared for the same developments of corruption, which are found in the wide and evil world; and you see the nursling of piety, the child whose cradle was sanctified by the prayers of parental devotion, and whose early steps were guided in the way of purity and of peace, and all whose early associations were those which bands, and casting away the cords" of God, and rushing furiously into the very excesses of evil, even as the horse, no longer "held by bit or bridle," rusheth into

Passing from general corruption to special sins, we often find man's dominant and besetting sins to be such as characterize none with whom he has been in habits of familiar intercourse, such as are diametrically opposed to his general course of education, and to the examples he would naturally have copied. This seems rreconcilable with the theory of imitation, and to plead strongly for an indigenous rather than an exotic

Once more: even where example has been pure and has been successful, where it has induced men to "be followers of that which is good," still there have been innate tendencies to evil over which it has triumphed, hardly triumphed. The tendencies were Portion. Here we have the Calvinist, there the Ar-

\* Dwight in his Theology, vol. i. ser. 3.

neous excitement. The Papist will tell you that he then, we have undeveloped corruption without exam- a pointed rebuke.

you are attending to the letter which killeth," while account of the introduction of sin, we have the advanto the sight of the Omniscient God they both stand tage of a common starting-place to which we can recur. that sin was coeval with our race, still, as it has de-

ne shall hereafter gain no footing in England.— answered "Not one;" and it would probably puzzle me here; if it had not been for you, the blackness of Our firm resolve on this point must never lead us to those philosophizing objectors, to whom this doctrine darkness would have enshroused me for ever?" judge harshly, or act unkindly, or entertain a wish to of derivation is so completely "a stone of stumbling interfere with the consciences of individuals. To our and a rock of offence," to give any other or better re-Rome, we must shew all forbearance and charity, with all the analogies of the animal and even vegetacheerfully conceding to them the same liberty of conupholding the aggressive authority of Rome against moral constitution? Would it not argue a suspension, the liberties of this country. Doubtless, for the over- or, rather, an inversion of that great law of like prowhole creation of God, if, sin having once entered into the world, a sinless offspring had descended from sin- his family and friends, catch with more gladness and conspire to bring about such a combination: and ne- ful parents? I enter not here into any curious ques- gratitude the first glimpse of his own loved land, his cessity is laid upon us to be on our guard against the tions concerning the origin of the human soul, or the own dear and long-desired home, than the believer united efforts of such heterogeneous enemies, and in extent to which, consistently with the fact of its being feels, when he sees the messenger of death, coming on this view it is well for us never to speak of the supremacy claimed by the Pope as a harmless shadow. It tural descent; but this much is unquestionable, that kindly sent to release him from the struggles and sufmay suit the purposes of the adherents of Rome in many of the most striking peculiarities not only of ferings of his conflict on earth, and to admit him to own times to represent these precautions as the body, but of mind, temper, and feeling, are naturally enter into the joy of his Lord in heaven. It is not that fruits of unworthy suspicions, groundless anticipations, the dreams of bigotry, fitted rather for benighted ages transmitted. Eccentric habits of thought, and madness in all its varieties, are continued from parent to snapping and severing asunder of those strong, sweet long passed away, than for the enlightened liberality child, and from generation to generation, perhaps for ties of love, that have linked to the earth! No, his Masof modern times. But our spiritual inheritance is too centuries. And, to notice a less equivocal case, how ter was no stoic: Jesus Kimself wept beside the grave valuable in itself, and too dear to us for any fear of often do we find a certain singularity of temperament, of Lazarus! But wher his Father's time for calling of it with the very name of that family or kindred!—
to that Father's care; and for himself he feels that,

It is the best treasure bequeathed to us by our forethe original excellence, do we not observe alike throughout the animal and vegetable kingdom, that whenevet degeneracy or deterioration has commenced, through any means or causes whatsoever, it is propagated, and even increased, until a change is induced

in the circumstance? Since, then, corruption, universal corruption, without any exceptions, has confessedly existed in the ages antecedent to us, I should expect a priori, that it would come to us necessarily, as a part of our inheritance, instead of being subsequently fortuitously acquired, by the simple process of imitation.

RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION. (From a Sermon by the Rev. B. D. Winslow, A. M.)

There are many truly pious persons who labour earnestly to bring friends, neighbours, and relations to Christ, and make it a business upon all occasions and in all companies to introduce the subject of religion, to speak to men pointedly upon the necessity of their attending to the salvation of their souls, to exhort, reprove, and rebuke. Such efforts, in the vast majority of cases, are unsuccessful; and the person who makes them becomes an object of general dislike. This dislike he ascribes to the depravity of the heart, and looks upon it as "the offence of the cross," and rejoices to think that he is hated for his Saviour's sake. But the cause may generally be found in the impertinence of the effort, however well meant it may have been. Uudoubtedly, in order to do good to the souls of men, we must introduce the subject of religion in conversation. But we must be upon the look out for right and proper times and places. It is not the word spoken, but "the word fitly spoken," that is so "good." (Prov. xxv. 11; xv. 23.) Then again, men will not give heed to us for our much speaking; a single word of the right sort will often reach a heart which would have been hardened by a long exhortation. As an ilwalking one day along the principal street of one of the villages in his cure, when he discerned a person before him whom he took for one of his flock. Walking up to him at a brisk rate, Neff laid his hand upon his shoulder, exclaiming, "Well, friend, how is it with your soul to-day?" The person proved to be a total (From "The Scriptural character of the Church," by the stranger, and Neff politely apologized and went on his Years after, he was met by the same person, who running up to him said, "Oh, sir, how much I

but I have found a most efficacious remedy: will you Thus, whatever is ancient is presumed to be anti-

would effect lasting good. Accompany each particu- And, first, it greatly overestimates, not merely the "we must have a place for the organ;" but hear the in to force itself even upon those who deny that account. pious prelate of the Church of Scotland, that he never upon which it is founded, but even the difference in If any, improperly as we have seen, should contend sat down to converse with any person, without first kind, existing between our times and those of our anthat we are now as we came out of the Creator's hands, engaging in mental prayer that God would bless and cestors. It is not asserted that there has been no which is about to be perpetrated in their names and with sanctify their conversation, and him with whom he advance in useful knowledge, or that no real variation their funds; or upon their heads will be removed the contempt of the public, which now rests only upon the scended to us (not by mere imitation), that descent was to hold intercourse. The example is worthy of in the actual state of things has taken place, but only come

tive to the religious enthusiast; while the worldly- tion is drawn up in array against all that have preceminded and irreligious will deem them extravagant. ded it, and has to make good its pretensions, not only and as she usurps the title of mistress and queen of ceive that account; for this law of transmission we here, and so to eternal salvation hereafter. If we improve, are set aside to make room for the new, caall nations, and clings to her commission to pull down | shall find to be one of the settled, established laws of | shall be saved ourselves, and attain to the full fruition | pricious, dogmatical, untried authorities of the day; of the glorious God-head, how will it deepen our joy for partial interests, sectarian prejudice, and temporaand destroy, agreeably to the dictates of her own infallibility, so long our duty to God, to our Church, to
our nation, and to our children, calls upon

In the book of Job, where the doctrine of derived brightband of the Revenue and a conspicuous place, or which the Rev. John Davies

In the book of Job, where the doctrine of derived brightband of the Revenue and a conspicuous place, or which the Rev. John Davies

In the book of Job, where the doctrine of derived brightband of the Revenue and a conspicuous place, or which the Rev. John Davies our nation, and to our conditions conditions, can upon it is very pertinently asked, "Who can bring a clean and exclaiming, "Your patient and gentle warning vision in the oracular past. turn of such danger; to take provident measures that thing out of an unclean?" to which it is as pertinently and exloration under God, were the means of leading

> THE CHRISTIAN'S RELEASE. (By the Rev. Hugh White, A.M.)

conflict, receive with more joy his honourable dismissal, when his warfare was accomplished—never did the peace-never did the exile, for years parted from

bim, but a hole anxiety to lay down the far more ingrave. He desires, therefore, to depart from this below. So fir from this, when he looks back on the tion. retrospect of his life, he is altogether astonished at the unmerited and unwearied goodness of his God, which has marked every step of his journey with some fresh mercy-some new token of His love; so that, he glances back, he sees the road by which he has travelled, all studed over with the memorials of his gratitude; the pllars of praise, raised to record the loving-kindness of his covenant-God. And though the road has ofter been rough, he feels sweetly assured it was never rougher than a Father's love saw needful; and even when roughest, he sees it was the right way to his Fathers house; and willingly, if that Father's glory could be thereby advanced, would he tread a far rougher road for a much longer time. But there is one load which has weighed him down, and which indeed he yearns to cast off! By the stupendous scene which Calvery presents, and which the Holy Spirit has impressed, in all its divine attractiveness and power, on his heart, he has been filled with the deepest abhorrence of sin, and the most ardent love for holiness-yea, with an unquenchable desire to be holy, even as God Himself is holy; and he knows, that while he continues on earth, this cannot be, because he must carry about with him a body of corruption, clouding all his heavenward views, clogging all his healustration of this, I remember a striking anecdote of venward aspirations, mingling defilement with all his the well known and excellent Felix Neff. Neff was holiest desires and services, polluting his very prayer and praises, and involving him in an agonizing and unceasing conflict between the spirit and the flesh.

> CONTEMPT OF ANTIQUITY. Rev. Derwent Coleridge.)

The present time is distinguished beyond any that have to thank you for that one word! You asked me have preceded it, not merely by the neglect, but by for my soul once, mistaking me for your friend; that the dislike of antiquity. All the world appears bent question led me to think that I had an immortal soul, upon "laying again the foundation" of all things .and to seek its salvation." Now, reasoning from Customary usage, far from being a recommendation, what we know of man, is it too much to say, if Neff is taken as an argument either of folly or of fraud. To should have linked him to virtue, still "breaking the had added to his question a long exhortation, as the plead length of prescription in favour of an existing manner of some is, that the result would have been practice, or an established right, is to confess that no better reason can be urged in its defence. A remote Then, again, when we speak to irreligious persons origin affords, it is argued, a presumption, not in faabout the necessity of holiness, or any like topic, we vour of a given institution, but against it; because

> not try it? I was once needy as you, but a great quated, more especially in an enlightened age, prece-Friend to both of us hath given me a treasure. Will ded by centuries of comparative darkness, when the you not come and take your share of it?" This must human mind, freeing itself from the restraints by be the spirit of all our words and our deeds, spoken which it was formerly fettered, has sprung forward thinks, feels, and strives to act as I have described, boldly to rebuke vice and irreligion; yet this also must be done with a due regard to place and person.
>
> Our superiors in age and station are to be treated,

minian; here the upholder of established forms of constitutional, natural, inherent, and proved inherent upon principle, with due respect, even if we cannot tion of popular opinion; a principle sometimes nearly about two bays long. The consequence will be that the church government, there the advocate for separate and independent congregations. Here the prayers in far from accounting for the tendencies or promoting of their conduct, and their conversation.—

Often a serious silence will make a deeper and better sometimes nicely balanced by counter influences, and sometimes nicely balanced by counter influences, and tending to progressive improvement; sometimes acquiring a rapid and uncontrollable developement, and set form, there the accidental effusion of extempora- their development, stifled them in the embryo. Here, impression upon the blasphemer or the profane, than tending to progressive improvement; sometimes ac-

These remarks will perhaps appear cold and defec-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

TESTIMONIAL TO EARL POWIS. (To the Editor of the Guardian.)

the liberties of this country. Doubtless, for the over-throw of our Church, Atheists, Infidels, and various classes of professed Christians, all opposed to Rome, would be the most appropriate expression of gratitude that could be devised. This might be acompanied by an address to his lordship from the subscribers, which would be handed down among the archives of Powis Castle, while the renovated cathedral would remain a durable

Your humble serv't.,

and Christian witness to the unwearied exertions of the

present noble Earl.

A LAYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the Guardian.)

SIR,-I am happy to read a letter in your journal for December the 2nd, respecting a testimonial of respect to Lord Powis, in grateful consideration of his persevering exertions in behalf of the retention of the two Welsh Sees

strange if a general corruption of the whole spiritual nature, in those who went before us, should not have come down to us? And, whatever may have been the original excellence, do we not observe alike those who are twined round his very heart-strings, those who are twined round his very heart-strings, to still still it is aveet—inexpressibly sweet to depart, and and be with Chist for ever.

Nor does this desire to depart arise, with the be-Nor does this desire to depart arise, with the believer, from at impatient unwillingness to bear the burthen of sorow, which a Father's love has laid on either of the diocese of Bangor and of St. Asaph? The bim, but a holy anxiety to lay down the far more intolerable burthan of sin for ever; and this he knows
he cannot do, ill he lays down the body of sin in the
cannot do, ill he lays down the body of sin in the ever having sufficient church accommodation for them world, not because it is painful, but because it is polits temptations, not because, when once released, he will sorrow, but because he will sin no more. Yes; many, no doubt, both among the Clergy and laity, in a believer's ardent longings and yearnings for his release and rst, there mingle no discontented murmurings about the accommodations of his journey here especially, Mr. Editor, if you will advocate my sugges-

Your ob'dt. serv't.. MISS BURDETT COUTTS'S NEW CHURCH AND SCHOOLS. —It has already been stated that Miss Burdett Coutts had determined to build and endow a new Church and schools for the education of the poor in the city of Westminster, which her late father represented for so many years in Parliament. The sum of £30,000 was named as the cost in the first instance; but subsequently it was represented that the amount was not sufficient to carry out the design of the benevolent lady, and she gave a carte blanche to an architect to draw upon her for any amount that might be required for the proper completion of a large Church and tion to the poor and an education for their children. site chosen is in Rochester-row, opposite Emery Hill's Alms-houses, and about 100 yards from the Westminster the new Church, the first stone of which will be laid in a few weeks. Adjoining the ground is a chapel, lately bejoining, including a large ale and beer-house belonging Mesers. Wood, the brewers, in the occupation of Mr. Lee. The three houses have been purchased by Miss Burdett Coutts at an expense of £7,000, and the chapel, which is a remarkably plain one, for £3,000 more. A district has already been assigned to the new Church, and officiating clergyman was the Rev. V.M. Telliant, active appointed minister of the district; and divine service in your paper of the 15th Jan. is, "That Holy Scripture is not a full, perfect, and sufficient rule of faith and pracuntil the new Church is erected and consecrated. The tice to the Christian man, but it is necessary for him to consider the heildings will be £10,000. the endowment of the Church £10,000 more, and £25,000 will be expended in the erection of the Church, schools, and parsonage-house. - Standard.

lentless," "EDAX RERUM," and the like, have in the case of our parish churches been remarkably well deserved.— rect then the "interpretation of the Church" forms part What with the misdeeds of that sacrilegious ruffian Henry the Eighth, who plundered them of their gold and silver, and of his ambitious imitator, Cromwell, who robbed them of their brass and copper,—what with the classic follies of the 18th century, and the enterprising taste of modern churchwardens, they certainly have suffered amazingly in their transformation from the majestic houses of orward that what is not to be required of any man, that it should in their transformation from the majestic houses of prayer that they were built, into the pewed, galleried, pulpited, be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite stoved, whitewashed, neat preaching-places that remain.

That lane, however, is proverbially long, in which there

Bishop Burnett on this article thus writes — "We on about the necessity of holiness, or any like topic, we should do it without any appearance, and without any feeling, of superiority. We should speak to them kindly, affectionately, and humbly, as to fellow suffer-

interior effect, to gain which the committee have been at the expense of renovating the tracery of the clerestory neous excitement. The Papist will ten you that he believes a little piece of bread to be changed unto God; the Socinian, that he believes nothing. The Anabaptist says, It is absurd to baptize children, bearing the Papist will ten you that he believes a little piece of bread to be changed unto ple, contrary to example, and put down by virtuous edifice, will be completely thrown away; two or three menacing total destruction.

The Papist will ten you that he believes a little piece of bread to be changed unto ple, contrary to example, and put down by virtuous edifice, will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will of necessity be blocked up; and in fact the Christian who seeks to win souls to Christ; first, and the purpose arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will of necessity be blocked up; and in fact the Christian who seeks to win souls to Christ; first, and the purpose arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will of necessity be blocked up; and in fact the completely thrown away; two or three arches will of necessity be blocked up; and in fact the purpose arches will of necessity be blocked up; and in fact the purpose arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will of necessity be blocked up; and in fact the purpose arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will of necessity be blocked up; and in fact the purpose arches will of necessity be blocked up; and in fact the purpose arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will be completely thrown away; two or three arches will be completely thrown away; two the Quaker says, I acknowledge no sacrament at all;

—and so we might go on for ever, so great is the oband so we might go on for ever, so great is the obliquity of man's vision, and the strange narrowness of liquity of man's vision, and the strange narrowness of his grasp, when he rests on one little speck of God's word, and will not see the whole. Yet each will accord to pay for a search of the part of the pay for a search of the pay for a lar effort with a particular prayer for God's blessing.

It is recorded of the late Bishop Jolly, an eminently pious prelate of the Church of Scotland, that he never upon which it is founded, but even the difference in large transfer of the contract of the present over the past ages, in substrument has very wisely been removed to the north transept. The folly of the notion is, therefore, perfectly incredible and inexcusable. We call upon the parishioners to lift up their voice against it; we exhort the Now it pleased the Kit of Heaven, by whom earthly kings reign, that the anathema of the Sovereign Pontiff deposing Elizabeth, Queen of England,

THE QUEEN DOWAGER has contributed the liberal do-

new church now building at Pensnett; £300 to the repairs at Coseley church; £100 to the church about to be consecrated at Quarry Bank; and £100 towards the

The Church Building Fund now in progress at Liverpool amounts to £12,023.

The Rev. T. Dale has sent in his resignation of the "Golden Lectureship." The choice is vested in the Court of the Haberdashers Company.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has expressed his intenion of receiving no Christmas rents from his numer

Sir Culling Smith, the Dissenting leader, has stated that while he possesses, and makes use of, his carriage on Sundays, he will not interfere to prohibit railway travel-

CHURCHMEN AND THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY .-Now I wish particularly to premise that nothing in this enquiry can refer to the case of *Dissenters*. Not only do I see no reason why a Dissenter should not join the Tract Society, but I perceive every possible reason why he should. For as it has been admirably observed, that "dissent itself is a partial denial of Christian truth," (whether it be the divinity and atonement of Christ, the nature and authority of the Church; -the grace of the Sacraments;—the office of the Priesthood;—the baptism of infants;—the eternity of future punishments, &c.), so the Religious Tract Society is most admirably constructed to promote the views of all such partial sceptics upon each one of the above-named subjects, except indeed the first and the last. And it is rather hard, I think, that the society should be so illiberal as to refuse to the Socinian and the Universalist, that "right hand of fellowship" which it so freely accords to almost all other discordant costs.

Such being the real constitution of the "Tract Society." a very few considerations may suffice to determine the question, whether or no, a consistent Churchmen, much such hard names to drive us from its present defence, or stamp of character, so long affixed to, or indentified or from prospective measures for its future safety.—

or from prospective measures for its future safety.—

It is the best treasure bequeathed to us by our fore
or stamp of character, so long affixed to, or indentified in belonging to it.

The whole affair lies in a nut-shell. The commission of our blessed Lord to his Church was to teach all he had gratitude is indeed due to the noble champion. It is the best treasure bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and with God's blessing we will deliver it
dawn whole and entire to our children's children.

Account for this as we may, the fact is unquestionable.

If. then, individual traits may be continued as the Church—"On no!"
the whole truth; or is the Church—"On no!"
the whole truth is the whole truth; or is the Church—"On no!"
the whole truth is the whole truth; or is the Church—"On no!"
the whole truth is the whole truth; or is the Church—"On no!"
the whole truth is the whole truth; or is the Church—"On no!"
the whole truth is the whole truth; or is the Church—"On no!"
the whole truth is the commanded: the fundamental principle of the Tract Somis-named society, are most assuredly situated in very

In a word, they are just on the horns of a dilemma.-The They must either believe that their own Church teaches too much, -or else that the Religious Tract Society teaches too little. - Nottingham Journal.

# Communication.

To the Editor of The Church. No. II. SIR,-The consideration of the 2nd conclusion which

follows from your statements, brings under our notice a fundamental article of our faith, upon which it is of the utmost importance that we should entertain sound and Scriptural views. For I most cordially acquiesce in the opinion expressed by Bishop Burnet, that the introduc-tion of the traditions of men, and the addition of them to Jewish people, and the rejection, by them, of the Messiah; even so, the same course being adopted in the Christian Church at an early period, led to the corrup-tion of Christendom, and to all that gross idolatry, with lishonours God and destroys the souls of men. And I think our clergy at home must be traced to the same cause: for, in examining the writings of these men for many required for the proper completion of a large Church and schools, which should be an ornament to the city of Westminster, and useful in imparting religious instruction to the poor and an education for their children. We understand that no less than £45,000 will be required to carry out the intention of Miss Burdett Courts. The carry out the intention of Miss Burdett Courts. The triple of faith, to the Canons of General Councils, and the writings of primitive divines, in the inextricable mazes of tings of primitive divines, in the inextricable mazes of which they soon became involved, and then not being what to refuse, or to reconcile the many contradictions which met them at every turn, they came to the concluchurch laid claim to this prerogative except that of Rome, thither they directed their steps; and now having resigned the exercise of the understandings which God they submit to the practice of idolatry and of any thing else which that apostate Church may impose upon them. It becomes us to take warning from what has happened vice was solemnized, for the first time, according to the forms and ceremonies of the Established Church. The forms and ceremonies of the Established Church. The officiating clergyman was the Rev Wm. Tennant, M.A., The 2nd conclusion which follows from the statements.

ings of primitive divines." The statements in your article from which this conclusion follows by necessary infer-Church Restoration.—It cannot be denied that the epithets of personal abuse which poets and others having lavished on the head of old Time—such as "cruel," "relation of the Church; and 2nd—That this interpretation is contained in the Canons of General Councils and the

fitting long ago, can hardly fail of being obsolete and unsuitable now.

Thus, whatever is ancient is presumed to be antiquated, more especially in an enlightened age, preceded by centuries of comparative darkness, when the oun tot come and take your share of it?" This must be the spirit of all our words and our deeds, spoken and wrought for the salvation of men.

It is also undoubtedly the duty of a Christian who oblinks forled and entirely fail of being obsolete and unsuitable now.

Thus, whatever is ancient is presumed to be antiquated in them and no where else," and he adds "We refuse to unsuitable now.

Thus, whatever is ancient is presumed to be antiquated in them and no where else," and he adds "We refuse to unsuitable now.

Thus, whatever is ancient is presumed to be antiquated and appear. People at length perceive that taste and gothic are by no means antagonistic; and he would be a bold man that would venture now a-days to sneer at what the convocant of a hundred years ago would have called the barbaric magnificence of Christian writers, that they still appealed to the Scriptures, that they argued from them, that they contained in Scripture or observe way to shew, in the convocant of a hundred years ago would have called the barbaric magnificence of Christian writers, that they still appealed to the Scriptures, that they convocant of the substitute of

in the present day, by those who maintain that the Holy Spirit refers us to the voice of the Church as an authorized standard of God's own appointment. "The great objection to this, is that the Scriptures are dark, that the same places are capable of different senses, the litera and the mystical, and therefore, since we cannot understand the true sense of the Scripture, we must not argue from it, but seek for an interpreter of it, upon whom we may depend." "All sects argue from them, and fancy that they find their own tenets in it, and therefore, this can be no sure way of finding out sacred truths since so many do err that follow it." The reasoning with which the Bishop conclusively replies to these objections are too long for insertion; I shall only state the conclusions at long for insertion; I shall only state the conclusions at which he arrives in his own words, with reference to the first objection, that the Scriptures are dark &c. He thus concludes, "Since then the old Testament was so clear that David in the 19th, and most copiously in the 119th Psalm, set out very fully the light which the Laws of God gave them in that darker state, we have much more reason to conclude that the new dispensation should be much brighter; if there was no need of a certain expounder of Scripture then, there is much less now, nor is there any of Scripture then, there is much less now, nor is there any of Scripture then, there is much less now, nor is there any provision made in the new f r a sure guide, no instructions are given where to find one, from all which we may conclude that the books of the new Testament were clear in those days, and might well be understood by those to whom they were at first addressed, if they were clear to them they may be likewise clear to us." And concerning the objection that "All sects argue from the Scriptures:" the Bishop concludes, "Therefore, all the ill use that is made of the Scripture, and all the errors that are pretended to be proved by it, do not weaken its authority or clearness, this does only shew us the danger of studying them with a biassed or corrupted mind, of reading them too carelessly, of being too curious in going farther than they open matters and in being too implicit in adhering to our education or in submitting to the dictates of others." I shall quote but one passage more from the writings of Bishop Burnett. "If this is our rule, our entire and only rule, da such doctrines a

It would be impossible in the compass of a letter to do justice to the invincible arguments of Bishop Burnett upon this subject, which he has so fully and so ably handled, I have merely stated the conclusions at which the learned Prelate arrived by the most convincing course of reasoning. I would, therefore, recommend every reader of this article who desires to have his mind fortified by the strongest arguments upon the doctrine of the Church of England, with reference to the sufficiency of Holy Scripture as a rule of faith, and its exclusive claim to be regarded of divine authority, to read with care, what that Prelate has written upon the sixth and nineteenth article

The exposition of the Creed by Bishop Pearson has long been regarded as one of the standard works on divi-nity, by the Bishops of our church, and has always been placed by them in the hands of Candidates for Holy orders, together with Bishop Burnett's exposition of the thirty-nine articles, let us therefore hear this Prelate expressing his opinion upon the subject which we are considering. He thus writes, "Those Christians then which have lived since the Apostle's death and never obtained the wish of St. Augustine, to see either Christ upon earth or St. Panl in the Pulpit, have believed the writings of Moses and the Prophets, of the Apostles and the Evangelists, in which together is fully comprehended whatsoever may properly be termed matter of divine faith, so the house-hold of God is built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, who are continued unto us only in their prone to wax cold; with them, therefore, the fire must writings, and by these alone convey with us the traths which they receive from God, upon whose testimony we believe." This point is discussed by Mr. Hooker in his Ecclesiastical Polity with his usual force and clearness; I can only set down a few out of very many passages all equally clear upon the subject; in book 1st, he thus writes, "There is in Scripture therefore no defect; but they are reported to the fire must be steadily trimmed, else, sinking down and growing dim, it will expire: there must, in short, to keep up the spiritual life, be the use of means which will rouse, quicken, and invigorate the Christian believer.

But a legitimate and Scriptural "revival" has nothing to do with excitement; religiou, indeed, finds the Church of God, may have thereby the light of his natural understanding so perfected; that the one being relieved by the other, there can want no part of needful instruction unto every good work which God himself requireth, be it natural or supernatural, belonging simply unto men as men or unto men as they are united in whatsoever kind of Society: it sufficeth therefore that nature and Scripture do serve in such full sort that they both jointly and not severally either of them be so complete, that unto everlasting feli-city, we need not the knowledge of anything more than these two may easily furnish our minds with on all sides, and and again with reference to the hardness of Scripture, and the necessity of an authorized infallible expositor of God's word, he thus writes in the 5th book,—"And of things necessary to man's salvation we have been hitherto accustomed to hold (especially since the publishing of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, whereby the simplest have now a key unto knowledge which the Ennuch in the Acts did want, our children may of themselves by reading understand that, which he, without an interpreter, could not), they are in Scripture plain and easy to be understood, as for those things which at the first are obscure and dark, when memory hath laid them up for a time, judgment afterward growing exthe only reading thereof may gire life unto the willing hear-ers." Notwithstanding the length to which my quotations from Hooker have run, I cannot refrain from citing one passage, which, for its eloquence and force, must commend itself to every reader: it is from the 5th Book .-"Is it not as evident a sign of his wonderful providence over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless death and destruction necessarily ensueth, is prepared, and always set in such readiness, that those very means, than which nothing is more easy, may suffice to procure the same? Surely if we perish, it is not the lack of scribes and learned expounders, that will be our just excuse, the word that saveth our souls is near us, we need for knowledge but to read and live." shall close my quotations from the writings of Divines they are quoted with peculiar respect, as books sai generis, as possessing an authority which belonged to no other books, and as conclusive in all questions and controversies amongst Christians;" and in proof of this proposition he has quoted largely from the early Christian writers. I shall adduce but three out of many passages he has cited. "Athanasius the great antagonist of Arianism after having enumerated the books of the Old and New tained in them, in them alone the doctrine of Salvation is proclaimed, let no man add to them nor take any thing from them." "Basil, Bishop of Cesarea, in Cappadocia, contemporary with Epiphanius, says, 'That hearers instructed in the Scriptures ought to examine what is said by their teachers, and to embrace what is agreeable to the Scriptures, and to reject what is otherwise." "Ephanius and the world's engrossing cares,—and permit the heart to soar more unfettered upwards to its final resting-place.

Better such exercises, and the "revival" they bring about, than the offspring of a wild animal excitement for which there is no Scripture warrant, and of which all experience testifies the vanity. Our stated round tained in them, in them alone the doctrine of Salvation is guilt." These quotations, while they fully support the proposition of the learned divine, are in themselves most valuable; for they prove to us, that from the beginning all sound Christian writers appealed to the Scriptures alone in matters of faith, and would allow nothing as of authority which was not derived from that Divine s I have thus fully proved that the second conclusion which follows from your assertions, as stated above, is entirely opposed to the doctrine of our Church, as set forth in her

the last number of "The Church," in which you insert and notice my former letter. I have to thank you for your kindness in correcting an error into which I had fallen when transcribing what I had originally written; but your correction, though quite sufficient to call attention to the mistake, is not that which should have been inserted, for I find in the rough draft of what I wrote the sentence alluded to stood thus, "That the interpretations of the Church universal" &c., -the omission of the letter S in transcribing caused the error which you kindly un-

Articles, and as expounded by our most approved divines,

and that therefore Holy Scripture is a full, perfect, and sufficient rule of faith, that no interpretations of the Church have God for their Author, that "we cannot add anything

without great guilt,"-and that we are warranted by the

example of the ancient Fathers to regard every attempt

In your article in the last "Church," you do not state the assertion which you made in your paper of the 15th of January correctly; and in your attempt to construct the premises from which I have inferred the conclusion which formed the subject of my letter, you have not proseeded according to the rules of logic, and therefore have not failly exhibited my arguments. fore have not fairly exhibited my arguments: but as this letter is arready too long, I shall reserve my observations upon these points for another communication,

February 15, 1847.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.

Poetry.—Early Instruction.
The Anglican Branch of Catholic Church.
Scripture Disjointed not Inter-| The Christian's Release. The Unbeliever preted.
The Pope's Supremacy
Corruption Inboru not Imitated.
Religious Conversation.

Fourth Page.
The Unbeliever
How Old are You?
Deferred English Extracts.

Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, is now on collecting tour in the Western part of the Diocese.

We have been instructed to announce the following oppointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this Crry during the month of May next.

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

KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE. The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows:-

The Threefold Ministry proved from Scripture. Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to members of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Co-bourg) are required to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 20th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the

The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged im-

onnected with the periodical excitements amongst certain religious bodies to which that name is affixed, are, under their present designation at least, very distasteful to the great mass of sober-minded and wellstructed Christians. But to religious revivals, when ounded on a correct principle and legitimately pursued, there can not only be no objection, but, it must be confessed, there is a standing necessity for them. Churches, like individuals, will have their days of languor, and the love of many, in all conditions, is prone to wax cold; with them, therefore, the fire must be steadily trimmed, else, sinking down and growing be steadily trimmed, else, sinking down and growing to part to keep up.

nothing to do with excitement; religion, indeed, finds nothing congenial with itself in tumult, agitation, and frenzy. On the contrary, quietness and peace are nstituent elements of our pure and holy faith; while the energy and devotion which is not the result of sober and tranquil reflection, is at all times a just object of suspicion, and often it proves but a spurious object of suspicion, and often it proves but a spurious effort. The reason must be associated with the feelings in this work; the head must be united with the lines in this work; the head must be united with the in such full sort that they both juntly and he severally either of them be so complete, that unto everlasting felicity, we need not the knowledge of anything more than these two may easily furnish our minds with on all sides, and therefore they which add traditions as a part of supernatural arral necessary truth, have not the truth but are in error. Again in book 2nd, —"To urge anything upon the Church requiring thereunto that religious consent of Christian belief, where with the words of the Holy Prophets are received; to urge anything as part of that supernatural and celestially revealed truth, which God halt taught, and not to show it in Scripture, this shall the ancient Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, execrable," and again, "In actions of this kind our chiefest direction is from Scripture, for nature is no sufficient feacher what we should do that we may attain unto life everlasting, the unsufficiency of the prophet of the conflict with the tempests of the world; the prophet of the burial of an again, "In actions of this kind our chiefest direction is from Scripture, for nature is no sufficient feacher what we should do that we may attain unto life everlasting, the unsufficiency of the prophet with the tempests of the world; the prophet of the prophet with the tempests of the world; the await with the art and the prophet with the prophet and watered in after years, watched over and fostered in every stage and under every vicissitude, taking root embrace his office too? If the Apostolic Succession be a downwards while it bears fruit upwards, can bear the shocks of an adverse day, -can live through the storm,

while it flourishes in the sunshine. Now, every gathering of ourselves together, as our Lord so forcibly recommended by the promise of his presence,—every assemblage for mutual prayer and praise, as the manner of Christians has been from the beginning, -is, strictly speaking, a season of "revival" to the believer. Much more does such an animating plaineth them, Scripture, therefore, is not so hard but that influence accompany his participation of the body and blood of the Lord: that mystical feast is pre-eminently calculated to revive the declining energies of his people: it is the stated refreshment which the soul, like the body in its weakness and weariness, demands for its sustenance and quickening.

appropriate one it is, if rightly spent, to waken up the dormant sensibilities, and renew the slumbering soldier of Christ to earnestness and vigour. In the self-denial it recommends, we have a discipline provided for weeding out of the heart its tares, and leaving a freer growth whose works have received the unanimous sanction of the Bishops of our Church, by citing a few passages from the Evidences of Christianity, by Archdeacon Paley, in chapter 9, section 2, of that unanswerable work. He states and proves the following proposition: "Where the Scriptures are quoted or alluded to by the early writers, then are quoted with requirements of the world, at such a season, closes up many of the avenues to temporal gratificarequires from many common enjoyments, it affords closes up many of the avenues to temporal gratification, men will turn with less distractedness and more intensity to the contemplation of spiritual themes: "the house of feasting" barred up for a time against its devotees, professing Christians will resort with more of earnestness and zeal to the house of God, and seek enjoyment at a purer fountain. The multiplying of Testaments, adds, 'These are the fountains of salvation, that he who thirsts may be satisfied with the oracles confaithful attendants upon them,—leave less room for religious services, too, must serve to spiritualize the no wrong done it by mortals ever will deprive it." the world's engrossing cares, -and permit the heart to position, too, and comparison with the Cld Testament,

all experience testifies the vanity. Our stated round doubt and scorn are affixed to it by professing friends, bears this conclusive testimony to the proposition, 'The truth written in the sacred volume is a perfect rule, nothing can be taken from it nor added to it without great surely, a better security of wholescope spiritual fruit us experience of every hour that there is a safer course: it is what the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving that the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving that there is a safer course it is what the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving that the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving that the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the conduct only strengthens where the conduct only strengt surely, a better security of wholesome spiritual fruit us experience of every hour,-that there is no revelafrom an adherence to the "old paths" than in adopting the "many inventions" of a distracted and self-seeking

> The famine in Ireland is a subject which, at every fresh arrival from the Mother Country, deepens in its melancholy interest. The details of suffering, conse- B. C. in this number requires any long discussion at always wise and always just, are in the highest degree statements not essential to the leading argument are the Protestant Churchman: painful and harrowing; and no person can peruse the too sweeping and unlimited to be strictly correct; and

to urge any thing upon the Church as having God tor its author except the Holy Scriptures, as "unlawful, impious, Nor is it to be thought

But in the contemplation of such a picture of wide to have the slightest reasonable foundation. and complicated wretchedness, Christians cannot stand We never maintained that every source of instrucwith folded arms; "come over and help us," is the tion of which God is the author, and connected by cry of dismay and agony which even we, in this distant God with the written record of his will, is infallible.

of death. And again it was believed, that the utmost Priest, since he is the messenger of the Lord of the will of the Lord, and as my health has failed and my been copied from the Kingston Argus by the Montreal Gazette, there was no little weight in the argument, -as long at least as the ravages of this famine betokened no suffering which there were not abundance of local resources to alleviate, -that our utmost means were annually taxed, and were likely in the ensuing summer to be more heavily taxed, in providing for the sick and destitute who came as immigrants from that country

But no anticipations, founded upon the worst accounts which until lately were conveyed to us, could reach the actual extent of starvation and misery which it appears too true, now prevails, and which can only grow worse as time advances. We can no longer, nission of our succour.

In that excellent periodical, the Irish Ecclesiastica Journal, we find the following remarks in conjunction

with this melancholy subject:-"It is a horrible thing to be said in a Christian country, when, taking the whole, there is we believe no positive lack of food, that Christian people are dying of hunger.—
No words could make more or less of this fact; and if it be a fact, the call which it makes upon the Church must supersede all others. Self-denial is at all times an essential part of Christian duty, at such a time it is only an aspect of common humanity,—nay, even of self-interest. Let every one who knows this fact that the poor are starving,—wasting by a shape of death so merciless, if food could be reached so agonizing, so cruelly tempting to the soul,—well consider whether they can be clear as long as they have any superfluity wilfully unretrenched, so long as they do not endeavour to bring their habits and we may add a practical hint to all members of the Church, suggesting at least one obvious way by which, while they outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respectively.

are humbling themselves before God, they can sympathize with and assist the suffering poor; namely, that they should strictly observe the fasts appointed by their The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August next.

A Prize (value £5) will also be given for the second best Essay on the same subject.

Religious Revivals, from the abuses so generally represented with the periodic of series of the Church gave the cost even of a single med every Friday (without reckoning the occasional fasts) into a common fund."

This last is truly and eminently a Church senti-This last is truly and eminently a Churci sentiment, bringing the duty personally home to us, and peculiarly pertinent during the present season of abstinence and humiliation. Calculations of this kind, if people would generally be at the pains to make them, and have the virtue to act upon them, would lead us, as a Christian people, to scrutinize, with a more searching eye and a more religious feeling, our expenditure

The fact contained in the following extract, headed THE BISHOPRIC OF JUDAS," and which appears as mmunication in our sound and able contemporary, the Calendar, is one which no doubt would strike the careful Biblical student; but in the article which we PAROCHIAL RETURN, for the Parish of Quebec, complesubjoin, it is presented so clearly and ably, and with a contrast so admirably marked between the temporal

figment, the succession of Judas ought o have proved it He, of all others, should not have had his place filled If in the case of the rest it was to lie away into disuse, in his case it ought to have died out in utter annihi-

Yet such was not the fact. While his possess every other kind are dishonoured to the atmost, his office is treated as if too reverend and stable for even his dement of it to spoil it. For it is to be noted, that the language respecting his office is not part if the formidable prophecy which consigns his property, and of course his name and all that was peculiarly his oun, to infamy. I know many Bibles, and Prayer Books to, make it appear so. But our Standard Prayer Book his corrected the nistake at last. There the reading is, Let his habita-ion be desolate, and let no man dwell therein; and 'His ishoprick let another take.' This shovs how carefully For its sustenance and quickening.

But we have in the Church a more protracted season of revival,—the season of Lent; and a most take. How guilty, or how defiling soover the former occupant of that office might be, the office itself was a inspiration has attended to this matter; 10t at all mixing thing upon which neither his character for his fortunes eould work any corruption. That was not to die with him. Not by any means. It was not even to be insulted with a suspicion or a calumny. It must be filled again, and immediately too, lest it be thought p have suffered from an unworthy occupant. And, to shot every mouth, the person to be placed in it was designaed by the King and Head Himself, of all the Church, for all ages yet

and Head Himself, of all the Church, for all ages yet to come: a proof irresistible, if there were no others, that in His view the Apostolic and Episcopal office is as lasting as the Church He governs.

"To me, this testimony is singularly pertinent; for if the office of Judas were a perishable thing, no possibly fitter occasion could have happened to let it be extinguished, than when the name and attack of its presents. guished, than when the name and estate of its possessor were consigned to perpetual desolation. And the fact that that office was filled, when it was his office, and filled too, by absolute Divine authority, shows that the office has an estimation and a life in the eye of Heaven, of which

The more the New Testament is studied, -in juxtathe more will the doctrine be apparent to which this extract affords so much credibility. We are prepared to hear this tenet of the Church reviled by opponents as a figment and a device; but when such epithets of conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving tion so clear, no doctrine so manifest, no tenet so reasonable and Scriptural, over which party-spirit will not throw the cloud of suspicion, and produce distraction where there ought to be concord and unity.

We do not imagine that the Communication of quent upon this inscrutable visitation of a Providence our hands. Whilst we conceive that some of his accounts of that calamity without feeling that some- whilst there are many points which we could wish to thing must be done, and that speedily, towards the see expressed in a different way, we cordially join with him in his effort to set forth the supreme value Nor is it to be thought that the terrors of the try- of the Holy Scriptures. But B. C. has been assailing ing time will stop with the desolations of famine: pes- a phantom. His adversary is an imaginary being, I had just prepared this for the post when I received tilence will assuredly follow in its train; and the very certainly not ourselves. He has modelled some very suffering, apart from all the prevalent goadings of political excitement and religious prejudice, will perhaps ism, and then falls foul of the antagonist which his just as surely induce the crowning calamity of civil own fancy has created. We have, therefore, no desire to prolong a controversy which we cannot admit

The Statistical account of the Village of NAPANEE has been selected, as requested, for publication, but is unavoidably postponed to our next number.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

SEPTUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS. therefore, sit still, but must bear our share in the work of benevolence, and be prompt and liberal in the trans-

Students in Theology. Previously announced 52 collections in amt. 175 5 101 John's Church, Louth...... £1 15 St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, per Rev. J. St. George's Church, Goderich, per J. Longworth, Esq.
St. James's Church, Penetanguishene, per
Rev. W. Simpson
St. John's Church, Stamford....£1 10 0 St. Peter's Church, Thorold..... 1 13 9 St. Paul's Church, Port Robinson 1 8 11 Mr. David Bills 0 2 5

—per Rev. Paul Shirley
Carleton Place 0 15 9 -per Rev. John A. Mulock ...... 1 15 0 

Treasurer. The Treasurer particularly requests that all letters for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, TORONTO.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

It is the intention of the Clergy of Christ Church to open that church for daily service, throughout the year, as it is now for daily service during the season of Lent. lege of daily public worship, can do so, by attending at Christ Church.—Montreal Courier.

A COLLECTION, made at the Mariner's Chapel, on Sunday last, being Quinquagesima Sunday, on behalf of the Funds for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergyen, amounted to £3 10s. -Berean.

ting the return inserted in the Berean of January 28th. Cathedral. St. Peter's. St. Paul's. Total.

possessions and the spiritual office of Judas, that all must be edified by its perusal:—

"There is something singular in the testimony of Burials 138 51 49 238 A separate Register is kept by the Chaplain to the

RETURN of Parochial Services performed by the Rev. R. Anderson in the New Ireland Mission, County of Megantic, during the year 1846. Baptisms, 36; Marriages, 8; Burials, 4.

UNITED STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.—There has never been a time in the history of our Church in this Diocese, when the prospects with most of its contents, cowere more promising, or tokens of increasing strength gar, crates of crockery, &c. more encouraging, than at the present. We refer particularly to Philadelphia and its vicinity. A new parish was recently remed to Port Richard, a rapidly area. The Relief of the Lieb, amount received at ing village to the porth of Kanimatan, a rapidly area. to the north of Kensington, under the a ces and ministerial labours of the Rev. Mr. Maxwell Steps are in progress for the settlement of a permanent Rector, and the building of a neat, substantial church Men of warm hearts and vigorous purpose, have taken the working oar of this enterprise, and we hope before another winter, to see the fruit of their labours. The Vestry of the Church of the Atonement are progressing with their plans for the erection of a large, substantial, and church-like building to front on Logan square, or as near that place as practicable. This field is very important, already white for the harvest. A zealous excellent brother of another Diocese is mentioned as the Rector-elect. We hope if called, he will feel it his duty to come, assured that with God's blessing he will have

a rich and plentiful in-gathering.

Christ Church has the Bishop White Chapel under its parish to carry up a monument of its venerated but deparish to carry up a monument of its venerated but departed Rector to a speedy consummation. The Church of the Epiphany has broken ground in the South-western part of the City—and Grace Church in the extreme north, on a line with Girard College. St. Andrews is taking a survey of the moral wants around her, preparatory to the caine forth of some of her sons to aid in recovering from going forth of some of her sons to aid in recovering from wilderness a garden for the Lord. Other parishes are doing likewise.

Another sign of promise is found in the Missionary character which has been assumed by several of our large parishes. Some half dozen of our city Congregations are about organizing themselves for the support of devoted men in he more destitute parts of the Diocese. They will be parish missionaries—furnishing their patrons (sic) with reports of their work and prospects; who by this means, will be encouraged to sustain worthy men at weak points, until they shall be strong enough to provide for themselves. We hope the time is not distant, when every large parish shall have its one or more missionaries planted in the interior of the Diocese. Why cannot we double our numbers in the course of a short period by such a multiplying process?

It affords us pleasure to notice another favourable omen, in the formation of a Church Extension Society for the in the formation of a Church Extension Society for the City and County of Philadelphia; a society which will combine the energies of a number of generous parishes to aid in the erection of church buildings in the more destitute parts of our rapidly extending city. The plan is to take up one church at a time, and by throwing into is to take up one church as a time, and by throwing into it the entire strength of the combination, it can be speedily carried to completion. The subscribers will thus be animated to continued effort by beholding stated and cer-

Bishop Potter has commenced his city visitations. On the 17th inst., he preached and confirmed twelve persons in the parish of All Saints. The church edifice of this parish is as yet, unfinished; still, sufficiently advanced to

allow its congregation to worship within its walls. It is
80 feet in length, and 42 in width.
We repeat, then, that the prospects of the Diocese are
full of promise. We have no jars sufficient to disturb
fraternal feeling, and if there be united effort on the part
of the Clerry and Lairy headed. fraternal feeling, and if there be united effort on the part of the Clergy and Laity, headed, as we know it will be, by our much loved Bishop, and crowned with the Divine blessing,—the Church of our affections will yet be a praise in the land.—Epis. Recorder.

AFRICA. -We find in our exchange papers the following from our African Mission. The first paragraph is taken from the Southern Churchman, and the second from

We learn with much regret, that the health of the Rev. Dr. Savage has again become so feeble as to require a cessation of his labours at Cape Palmas, and to demand, ndeed, his immediate return to the United States. From private letters we also learn that the Rev. Mr. Payne's state of health, for the past year, admonishes that, to insure, after another year, life, or even a tolerable share of labour and usefulness in the debilitating climate of the African Coast, he must enjoy a period of relaxation, and return to his native country to recruit his rapidly wasting physical strength.

physical strength.

"We hope that our Foreign Committee will have the wisdom and foresight, at an early day, to place the return of our Missionaries from this most enervating and deadly climate on the footing of what we understand is the arrangement of the Church and Wesleyan Missionary So-

of death. And again it was believed, that the utmost scarcity which was credible there could be more than relieved by the rich of the United Kingdom; and this perhaps is, at this very moment, true. Moreover, perhaps is, at this very moment, true. Moreover, of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the University and the conduct of the Un

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

New York, Feb 21, 7 o'clock, P.M. Our report published for the departure of the Sarah Sands, on the 20th, left the two chief markets in England (London and Liverpool) in a downward tendency in prices, and consequently the operations and speculations much more limited.—Since that day, the imports have been very extensive, and large

sales have been made.

The stock of Flour in Liverpool is estimated at 500,000 barrels, with a corresponding stock of Grain. There is a pre vailing opinion that the British corn-growers have large stocks, which, with a temporary suspension of the Navigation Laws, and a repeal of the Import Duties, tends to check speculation, and will, it is presumed, produce a reaction both in price and extent of future operations. This reaction was felt in London on the 1st instant, when wheat declined from 4s. to 5s. per quarter. In Liverpool, on the following day, prices were 4s. lower on Indian Corn, 4s. on Flour, and 2s. per load on Wheat. COTTON .- Since the publication of the circular on the 8th, the Cotton Market has been in a very quiet position, and prices on the decline. On the 1st, 5,000 bales were sold, of which speculators took 1,500; the business on the 2d, was estimated

at 2,000, 700 of which was taken on speculation. Yesterday we had a dull heavy market, with prices for American 1/8 per lb. lower; other descriptions remaining without change. The business consisted of 4,000 American, at 6\frac{1}{4}\tau. to 7\frac{3}{4}\tau.; 200 Egyptian, at 7\frac{1}{4}\tau. to 7\frac{3}{4}\tau.; and 200 Surat, at 7\frac{1}{4}\tau. to 7\frac{3}{4}\tau. The market for provisions is steady.

The iron market is not so brisk as last reported, further re-

duced rates having been submitted for pig.

Prices of Mexico Iron continued fully as high. The Tea market is rather dull. The accounts from the Manufacturing districts are still un-

In the Cotton fabrics, only a very small business is being transacted, and prices are very regular.

HAVRE, Jan. 31 .- A sudden and total change has occurred in the situation of things, owing to the intelligence from New York, up to the 9th inst., received in Liverpool; which gave rise to an animated speculative demand, and imported a corresponding spirit to our market; the sales in a few hours, amounted to 75,000 bales, and prices had recovered,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT .- The doings of the British Parliament are interesting—the principal measures being the entire remission of the corn duties—the suspension of the navigation laws, and the proposed remission of the sugar duties.

The large drafts on the Bank of England to meet the de-

mand caused by the extensive importation of grain and all other sorts of provisions into the kingdom, have induced the Governors of that institution to raise the rates of interest. FRANCE.-We have accounts of more disturbances and threat-

ened famine. The French Government, however, is taking steps to arrest the calamity. GERMANY .- Accounts from Prussia are almost as distres ing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts the

distress is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occur-

Thursday Morning, Feb. 25.

Wednesday Evening's Report. FLOUR.—Sales 4000 barrels Genesee at 7 dol., for export, and 11,000 barrels Oswego, at 6 dol. 94c., to arrive in May;

2000 Genesee sold at 6 dol. There were some sales of mixed Michigan at 6 dol. 87½c., and 3 or 400 "round hoop" at 6 dol. 69c.; the sales are 700 fancy Genesee, Cascade, at 7 dol. 50c.
MEAL is scarce for early delivery; to arrive in March it is worth 5 dol. Sales of 1000 barrels since the steamer, at 5 dol. 121c., on the spot.

CORN rather heavy; sales of 30,000 bushels, ranged from 97c. to 1 dol., near at hand; closing at the lowest price. OATS, on the spot, are worth 50c., and scarce at that.

PORK is quiet; sales of 500 barrels at 13 dol. @ 15 dol. 25c., at 30 days, without interest; sales of 60,000 barrels western pickled hams at 9½c.; 25,000 brls. city, at 10 dol. 25c.; 22 hogsheads western marked hams at 1½c. and 200 city at 12c. LARD.—Prime is firm; sales of 700 kegs at 11c. CHEESE.—One thousand packages sold at 7½c. @ 8½c. BUTTER is in good demand at 14c. @ 24c.

A letter from Boston states that Rothschild has made a bid for the loan advertised for by Secretary Walker.

The packet ship Europe has 150,000 dollars in specie. There were 600,000 dollars received from Boston to-day. GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK .- The extensive storage waretwo o'clock this morning, and was entirely destroyed, together

40 000 dollar

More than 1100 emigrants arrived in this city yesterday. The Sarah Sands and the packet-ship Constitution sailed to-day for Liverpool, well freighted with provisions.

The Governor of New Providence has refused the application of Captain Craigs of the Mexican Navy, of fitting out a Privateer, to be manned by Nassau sailors. A letter from Yucatan states that Merida, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, had capitulated to the Provisionary or Revolutionary government

# Colonial.

The Public Meeting announced for Thursday, the 25th a rich and plentiful in-gathering.

Christ Church has the Bishop White Chapel under its wings: we cannot doubt the willingness of that wealthy port of the proceedings. Everything relating to contributions for the aid of our unhappy brethren will insure universal inter-

> HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY TO THE TORONTO ADDRESS.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Toronto:

I have received with very grateful feelings this cordial Address from her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, of the City You do me no more than justice when you express your confidence that my conduct will be guided by those great constitutional principles, which alike secure the prerogative of the

liberties of the people.

I look forward with much anxiety to the time when I shall be able to visit Western Canada, and render myself by personal observation, more thoroughly cognizant of the interests and feelings of enterprising and industrious men who are engaged in drawing forth the wealth which Province has so abundantly

Meanwhile, I derive much gratification from the assurance of your attachment to our Sovereign and to British Connexion; and I am truly sensible of the kindly interest which you have expressed in the welfare of Lady Elgin and myself.

We learn from the last Examiner, that the Home DISTRICT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY have very properly adopted the following resolution, viz:-

" Resolved - As a security against accidents by fire, that a discount of fifteen per cent. be in future allowed by the Secretary on all premiums to be paid by parties who shall keep in good working order, upon their premises, one of Armstrong's Portable Fire Engines, with at least thirty feet of good rivetted Hose; and that he be directed to solicit the co-operation of the other Insurance Companies in a similar arrangement."

There can be no doubt, we think, of the other Companies

coming into so judicious an arrangement, though it would be as well if the words "or any other sufficient portable Engine" were inserted in addition, and we can't help thinking, while the subject is before the Insurance Companies, that it would be worth their while to consider whether it would not be also a great encouragement to insurers (as well as a further security against accidents by fire,) were a discount also allowed in a case where a supply of water is brought into the premises for ordinary use. A portable engine is doubtless a valuable aid in case of a fire; but, without an immediate and copious supply of water, such as the quantity which pipes laid on for domestic uses would furnish, the engine itself might be burned to a cinder before its expected services could be made available under the circumstances. We feel satisfied that a proportionate reduction in the amount of insurance would induce many to venture upon the expense of bringing water into their premises. Take our own case for instance; the Herald Office is insured at a cost of £12 10s. per annum; but if this charge could be reduced, say one-fourth, or one-fifth, we should be at once couraged to lay on a water pipe, chiefly as a means of additional

security against fire. - Herald. THE UNIVERSITY .- How useful a faculty is that of invention; whether for the purpose of killing time and space, or getting rid of any institution which, for various reasons—such for instance as being far beyond the reach of the inventor's unrangement of the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies with their Missionaries at Sierra Leone and other Missionary Stations on the Western Coast of Africa. The former Society permits the return of the Missionaries in their employ, we believe, every fourth year, and the latter, every third year."

In instance as being far beyond the reach of the inventor's understanding—it may be thought expedient to annihilate. Such an Institution is King's College, Toronto, and many a tale has been invented for the purpose of assisting in its destruction; but bitherto—the country may be thankful—without success.

The establishment of the new Scholarship as or point for every third year." God with the written record of his will, is infallible.

For a time it was thought that much exaggration pervaded the accounts we heard of this calamity; and perhaps to this hour there are points in which the representations of its horrors are too highly coloured.

This may have stayed the hand of benevolence, coupled as that feeling was, in many breasts, that much of these Christian alms would be exchanged for the weapons.

God with the written record of his will, is infallible. We really hope that we are not taking too much credit to ourselves when we express a belief that it is highly improbable that we should ever declare anything balf so absurd. For if we were inconsiderate enough to make this unadvised assertion we should, in that case, be compelled to go the length of saying that a Ministry of Divine appointment is infallible; for "the Christian alms would be exchanged for the weapons as that feeling was, in many breasts, that much of God's lawe done but little, I feel that it has been according to their add the microscopic of the University. It was a great fact, crusding, 13th April. The African Mission.—A letter from the Rev. Dr. Savage, dated Cape Palmas, Sept. 26th, 1846, to a clerical the enemies of the University. It was a great fact, trusded and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the enderson the th

of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give following explanation in order to show that the terms of the announcement made at the last public convocation regarding the Scholarships will not be departed from.

It was then announced that there would be 72 Scholarships of oreach of the Districts of Upper Canada; 3 for U. C. College, and 6 for the University. These 79 Scholarships have

lege, and 6 for the University. These 72 Scholarships have been established, and will be filled up within the next three been established, and will be filled up within the next have years, if there should be a sufficient number of qualified candidates; which, in the present state of education in some Districts, is very doubtful. In 1849, then, and every subsequent year, there will be 72 young men, at the same time, deriving the benefits of this most liberal arrangement. The only feat that we have about its working is, that there may not be a sufficient number of youths able to avail the makes at the advantage. that we have about its working is, that there may not be a sincient number of youths able to avail themselves of the advantages offered to them; this, however, is no fault of the authorities of the University. They have held out a boon in the hope that thereby a stimulus may be given to education; and the blame cannot attach to them, if it should not be accepted as freely as it is offered.

It is not true that one of the subjects which are necessary for preparing the examination for the degree of B. A. requires attendance on the lectures of the Professor of Divinity. Attendance on lectures in Divinity is not necessary, and in the circular giving the subject of study in the Faculty of Arts, there is actually a statement, that attendance on them is not necessary. The Professor of Divinity is included in the Faculty of Arts,

The Professor of Divinity is included in the Faculty of Atthonot as Professor of Divinity, but as Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy. Every one who has paid attention to the history of King's College, for the last four years, must be well aware that degrees, honours, and prizes, have been obtained by youths who were never under the necessity of attending a Divinity lecture during their period of study. The honour lists are filled with names of men of various denominations of Christians; and only those belonging to the Church of Engand are compelled to attend the Divinity lectures If other Professors of Divinity ought to be appointed, perhaps the Arguin will be kind enough to tell us how many—of what denominations—and lastly, the ways and means of providing for the respective salaries.—British Canadian.

We are indebted to the British Canadian of Saturdsy, for

We are indebted to the British Canadian of Saturday, for the following extract:-LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA. - Hilary Term, 1847.

The following gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law :-On Monday, 1st Feb.

Henry John Boulton, Jr., Esq., Ephraim Park, Esq., Geo. Robinson Van Norman, Esq.

On Saturday, 6th. William Henry Weller, Esq., James William Muttlebart, Esq., Henry William Price, Esq.

On Saturday, 13th. Archibald John Macdonell, Esq. The following gentlemen were admitted as Students of the Society, and classed as follows :-

Tuesday, 9th February. In University Class. Mr. Christopher Robinson, B. A. In Junior Class.

Mr. John Fitzjohn Harris, Mr. Henry Monk Mason, Mr. Edward Horton, Mr. Jos. Frederick Davis, Mr. P. Bowman Spohn, Mr. Jones Henderson, Mr. H. Cowper Hyndman, Mr. John Little.

John Little.

Toll Gates.—It would be difficult to imagine s grosser or more outrageous violation of the existing laws than what is being perpetrated not only daily but repeatedly every day on the great roads connected with Toronto under the supposed sanes tion of the government. The statute which has placed these roads under the management of the Board of Works, enacts that the toll shall be collected at intervals of "about six miles," and specifies also the maximum toll for each description of ear riage. Instead of adhering to these provisions, the tolls are exacted in some instances at the interval of two miles and a half, in flagrant violation of the law. On Yongestreet also at half, in flagrant violation of the law. On Yonge-street also at the time when the late resolutions were passed at a meeting of the residents, instead of 6d., the maximum toll by statute for a certain description of vehicle, 7 \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. was levied and paid—being

a tax of twenty-five per cent. over the highest legal amount.

This shamful illegal taxation is carried on under the name of the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. ——. Of course we do not blame him, as he is only the cat's-paw, and must do as he is bid. The Board of Works must be deemed the culpable party, and we must look to the Governor General for redress.

The Act has been so would be the cat's and the course we do not be companied to the course we do n The Act has been so worded as to prevent all redress for any amount of aggression against the public while it is tolerab stringent in favour of the collectors. And travellers have no means whatever of trying the question except by measure which few persons would like to employ, from the loss of time with most of its contents, consisting of a large quantity of sugar, crates of crockery, &c.

Contributions for the Relief of the Destitute Inst.—Up to twelve o'alock to-day, the amount received at the sugar we can expect any remady. and expense they would incur, and the ultimate uncertainty.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the British Canadian. SIR,—Under this imposing heading, in the Report of the Free Trade delegates of the Niagara District, published not long since in the Chronicle and the Chron long since in the Chronicle, among other reasons for the removal of all duties on Imports, it is asserted—that the Farmer

whether the farmers will actually believe this, may be much The gross revenue for 1845 (the latest I can refer to). 55 exceeded £441,000. Now, if Mr. Merritt's scheme is sound, and should be adopted, the Farmer may use just as much tea, and consume as much tobacco, as ever be did and which because the sale and tobacco, as ever be

did and much cheaper than before.

Ah! says the Farmer, but tell me, Mr. Merritt, will I not have something to pay in the way of direct taxation, to make up the deficiency in the revenue, and so fall short of the means of purchasing my usual quantity of your cheap sugartea, tobacco, and other things; and must there not be some body appointed and paid for collecting this direct taxation, with quite as much, and perhaps a little more trouble and expense about it, in the way of seizing cattle, &c.—when an unlucky wight, after a bad harvest, or some other misfortune, may not have the money by him to hand to the tax gatherer when he

And as to the expense of collecting the present Import du ties, have you not, as I am afraid you not unfrequently do-made rather Free Trade of it with figures, to make it look large in the Farmer's eyes; £40,000 expenses for collecting large in the Farmer's eyes; £40,000 expenses for collecting. £400,000—why 'tis a large sum—10 per cent. on the gross amount; very large indeed!—but are you quite right, or rather are you not quite wrong in your figures. Let us see now what reliance is to be placed upon your statement in this particular, by referring to documents. The whole revenue of the year '45, was over £441,000; the expenses of collection, little more than £15,000; or not quite four per cent. This is a difference against your statement of only some £25,000, not a triffing one certainly on such an amount. Your ten per cent. dwindles into four per cent; and your £40,000 sinks down to £15,000. You may, perhaps attempt to explain this away by some more figures; but, if you will take the trouble to turn to your copy of the Assembly Journals (you get one, of course, as an M.P.P.); I rather think you will find that you have made a leetle mistake in this matter.

When a person who ought to know better-because he has or ought to have, the documents in his possession to keep him straight—tells me, he has a scheme very much to my advantage by one item of which, I shall pocket £40,000; and it turn out, that even if his scheme succeeds he has on this one its alone led me astray some £25,000; I must suspect all his other calculations, and think after all, that it would better to "the

Give us good roads to get to market with our own produce; decrease your duties when you can do so, and keep faith for your public engagements; and depend upon it you will hear no grumbling about import duties from the FARMER.

Etobicoke, 8th Feb., 1847.

District. Town.

SPRING CIRCUITS, UPPER CANADA. - Monday week, heing the first day of Term, the Judges of the Queen's Bench appointed the following times and places for holding the Spring

The Hon. the Chief Justice.

Johnstown ...... Brockville ...... Thursday, 22nd April.

Date.

Eastern	Cornwall Wednesday, 28th April-
Bathurst	Bytown Wednesday, 5th May- Perth Tuesday, 11th May-
	The Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay.
Gore	Niagara Tuesday, 13th April.
Brock	Woodstock Monday, 10th May. Simcoe Friday, 14th May.
	The Hon. Mr. Justice Jones.
Home	Toronto Tuesday, 11th May.
	The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.
London	Sandwich Tuesday, 14th May- London Thursday, 13th May-
Wellington	Guelph Wednesday, 26th May-
HOVE GOIN	The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

will realize the equivalent of the actual amount (not stord duty paid, of which about £40,000 is expended in collect

The address from the Principal, Vice Principal, Professors, &c., &c., &c., of McGill College, was presented to his Excellen-cy Lord Elgin, a few days ago, to which it will be seen, His Lordski. Lordship most graciously replied .- Mont. Cour.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Principal, Vice-Principal, Professors, Lecturers, and Scholars of the University of McGill College, respectfully approach Your Excellency with the assurance of our heartfelt congratulations on your spice and on your spice and on your spice. rica and on your safe arrival at the seat of your Government.

Entertaining a confident hope that Your Excellency's administration here would be attended with the same success which has so signally crowned your recent labours elsewhere, we, in common with all the other inhabitants of this Province, learned with unfeigned satisfaction that our Gracious Sovereign had been pleased to entrust to Your Excellency the Government of this

of this important Colony.

We have moreover especial reason to rejoice at that event as auspicious to the Colony in general as peculiarly advantageous to the University to which we belong, and in whose welfare are the interested.

elfare we are so deeply interested.
Your Excellency's intimate acquintance with the venerable

Testimonial to the Warden of the N. D. Council.

Mr. Hamilton rose and said it afforded him extreme pleasure to be the individual appointed by his fellow-Councillors to present to their Warden a testimonial of esteem and respect, for the patience, urbanity, good feeling and ability, with which he had ever presided over their deliberations. The testimonial was small if estimated by its intrinsic value—but it was not to be regarded in that light; its worth must be fixed by the motive which prompted its presentation, and the motive which ruled in the present case was one which every public-man knew well to the among the dearest and most priceless rewards of active exertion. (Hear, hear.) For himself he could say, and no doubt the sentiment would be echoed by those around him, that the conduct of the Warden had farnished him with many wholesome lessons of self restraint, patience, good feeling and temper. Sometimes heat had arisen in the Council, but it was never more than temporary, for the patience and forbearance practised and alocasions, and to every one by the Warden soon allayed every feeling of an angry character. The fact that during the present office was sufficient to prove the high estimation in place of the was held, and, concluded Mr. Hamilton, "in presenting you, Mr. Warden in the name of the Council, with this token of their affectionate esteem, I perform a duty highly Pleasing to myself and those around me, and I trust you will receive it in the spirit in which it is offered." (Cheers.)

Mr. Hamilton then banded to the Warden a handsome Silver box, bearing the following inscription: box, bearing the following inscription:

"To DAVID THORBURN, ESQUIRE, WARDEN. A TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM AND RESPECT FROM THE MEMBERS OL THE NIAGARA DISTRICT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Ningara, 2nd February 1847.

power and beneficial to the people—he had allowed no considerations to prevent him from being present at every meeting of the body—and he felt bound to say that his anxious desires had been crowned with success, for through the zeal and intelligence of its members, the Niagara District Council stood high among the useful institutions of the prevince. With the commencement of the present Session his official connexion with them closed, but it pleased a portion of the community to select him to represent their interests in the Council, and the Council had.

The Gore District but follow the example of Oak\* He, and a goodly sum will soon be raised for the relief of both the countries which are now suffering from famine:—

The Rev. A. Pyne, B. A., was called to the chair, and Mr. Robert K. Chisholm was requested to act as Secretary.

Moved by Mr. George R. Chisholm, seconded by Mr. P. McDonald, That this meeting deeply deplores the misery and destitution now existing in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and in Ireland.

Moved by J. W. Williams, Esq., seconded by Mr. V. McJ. been pleased to place him in the Council, and the Council had been pleased to place him in the Chair, which he formerly occupied by Executive appointment. For these marks of public confidence he could not feel too grateful, and they would stimulate him to a still more diligent discharge of his last. late him to a still more diligent discharge of his duties.—
(Cheers.) The handsome present in his hand he would treasure up as a family record worthy of preservation, and the mention tion of it in the records of the District would serve as a beacon teby those who would come after may guide their conduct. but throughout the district at large. Wherever he went, there
was the right hand of fellowship extended, and peace and good
feeling seemed to reign everywhere. He would do all in his
James Sinclair, and Peter McDougald, with power to add to wer, in whatever position he might be placed, to promote the atinuance of a state of things so desirable. The Warden McDougald, T d the chair and the chairman for the handsome manner in which he had reward of services, esteemed, perhaps, above their value, but collect the saying of the wise map.

National Reflet Association in Scotland and Ireland, by the Committee now appointed, in such manner as may best serve the purpose intended.

J. W. Williams, Esq., was then requested to take the chair, collect the saying of the wise man,

"A good name is better than precious ointment."

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL.—On Saturday the 6th of February a very animated debate arose in the District Council on the subject of granting the Warden a salary of £100 per annum, and approximately a salary of £100 per annum. while in session. It was warmly contested by Mr. Hatt, that the Warden being an officer appointed under 9 Victoria Chapter 40, no authority was given to the Council, to grant a salary; that act authorised their granting 6s. 3d. per day to each Councillor during the sittings of the Council, but not longer,—that even if they had authority it was mot proper to that it at present; the wants of the inhabitants for money to make good roads, bridges and many other things, called so loudly upon the Council, that they would be committing a great injustice if we were to vote the funds of the District in their own pockets, instead of appropriating it to the payment of the District Debt, or to the repairing of the roads and bridges throughout the district. It was urged on the other hand that throughout the district. It was urged on the other hand that the Council ought not to require the services of any man unless the Council ought not to require the services of any man unless wanting among our fellow-men of all ranks in Great Britain and Ireland, to aid the sufferers; but let this only stimulate us n ably filled for 6 years without any salary being grant-

bring in a hy-law to provide for the payment of Warden's salary.

Bells

La the name of our control of the payment of Warden's salary.

By law read a first time.

Council in Committee of the whole on the By-Law.

The Council in Committee of the whole on the By-Law.

uncil went into Committee of the whole upon the by-law.

By-Law read a second time,—the yeas and nays were taken. Wm. Miles, Esq., has been appointed Warden of the Municipal Council of the London District—J. B. Strathy, Esq., Clerk, and J. Harris, Esq., keeps his situation as Treasurer, John B. Canara, Che. Talkar District.—Brant-

· Crouse, Esq., Warden of the Talbot District.—Brant-MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday night a young man, in the employment of Guilbeault, the Botanic gardner, was found dead in the stove house by which the green dees are warmed. He had laid down to sleep, in con

with the gardner, after having put the fire into the stove, and it appears that the gardner had a very narrow escape, being perfectly. ectly senseless when the door was opened in the morning, strong constitution enabled him to endure longer that which speedily destroyed his companion. This sad occurence was solely occasioned by the influence of the carbonic acid gas escaping. Scaping from the stores, and that exhaled from the plants during the night. This should be a warning to all persons not to keep plants in hed rooms for it is made to have to all scientific men. ll plants, though they give off oxygen in the day time, yet at night exhale large quantities of carbonic acid gas, a gas absolutely y destructive to animal life. I is a strange thing that pe ple should be ignorant of a fact like this, and we can only attriaute such ignorance to the total neglect in all our schools of imparting a little automatical and a schools of imparting a little automatical and a schools of imparting a little automatical automati

IRELAND.—It has been too long the fate of that beautiful, fertile, but unfortunate island, to be the arena of conflicting parties. The actual and horrible destitution, and the existence of famine and pestilence, all parties are agreed upon; but each party blames the other in bitter terms. While, the British

party blames the other in bitter terms. While the British Government is employing forty-four ships of her Majesty's Navy, of which thirty-one are steamers, (27,500 tons), in affording relief to an enormous extent, and employing about 400,000 men daily on public works, a great portion of the Irish landlords exclaim that nothing is doing, because the Ministry cannot create food and employment on the instant, and as it were by magic. A more serious difficulty seems to arise from the multitudes actually employed by Government. It is now stated that the labourers are so infatuated, that nothing but employment on the public works will satisfy them, and that consequently the fields are lying neglected and untilled. Is employment on the public works will satisfy them, and that consequently the fields are lying neglected and untilled. Is not this perfectly intelligible? The Government wages are punctually paid at short intervals, and the man who, with his family, is starving, will most assuredly eagerly grasp at the present relief, instead of waiting for the future. Some few years ago, in this Province, when the Macadamizing of the great roads was height grantly agreed out of the great roads. ago, in this Province, when the Macadamizing of the great roads was being vigorously carried on, at the season of the year most suitable for the work, the farming proprietors made bitter complaints that they could not get labourers as they were required, because these preferred steady work on the road. Far more forcibly will similar motives act under the present circumstan-

thoughtless, into poison and daggers against their native land.

There can be no doubt but that the pressure in the British
Isles will compel, either through public or private means, emi-

things are possible with Him, and often "Behind a frowning Providence He hides a smiling face," still means are to be used to alleviate distress, until the Almighty is pleased to avert the heavy stroke. We therefore call upon every one to give something. Let every Irishman and Irishwoman think of the little Green Isle, "First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea," where they sported in the days of childhood, now blighted with famine; her hardy sons dying for a morsel of bread. Let every Irish girl, whether of noble or ignoble birth, think of the fair daughters of Frin —rough to any in modesty and virtue—with Irish girl, whether of noble or ignoble birth, think of the fair daughters of Erin—equal to any in modesty and virtue—with despair in their hearts, gnawed by the pangs of hunger, with scarcely covering to shield them from the wintry blast, and give a little towards relieving their distress. The list will appear next week again, and we hope to see names on it which have not yet appeared. Let no one be ashamed to give, if they only have a shilling, let them give it—it may save one life!—Brantford Courier.

Ningara, 2nd February 1847.

The Warden said he could hardly express his thanks for he many marks of confidence with which the Council had son time to time honoured him, and he could not find words to characterize the feelings of unqualified gratitude with which their continued kindness filled his heart. Five years ago he was selected the continued kindness filled his heart their deliberation of the purpose of affording some relief to the suffering inhabitants of Ireland and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and the following abstract of the proceedings has been forwarded to the following abstract of the proceedings has been forwarded to the following abstract of the proceedings has been forwarded to their continued kindness filled his heart. Five years ago he was selected by the Executive to preside over their deliberations; during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used his best efforts to discharge his during that period he had used hi by in a manner satisfactory to the appointing the Gore District but follow the example of Oakville, and a

A subscription was accordingly taken up, and the Chairman announced the same to amount to £30 15s. 4d.; and on motion, Mr. George R. Chisholm was appointed Treasurer.
Moved by Mr. R. Young, seconded by Mr. Arnott, That a
Committee be appointed to solicit further subscriptions for the He felt proud to be associated with those who desire to promote preace and harmony, and he was glad to be able to say that these blessings existed not only within the walls of the Council, but throughout the district at large. Wherever he went, there

Moved by Mr. George R. Chisholm, seconded by Mr. P. McDougald, That the amount subscribed be transmitted to the National Relief Association in Scotland and Ireland, by the

when the thanks of the meeting were given to the Rev. Mr. Pyne for his conduct in the chair.

R. K. CHISHOLM, Secretary. Oakville, Feb. 17, 1847 .- Hamilton Spectator.

FAMINE IN IRELAND .- It seems almost a waste of time to hum, and appropriating 6s. 3d. a day to each of the Councillors half of the sufferers from famine in Ireland and Scotland. Eve-

sarily come into town very often to carry on the public to emulate their good deeds: every quarter-dollar will be acceptiness; this was met by Mr. Hatt showing that the Chair table. The distress, even after all that has been done to alleviate it.

ed, and what was the necessity for it now.

Moved by Mr. Whyte, seconded by Col. Martin for leave to bring in a h.

Warden's salary being great that we hesitate not to assert, that the means of preserving the life of a fellow-creature. In the name of our common humanity, let those who can give even half this sum give it, and thank their Almighty Fa-

The Chairman reported the by-law which was read a second time—it fixed the Warden's salary at £100 per annum.—
The years and nays were called for. Yeas, 15. Nays, 4.

Moved by Mr. Holt seconded by Mr. Little, that leave be given to b. Riven to bring in a by-law to pay each Councillor 6s. 3d. per day during their attendance in Council.

The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer in a strong appeal to public

sympathy says:"Our household Irish servants, male and female, with other

poor Irish labourers, have, of their scanty earnings, transmitted rom New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, more than a million of dollars for the relief of their fatherland. What a demonstration of the rener of their fatheriand. What a de-monstration of the devotion and faithfulness of the Irish heart! Such self-sacrificing philanthrophy—such deep-seated love of country—rising from the humblest grade of life—would, in ei-ther of the great republics of antiquity, have been extolled by orators, and by 'poets sung.' It would have been left on the erishable records of fame.

Let none be discouraged in the mighty hope of relieving a nation by the disproportion between an individual contribution and the stupendous mass of misery to be relieved. Parts inconsiderable in themselves may, when united, form a capacious whole. A nation consists of coalesced individuals. Little rivulets form, by their juncture, the majestic river. The treasury of American philanthropy opened for the remission charities to suffering Ireland, invites the donations of the rich; it rejects not the mite of the widow. The united charities will

accept from every individual even the smallest donations; as observed above, parts inconsiderable in themselves may, when united, make a capacious whole. - Patriot.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- An industrious farmer, named T. mparting a little scientific knowledge to the pupils. In the schools of Prussia and Germany all these kind of things are aught the children, and an accident such as this could not occurrence.

The Jury returned a virdict of accidental death, by suffocation from the effects of carbonic acid gas.—Montreal Courier.

DREADFUL Accident.—An industrious farmer, named T. Connell, residing in the back part of the township of Beverly, was killed on the total neglect in all our schools of a proper height, for the convenience and support of the children, and are also for the convenience and support of the convenience and sup

It was moved by Mr. W. G. Mack, seconded by M. D. Tor-

Moved by Dr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Edmonstone:

Resolved,—That the sufferings now afflicting a great portion of the inhabitants of Scotland, establish upon their more fortunate countrymen in other quarters of the world, the sacred obligation of relieving them to the utmost extent in their Moved by Mr. Ferres, seconded by Mr. Sinclair:

Resolved,—That this meeting has no doubt that Scotchmen in Canada will cheerfully recognise this obligation, and while they give thanks to a beneficent God that they have abundance for their conference of the c r their own families, will thankfully discharge their duty by intributing what they can spare, to furnish food and raiment

which is the state of the state side of the tree behind which he was screened, when by a limb again bounded by Lake Ontario. On the east by the River Trent, which connects Rice Lake with the Bay of Quinte, which is again connected with the St. Lawrence, thus affording a water communication from Peterboro', the rapidly improving capital of the Colborne District to Montreal and Quebec. To gentlemen of moderate means who wish to locate pleasantly, we will put the shores of Rice Lake against any and every other

Many men come to this Province possessed of a small capital of two or three thousand dollars, and fancy that in this country it will last them for ever; they settle in some town or village, and live very pleasantly and comfortably for some time, but they find at last that their funds will run low even in Canada, of the Rice Lake for example, they would find, instead of the precarious subsistence of the town, the competency, nay, even the wealth which on all hands characterizes the Canadian Farmer,—their children would not grow up psle, sickly creatures, but, fanned by the invigorating breezes of the north, become a hardy, energetic, and rising class of men, free from the neighbourhood of the intoxicating bowl, which is the chief curse of our country towns and villages.—Cobourg Star,

CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS IN LONDON.—The little stir on election matters which has occupied public attention in this Town for the last three weeks has subsided; and we can speak

Town for the last three weeks has subsided; and we can speak for the Conservative party on the occasion, by observing that it has retired from the recent preparatory contest, with more compactness and utility; and consequently, with more strength.

It has made a temporary essay of its power, and has felt its position, and assured itself of the solidity of its foundation, and has found that conservative principles, particularly with reference to the permanence of our revered monarchial system, and its kindred institutions have a deep hold of the public mind in Canada; and our townsmen of London, we are happy to say are not behind their fellow subjects in other parts of the Province, and Empire in respect to these matters.

All we have to say in relation now to election matters is,

that we believe the temporary agitation we have alluded to was premature; but it has done good. The conservatives of London are determined on unity, vigilance, and activity where the

occasion calls for their exercise.

But with reference to a more important subject to which liament, and to the important duties which they will soon be liament, and to the important duties which they will soon be called upon to perform; be it noticed that Lord Elgin is now installed in the Government, and has been received by all classes with that loyal and affectionate welcome that is due to the Representative of our gracious Queen,—the spontaneous offering of a loyal and grateful people; and this event over, we shall soon have the general business of the province laid before Parliament. On this subject we have no doubt that the previous popular measures of the administration of a financial character will be followed by the necessary complimentary measures, rendered so by recent alterations in the commercial policy of

the Imperial Government.

These we have no doubt will be accompanied by equally wise measures relative to education. To the present ministry we confidently look for the maintenance of those religious instituconfidently look for the maintenance of those religious institu-tions which in connection with the education of our youth, is imperatively called for to prevent the extension of republican and infidel principles which the want of is so much to be de-plored elsewhere, and the possession of, has thrown such a lustre over the Academic Halls of Oxford and Cambridge. We refer, it will be perceived, to the University question. In relation to this important question, we trust the present administration will perform their duty as they have nobly done on previous occasions; and that they will receive the united support of the

Conservative ranks there can be no question.

Let the electors of London and Middlesex therefore keep in mind the important measures to be accomplished for the permanent peace and good of the country, and we have no doubt they will be ready when called upon to give their vote, with a steady and unflinching resolution that this most important question may be settled on conservative principles.— Gazette.

SCHOOL HOUSES .- In the event of any alteration being made in the localities, or number of the common schools in the city, new school houses will be required for the accommodation of the pupils, and we hope that the Council will take pains to have them built and furnished in the most approved and convenient manner. The outlay of a few pounds more in the fitting up of each house, is nothing when compared with the additional comfort which it would procure for the children. We have visited a great many school houses in Canada, but we have found exceedingly few, in the construction of which the least pains have been taken to faciltate the progress of the pupils. puns have been taken to favore the first any house which is it is an opinion too generally received, that any house which is sufficiently warm in winter, and moderately cool in the summer sufficiently warm in winter, and moderately cool in the summer is well enough adapted for a school house—that anything diginal summer is sufficiently and the summer is sufficiently and nified with the name of a bench, is good enough for the children to sit on, and that classification is the teachers business, and not that of the parents or trustees. In every well regulated school, there is "a time and a place for every thing," and the exercise of one hour, or the lessons of a particular pupil, never interfere with or annoy another. This systematic regularity, however, cannot be carried out in school houses furnished as they generally are in Canada, and unless some improvement takes place in this matter, as well as in the system of education, the success of even well qualified teachers will be but partially triumphant. The seats should be so constructed as to afford their occupants the greatest possible amount of comfort and ease. Their dimensions should be calculated according to the size and age of the children, who should be placed in such a position as to be always facing the teacher's desk; so that at ne glance of his eye, he can note the employment of the whole d. In the school house of the Irish National Board, the plan originally adopted was to place the teachers desk in the centre of a semi-circular platform at one end of the building directly opposite the door. From the door to this desk there was an alley of five feet wide, on each side of which the pupils were seated at immovable desks, placed parallel with each other, and varying in height to suit the classes which occupied them. The seats were also immovable, and were placed about six inches from the front of the desks. The back of the next desk was about eighteen inches from each seat, so as to allow room for the teachers to pass and repass behind the classes. In schools where class-monitors were employed, each class occupied a separate desk, at one end of which was the monitor's seat, and when the class was called out for a lesson, the pupils had merely to step over their bench, and stand up in the space between it Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, - - £1 10 0 and the next desk. In this way eighteen or twenty classes could receive instruction from as many class-monitors at the same time, while the head teacher superintended the whole proceeding. This method of furnishing school houses is still pretty general, but improvements have been introduced which hid fair to supersede it in a short time. According to the new plan, each pupil occupies a separate seat and a separate desk, which are placed in parallel rows, with a space between every two, for the ingress and egress of the children and teachers.—
This arrangement requires much larger houses than the old system of crowding children together on long benches, but it is sensitive of the sensor of the confidence to the patronage of parents desirous of giving their sons a liberal education. we would advise collectors to go from house to house and we would advise collectors to go from house to house and or disturbing his fellows, it also facilitates the duties of the coept from every individual even the smallest donations; as teacher. The desks are of the most simple construction, being quainted with the character of this Institution. The system merely a piece of board about eighteen inches square, screwed on to a pedestal, or foot of east iron, which is made fast to the floor. The seats are furnished with backs of a proper height,

A large and highly influential meeting of Scotchmen took place on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., at Mack's hotel, pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of organizing means for obtaining subscriptions in favour of those now suffering from starvation in Scotland.

The meeting having been called to order, Mr John Fisher was by acclamation chosen as Chairman, and Mr. G. D. Watson as Secretary. The Chairman then proceeded to explain in a very appropriate manner the object for which the meeting had been assembled.

It was moved by Mr. W. G. Mack, seconded by M. D. Torputting his carpet bag and great-coat into the sleigh, got in himself. One of the men in the sleigh, was a French Ca-Resolved,—That distress to a most appalling extent, exists anong the poorer classes in various parts of Scotland, and is still When he had been a few minutes in the sleigh, the men converse the poorer classes in various parts of Scotland, and is still when he had been a few minutes in the sleigh, the men converse the state of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh, was a Frederical Carlotte of the men in the sleigh of the men in the sl versed together in French, and the driver turning round to him, asked him if he wished to buy a horse, as the one he was driving was a good one, and they would sell it cheap. He replied that he did not want it, and that he only had ten dollars about him: that he did not want it, and that he only had ten dollars about him; upon this the driver seized him by the collar, and presenting a pistol to his breast, demanded his money. Ludlow pleaded that he was a poor man, with a large family, and begged them to let him go. One of the others then laid hold of him and drawing a dagger, threatened to plunge it into his heart if he did not give up his money without "any more palavering." Ludlow then delivered up his pocket-book, containing one thousand dollars in Montreal and Kingston Bank bills, and twenty addless in Liferent Bank notes and a silver watch. and twenty dollars in Jefferson Bank notes, and a silver watch.

They took the notes and threw the pocket-book on the ice, and

announce the death of the Chief-Justice of Montreal, Joseph Remi Vallieres de St. Real, on the evening of Wednesday last. after an ilness of long duration, borne up against with extra-ordinary brittude and patience. His bonour was in his 60th year, and had long borne the reputation of being one of the most remerkable men this country ever produced.—Montreal

NOVA SCOTIA.

rying out the principle of the bill. This is the mode of action proper for a Colonial Assembly. It is the administration of the Government above party principles. The measure is thus laid before the representatives of the people, and they can decide upon it as a whole, for the general advantage. It is discussed without the unseemly interference of the government and the use of its influence. Why should the existence of any administration has all the decidence of the control of the and the use of its influence. Why should the existence of any administration be perilled by their bringing in a measure, which they are obliged to find a majority to support or else to resign, in the face of an opposition which is determined to cavil at every thing—such measure also being one in which the country—is much more interested than the Government itself.

In the conversation which took place frequent allusion was made to a Union of the Chairman and the heapfit which would

ade to a Union of the Colonies, and the benefit which would follow from that measure. Finally the following Members were appointed on the Committee:—The Hon. Attorney General, Messrs, Menab, Huntington, G. R. Young, Fraser, A. M. Uniacke and Taylor.—Halifax Times.

Cammercial.

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(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER	.)												
Wheat, \$\psi\$ 60lbs. prime . 4 6 a 4 8 9	Toronto, February 25.												
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BOARD

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

domestic comfort.
For particulars, application may be made to Mr. Champion, at the Church Depository; or to Mr. Rowsell, King Street.
Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY are fashionable manner and on moderate terms. requested to attend personally, or by proxy, the Gene-March next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

By Order,

W. C. ROSS, Secretary.

Toronto, Feb. 18, 1847.

Toronto, Feb. 18, 1847. Johnstown District Grammar School. T a Meeting of the Trustees of the Johnstown District A Grammar School, held on Monday the 11th instant,-

Hon. J. Morris, Rev. R. Boyd, (Prescott,) Dr. Hubbell, G. Crawford. Esq., Rev. T. Machin. The following Resolutions were adopted unanimously:-Resolved-That the following be the Fees for Education : TUITION. per Qr.

English, Book-Keeping and Mathematics, - 1 0 0
Junior Class—including Writing and Arithmetic, 0 15 0 II. Resolved-That the hours of attendance he from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 1 to 3 P.M., Saturday half holiday. cations, two weeks at Christmas, and three weeks at Midsum-

Persons at a distance, who are under the necessity of sending

of Education is thorough—a strict surveillance is kept over the morals of the boys, and the building is large and comfortable. Board and Lodging may be had on reasonable terms with the

# A large and highly influential meeting of Scotchmen took ace on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., at Mack's hotel, from Mr. Ludlow's own statement, that he came to Canada for

26, CORNHILL, LONDON.

74, WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING, or \$2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT-2 VICT. (Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.)

"A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan."

T LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London. F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY.

HON. J. LEANDER STARR. GENERAL AGENT,

EDWARD T. RICHARDSON, ESQUIRE, GENERAL ACCOUNTANT. FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

The following are among the advantages offered by this Institution:

The guarantee of a large capital in addition to the accumulation of premiums.

The peculiar benefit secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department.

The payment of premiums half yearly, or quarterly, by parties insured for whole term of life, at a trifling additional charge. The travelling leave extensive and liberal.

Persons insured for life, can, at once, borrow half amount of annual premium, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own Note and deposit of Policy.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

No charge for stamp duty or for medical examination.

The Society being founded on the Mutual and Joint Stock principle, parties may participate in the profits of the Society, two-thirds of which are annually divided among those assured for life on the participation scale.

The Society is not connected with either Marine or Fire Insurance.

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THE MAPLE LEAF, CANADIAN ANNUAL.

to send in testimonials as to their attainments and general qualifications, on or before the 20th day of February next, (pre-. Price £1 5s. MANY Persons having expressed a desire of sending to their friends at home, copies of the above ANNUAL, the Publisher has made arrangements for forwarding a few copies to LONDON by the next STEAMER. The additional expense will be 2s. 6d. per copy. Persons desirous of availing them-selves of this arrangement, are requested to apply immediately. The copies will be sent direct to London, and forwarded thence

to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland.
HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Echruary 17, 1847.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY. SIXTH LOAN MEETING.

THE EIGHTH MONTHLY MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MON-DAY EVENING, the 1st March, 1847, at Seven o'clock, P.M., at which the Eighth Instalment will be received. The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance One Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, or such further um as may be at their disposal, which will be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in manner already provi-The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, to allow

Members in arrear to pay up, before the Chair is taken.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, Feb. 16, 1847.

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

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

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Apply to C. Jones, L.M.P., Surgeon, &c., at the late residence of Dr. Clarke, Market Square, Guelph. 489 tf and rem. Guelph, Nov. 26, 1846.

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> Dr. CARSON. Dr. MACKLEM. Dr. GILCHRIST. Dr. DIXIE. Wellington District Grammar School. THE MASTERSHIP of the above School having become vacant, by the resignation of the present incumbent persons desirous of being Candidates for that office, are requested

qual of the Chairman of the Trustees of Wellington District Grammar School, Guelph." ton District Grammar School, Guelph."

No person will be appointed to the above situation, unless, together with adequate Literary qualifications, he can exhibit satisfactory testimonials as to his experience in Teaching.

10. 1847.

497-tf Guelph, Jan. 20, 1847.

GOVERNESS. A N ENGLISH LADY, who has for some time been A accustomed to Tuttion, is desirous of engaging herself as GOVERNESS in a Private Family.

Address to A. H., Box 321, Post Office, Toronto. January 18, 1847. EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER. to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-

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

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

Wanted. FOR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply to PETER DAVY, Esq., or DR. STEWART

Bath, 7th Nov., 1846. BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. YORK STREET.

M. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL. on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support

which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

MR. LOSCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for Four Private Boarders. Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846.

BIRTHS. On Sunday, the 21st inst., at the Magnetical Observatory, the lady of Captain Lefroy, R. A., of a son.
On the 13th instant, the lady of the Rev. George Maynard, U. C. College, Toronto, of a daughter.

Near Weston, on the 18th instant, Mrs. J. C. Champion, of a daughter. On the 24th, inst., the lady of F. B. Beddome, of a son. At the Rectory, Three Rivers, on the 18th instant, the lady of the Rev. S. S. Wood, of a son.

MARRIED. At Colborne, on the 16th instant, by the Revd. J. Wilson, Captain William Bowen, second son of Hugh Bowen, Esquire, late Captain 41st Regiment, to Mary Anne, second daughter

of J. D. Goslee, Esquire, of the above place. DIED. On the 13th inst., at the Mohawk Mission, Bay of Quinté, THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four Grand Square Mahogany Piano Fortes, having Metallic Strung Plates, with all the recent improvements, sud made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of Collard & Collard, London. For sale cheap.

Thos. Clarkson & Co.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

On the 13th inst., at the Mohawk Mission, Bay of Quinté, of Consumption, in the 32nd year of his age, Mr. John Hill, Catechist for the Mohawks, in the employment of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Forcign Parts. Mr. Hill was estimately qualified, by his intelligence and genuine piety, for the duties of his office, and laboured with much success among his tribe. His loss will be sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintsness, to whom he had endeared himself by his piety and amiability.

Near Brautford, on the 19th inst., in her 74th year, after a painful illness, which she have with traly Christian furtitude.

RESPECTABLE YOUTH will be received as an Articled Pupil, with every advantage for studying the Profession; and to be treated as one of the Family.—A Premium required.

Apply to C. Lorge LAND.

LETTERS received to Thursday, February 25:

James Turvill, Esq., rem.; Mr. Stephen Nelson, rem.; Rev.
T. B. Read; Rev. B. Cronyn; S. J. Scovil, Esq., add. subs.

THE UNBELIEVER. (From "Tales of the Village," by the Rev. F.E. Paget, M.A.) ix. 27.

himself to me, "allow me to introduce you to Mr. shadows of night overtake you. What have you done Mandevyl; Mandevyl, Mr. Warlingham, the vicar of for the glory of God? What are you doing? What Yateshull,—my triend," continued Mr. Flint, with a do you intend to do? More than half your life is

marked emphasis on the last words. face, and was succeeded by an expression of countenance contemptuous and ironical, while he made me a read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the following low bow, and said a few words of common-place civi- passage in the word of God: "The wages of sin is lity. Two things were evident; Mr. Flint was a little death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jeafraid of Mr. Mandevyl, and Mr. Mandevyl had no sus Christ our Lord," Rom. vi. 23. particular desire to be on intimate terms with me .-The sort of instinct that makes one shudder at a ve- Then I hope that when your feet are on the earth, nomous reptile, gave me at first sight a strong repugnance to him. To be sure, there was nothing pecu-liarly engaging in his exterior. Though a young der's web? "The days of our years are threescore man, he had already the stoop of age, and there was years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be none of the vigour or buoyancy of youth about him; fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorhis blood seemed stagnating under his yellow skin; row; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away," Psalm xc. his strongly marked features, and downcast eyes of a 10. Death is at the very door. Flee from the wrath greenish grey, rendered his countenance strikingly re- to come, and ponder on the passage, "Blessed are the pulsive, even without its usual accompaniment of a dead which die in the Lord," Rev. xiv. 13. sneer. His limbs seemed ill put on, and his gait was If to the question, "How old are you?" you can more like that of an ill-stuffed bird than a human give the same reply as the old man did, "I shall be being; for his body was thrown so much forward that fourscore if I live till next Easter," you are absolutely his legs seemed unequal to support it. It afterwards beside yourself if you are not daily looking forward to occurred to me that this unhappy young man (for the eternity. If the warning voice whispers to youth, peevish discontented expression of his features shewed and speaks audibly to manhood, it cries aloud to you. him to be that) was a person of whom I had heard a Not only with your mouth, but with your heart you year or two before, when spending a few days in the should say, "There is but a step between me and public honours, and as having become subsequently for refuge to the cross, and obtained mercy from the notorious for the adoption of sceptical opinions. I Saviour of sinners, go now, even at the eleventh hour: soon found out that I was right in my suspicions; for think of the innumerable, the heaped up transgressions

eyes from the volume; "I am weighing some pithy re- for them," Heb. vii. 25. Since you first drew breath, marks of a worthy namesake of your's, one Matthew Tindal. Was he a relation or only a friend of the

"Indeed I don't know," said Mr. Flint quite innocently; "I never heard of him or his book before. there is mercy. Is it mine?'

"I took it from your library," answered Mr. Man-

"Ah, one of old Bagges's, no doubt. He had a though I suspect he did not often trouble them .damp, unpacked and brought into the daylight; but saved. The older you are, the nearer to heaven! the I cannot say I know much about them. Well, what heavier your load, the greater your deliverance! the does your friend Tindal tell you?"

"Why, that Balaam's ass must have been a very extraordinary ass indeed, and possessed of no small and "when Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then stock of ideas, since she was able to reason with her shall ye also appear with him in glory," Col. iii. 4. master about it, when she saw and knew the angel .-To be sure, the whole story is rather staggering to ordinary apprehensions; but I dare say your friend Mr. Warlingham sees no difficulty."

"A great miracle," said I, "but no difficulty. But, in the first place, the facts are incorrectly stated by your author. If you will take the trouble to look at the Bible, you will find, indeed, that 'the Lord opened the mouth of the ass,' and that articulate sounds came forth, but not one word is said of her knowing the greater part of the document, is so artificially diluted through the several sections of—first, old grievances still uncompensation of them, or of her reasoning, or of her ideas. she was probably able to utter the sounds just as a parrot would have done, without understanding them.

So, again, the Bible says that she 'saw' the angel; but there is not one syllable about her knowing him.—

Pray, sir, are you an admirer of Tindal?"

The second, the rights of Spain over Mexico; third, the rights of Mexico over Texas, and of Texas over herself—with the corollary rights of the United States to assert all the pretensions and vindicate all the wrongs of the state which they have by trick and intrigue absorbed into their union—this apology, we say, is so artificially diluted through the multitude of topics, the host the real intrifaction for the part of Pray, sir, are you an admirer of Tindal?"

"I am an admirer," said Mr. Mandevyl, "of all men who dare to use their own reason, and inquire boldly into the truth."

"Truth, then, is the object of your inquiries?" " Certainly it is."

Mr. Mandevyl looked as if he could have killed

Mr. Mandevyl looked as if he could have killed me; but he said nothing, and I proceeded. "It is, of course, much to be lamented that you should ever show the said nothing, and I proceeded. "It is, of course, much to be lamented that you should ever show never dreamed to seek reparation by war?

As to the rights of bloodshed and outrage, which the United States, having suffered like injuries from other states, having suffered like injuries from other states, having suffered like injuries from other states. France, for example—have never dreamed to seek reparation by war? course, much to be lamented that you should ever have allowed yourself to read such a book when you were once aware of its contents. Nothing can be worse for your own mind, or more offensive to God.— However, you will, I hope, lose no time in making yourself acquainted with the work to which I allude-Dr. Waterland's 'Scripture Vindicated.' It will re-Dr. Waterland's 'Scripture Vindicated.' It will remove your doubts, and shew you the danger of listening to ex-parte statements. And further, sir, when you have read it. I feel sure that you will, as a candid you have read it, I feel sure that you will, as a candid inquirer, take care never to bring forward again objections which have been refuted; and if, unfortunately, you should ever hear others doing so, you will give them a proper answer."

"Oh, that must depend," replied Mr. Mandevyl

I had his remarks in my mind when I answered you." "Does he allow that the ass had many ideas?" asked Mr. Mandevyl in a sneering tone.

"His opinion, sir, is, that Balaam's ass had as many ideas as asses commonly have; but what the number back by the late cotton Government. is, he expressly leaves to Mr. Tindal to count at his leisure, and for his own amusement."

Mr. Mandevyl bit his lip and was silent. Apparently, however, he had had enough of the subject; for, without saying another word, he turned on his heel, and left the room.

"Answer a fool," saith Solomon, "according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." I was angry with myself for replying to Mr. Mandevyl in any thing approaching to his own style, and yet, perhaps, there was no other way so effectual of checking him in his profaneness. How miserable, after all, thought I as he quitted the apartment, are the cavils which scoffers bring against the word of God! how deplorable, how disgraceful to human nature, to think that

the objections with which they endeayour to unsettle the minds of the ignorant and unwary, have been answered again and again, and yet knowing this, they continue to reproduce them!

HOW OLD ARE YOU? (From " Thoughts for the Thoughtful," by Old Humphrey.)

"How old are you?" said a woman to an aged man. who was leaning upon two sticks. I lingered to hear the old man's reply. "I shall be fourscore," said he, "if I live till next Easter."

Many a word dropped by the way-side has been picked up and pondered on with advantage in an after hour; let me, then, ask you, "How old are you?" Are you ten? because if you are, you have ten

thousand sins to repent of, and ten thousand mercies to be grateful for. What a thought! Did you ever think of it before? If not, it is worth your while to think of it now, and very seriously too, bearing in mind that youth is the time to serve the Lord; that a good beginning bids fair to be followed by a good ending; that "dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return," Gen. iii. 19; and that "we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ," Rom. xiv. 10.

Are you twenty or thirty? It so, you have still of wind three days, the ship had sprung a leak, the pumps choked, and they had had several of their hands washed more sins to forsake, and more mercies manufully to acknowledge. You are in the meridian of your day, the prime of your life. If you have allowed your youth to pass unimproved, run no farther risk, try youth to pass unimproved, run no farther risk, try the facts might be communicated to some newspaper for publication. We think that it is almost the first time that intellication. We think that it is almost the first time that intellication. to make amends for the past. Up and be doing; call upon the name of the Lord. Though you forget a thousand things, never forget "it is appointed unto

men once to die, but after this the judgment," Heb.

"Mr. Warlingham," said Mr. Flint, addressing is no time to lose. You must look about you, lest the gone by, even though your days should be long in the A momentary smile passed over Mr. Mandevyl's land. If you have not yet made up your mind to

Are you sixty or seventy? Do you answer, Yes

University of —, as having carried off the highest death," 1 Sam. xx. 3. If you have not long ago fled

more than four thousand sabbaths have passed away. The sun has risen and set between twenty and thirty thousand times, and thousands of millions of human beings have passed from time into eternity. Still

But, if your treasure and your heart be in heaven why then, be of good courage; though flesh and heart fail you, God will be the strength of your heart, and your portion forever. Go on, traveller; for you may vast many books in presses at the top of the house; even now see the end of your journey. You have borne the heat and burden of the day; you have pas-When I fitted up the library, I had all those in decent sed through briars and thorns; you have but a little bindings, and which had escaped the rats and the further to travel; endure to the end and you shall be darker your pathway below, the brighter your glory above. Sin, and tears, and sorrow shall pass away;

## Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

PRESIDENT POLK'S MESSAGE.

"A fine specimen, upon the whole, Of what the learned call rigmarole,

that to hunt the real justification for the war in its long laby-rinth would be like the search for reason in Gratiano's "infinite deal of "nothing"—a pursuit of three grains of wheat in a hushel of chaff—with the only difference, that the three grains of wheat would not be forthcoming in the end, inasmuch as the "If that be the case," I answered, "you have, no oubt, now to learn for the first time, and will be proportionably glad to hear, that Tindal's wretched sophis-tries and wilful misrepresentations of Holy Scripture every other nation overlooks as unavoidable at the time of their were fully and satisfactorily answered as soon as published."

occurrence, and the acts of a people too poor, and as yet in a condition too unsettled, to be able to render an indemnity?—
Again, how does it happen that the United States, having suf-

chery, and fraud, deprives the States of all rights under that bargain; for it is a rule not merely of English but of public law, that none can take advantage of their own wrong. The points in the Message which most nearly interest us at

present, have reference to tree trade.

Mr. Polk seems at first sight a hopeful pupil of the League;
but upon a little closer examination of his views, we find him a present, have reference to free trade. Protectionist, though we fully acquit him of knowing that he is so.

"Oh, that must depend," replied Mr. Mandevyl haughtily, "upon my admitting that they are refuted. What does he say, for instance, to Mr. Tindal's remarks upon Balaam's ass?"

His notion of an equalisation of taxation is excellent, but how does it agree with the mass of public burdens in this country thrown upon the land exclusively, and with a malt tax and hop duty in addition imposed upon agriculture, while cotton-spinners paid no tax whatever, not even the property and in-

ome tax, nominally imposed upon them?

We say this confidently upon the authority of the returns of 1845, which exhibited Glasgow paying six times as much as Manchester, and because of the extraordinary care with which schedule A, that would tell the whole truth of the evasion of he property and income tax by the cotton people, was kept

All that Mr. Polk says of the propriety of equalising taxes, so as to adapt the burthen to the ability to support it, is orthodox protectionism. We, any of us, never asked for more than this, and that we did not is confessed by the Leaguers themlands out of cultivation and to lay fertile lands under past Is the system of taxation, of which these things are the necess partially bestowed upon classes. So do we—so does every British advocate of protection. We all carnestly protest against the abominable spirit of favouritism to classes which has pervaded all the legislation for the last 25 years. But which have been the favoured classes? The agricultural and other industrious classes on one side, or the monied capitalists and idle millocrats—idle in everything honest and useful—on the other? Mr. Polk supplies us with an undeniable test:—"The realisations of the contraction of the contr tion of large profits, the amassing of large fortunes," are the testimonies against a favoured class—testimonies which will hardly be brought against the agricultural or other industrious classes, though we have read of boasts in Manchester of for-

tunes raised sufficient to purchase the fee-simple of the island; and no longer ago than last year we were told of a realisation of profits actually amounting to a doubling of capital, pretty generally through the manufacturing districts, where the millowners,—poor fellows!—cannot now afford to employ their hands (the hands that earned all the money last year) at full

time on full wages.

These acknowledgments of the President must prepare every intelligent reader to smile at his approbation of the adoption in this country of a system which, however like in form, is pre-cisely opposite in operation and effect to that which he proposes or his own country.

Mr. Polk is, however, right when he describes Sir Robert

Peel's measures as calculated to render Great Britain dependent for food upon the United States. Let this dependence, however, be once established, and farewell to the greatness of the British empire. Enough of President Polk for one day.—St.

MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE. - On Monday last, a person at Blackpool, on opening a large cod-fish, found, as one por-tion of the contents of the stomach, a soda-water bottle, firmly corked, and his curiosity being excited, the weight of the bottle leading him to suppose that it was empty, he drew the cork, and perceived a piece of paper, which he endeavoured to extract; but finding that impossible, he broke the bottle, and found that it had been thrown overboard from the Wisdom, Capt. Cobbett. on her passage from Sydney to Liverpool. The document had before the judgment seat of Christ," Rom. xiv. 10.

Are you twenty or thirty? If so, you have still

27, 1845, and stated that they had then had a very heavy gale

STATE OF IRELAND .- THE PRICE OF FOOD. To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR,-We are frequently told that the English people like to hear facts, and that one fact is better than a hundred arguments. Permit me, in behalf of thousands of poor starving fel -creatures, to submit a fact which will speak for itself. overnment has determined not to interfere with the corn-job-ers in supplying the great want of food in the west of Ireland and perhaps it has acted wisely. There are, however, different ppinions on that subject. The lower orders of the people are universally distressed in this part of the island. Life and death re suspended on food being procurable on reasonable terms.— What are the jobbers doing in this crisis? Surely the considration of the powers that be, in not interfering with the trade, ought to be reciprocated by them—fair and reasonable consideration for the poor, and at the same time a just remuneration

But now for the fact. On the second of this month I purchased for my starving poor neighbours two tons of rye (which is a coarse but wholesome food) from a merchant in Westport. a considerable seaport town; the price paid was £13 a ton, leaving the merchant who imported the grain doubtless a fair profit. On the 17th of this month application was made for more of this poor man's food. He had sold all to another person in the same place; on referring to whom, the answer given was that the resulting the same place. as that the rye, which had been ground in the mean puld not be sold for less than at the rate of £17 a ton! was that the rye, which had bee

This food for the starving poor, which was imported at perhaps  $\pounds 11$ , or at most  $\pounds 12$  a ton, would not be sold out to the most wretched beings on the earth less than at £17! And on inquiring again on the 21st, the answer was that it was all sold.

Here is a profit indeed. A profit on a hundred tons (if the cargo amounted to that quantity) of £500 or 600! with the exception of a small outlay for grinding, of about 10s. a ton. I make this statement with sorrow for the miserable condi on of the destitute poor. I do not here accuse any party, but I state plain facts, which speak for themselves. It is heartrending to behold the miserable poor endeavouring to drag on
an existence from day to day. The poor man has earned perhaps a few shillings; but, alse the money little avails him
when such an enormous price for food meets his deep and hopeless poverty; and those who would do good to the poor, have
their efforts greatly paralysed by the enormous profits demanded by importers of food. I have heard of Indian corn, imported at £10 or £11 a ton, and sold to starving wretches at £17
or £18. But I can only youch for the fact related shows—

state plain facts, which speak for themselves. It is heartfrom a very intelligent Italian gentleman, near the scene of action, and no explanation has yet been given. A recent letter
from a very intelligent Italian gentleman, near the scene of action, and no explanation has yet been given. A recent letter
from a very intelligent Italian gentleman, near the scene of action, and possessing superior means of intelligence, has affordder some important light upon the subject, and may aid the reathings, and the probable results to Italy, and to some of the
countries most intimately connected with her.

We are assured that the new Pope was elected in direct opposition to the wishes of Austria and of all the dependents and
added to the poor, have
their efforts greatly paralysed by the enormous profits demanded by importers of food. I have heard of Indian corn, imported at £10 or £11 a ton, and sold to starving wretches at £17
or £18. But I can only youch for the fact related to the poor, have
their efforts greatly paralysed by the enormous profits demanded by importers of food. I have heard of Indian corn, imported at £10 or £11 a ton, and sold to starving wretches at £17
or £18. But I can only youch for the fact related heart of the poor. while I was eating my luncheon, Mr. Flint was indis-of your youth, your manhood, and old age. Lose not want food, food for the poor on reasonable terms; not below

ceive the misery endured by a large hungry poor man's launty, when food is very searce and very dear.

The trade now carrying on in food in the west of Ireland may be divided into two kinds—namely, food for the higher and middle ranks, and food for the destitute and poor. Let the "bread stuffs" for the former be sold at whatever proft the merchant pleases or can get; but, oh! let there be some pity for the poor, and let him not be made a victim for greety avaries to fatten on.

rice to fatten on.

Perhaps this may meet the eye of some whose hearts are imthe freight, insurance, and all expences necessary, without any view to profit. There is space and room enough for other enterprize in the trade of whatever flour, for the use of those above poverty, and who never feel the pargs of hunger. The Lord careth for the poor, may He preserve them, and teach the rich how blessed it is to give to those that need.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant, WILLIAM BAKER STONEY, Rector of Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland. Dec. 26, 1846.

ACHILL ISLAND .- We mentioned in our last number that we were enabled through the kind liberality of our friends, to send a schooner, (the Lydney Lass) freighted with provisions from the port of Dublin to this Island. The vessel encountered some hard weather on her long and perious voyage; the Captain feared to attempt the landing of the argo at Achill, he therefore proceeded to Westport, where he strived on the 1st inst. We regret to say that the cargo receved some damage on the voyage from the entrance of sea-water. But as the car-

on the voyage from the entrance of sea-water. But as the cargo was insured against all risk, our relief find will suffer no diminution from this casualty.

The cargo was safely deposited in a store at Westport; and three hookers\* freighted with ten tons of meal each were despatched to Achill. The appearance of these boats in our bay was a joyful sight to the poor islanders. The cargo of one boat was safely discharged and deposited in our store, but the second boat was only half unladen when it came on to blow so find the poor the next the boateners gate and in and second boat was only half unladen when it came on to blow so freshly from the north, that the boatmen got up their sails and made for a harbour at Bullsmouth, not deeming it safe to remain with a freshening breeze on a sea shore. The third hooker remained at anchor, the boatmen hoping that the weather would moderate so as to enable them to discharge their cargo. We regret to say that their expectations were not realized, the storm increased in violence hourly till it became a hurricane; it was freezing all the time, the cold on the exposed beach interest and its intensity readers more himself, it was freezing and the storm increased in violence the storm increases. of wheat would not be forthcoming in the end, insemuch as the Message contains no justification whatever. Be it that in the hurry and disorder of the Mexican revolution the commerce of the Mexican revolution revolution the commerce of the Mexican revolution revolution revolution revolution revolution revolution revolution revolu ment the loss of the hooker with her crew and car ce they could. A fire was light ted on the beach to shew the boatmen where they should run the hooker in case the cable should break. The boatmen, in order to lighten the boat over which the waves were continually breaking, were obliged to throw 40 sacks of meal into the ses. About two o'clock in the morning the cable broke, and the booker immediately came ashore. When she struck the first impulse of the boatmen was to jump into the sea; had they done so they must have been drowned in the heavy surf. The persons on shore cried to them to remain in the boat, as the tide was ebbing; they did so, and we are thankful to say their lives were preserved. Notwithstanding the severity of the night our poor fellows never quitted the shore until they had placed 57 sacks, which they had saved from the wreck, safely on the shore above While we deplore the loss of so much food at such a time, it is a great comfort to know that no blame is attributable to any of the persons concerned: if human effort could have availed to save the cargo, it would have been preserved.—Achill Herald.

\* The large sailing boats used in this part of the country.

MR. COBDEN'S CONVINCING ANECDOTE. At a meeting of the Blandford Agricultural Society last week, Mr. G. Bankes in alluding to the distress that at present exists in the ma-nufacturing districts, and to the well known anecdote of Mr. Cobden converting an agriculturist by taking him to look at a busy factory, and afterwards a field overgrown with thistles, he said he wished that some agriculturist would now take Mr. said he wished that some agriculturist would how take Mr. Cobden to his manufactory on one of the two days in the week that it was closed, and afterwards to the deserted field now ploughed and cultivated, because the owner of that field saw that the agricultural community could defend their rights, and had the spirit to guard their property.

A caveat has been entered in the Prerogative Court against a will made under curious circumstances, though it is to be apprehended not very uncommon. A seed and wine merchant, named —, who carried on an extensive trade in Dublin, where he died some years ago, left about £24,000 in cash to his only child, now a young man of 24 or 25 years of age.— Since he attained his majority, and became entitled to the management of his property, he has shown decided symptoms of lunacy. They have occurred so frequently and in such palpa ble forms, that his friends have considered the propriety of ap pealing to the proper authorities to have him put under fur restraint and the property protected. Inquiry has been estraint and the property protected. Inquiry has been made o all directions, and no relative of his can be found. He says imself there is not a relative of his living. Of course no mere equaintance wished to go to the expense, or hazard an application to the Chancellor, from the mere apprehension of the poor fellow making away with his property; and in this way matters remained till a week or two ago, when he announced to all his friends that he had made a will and a deed, giving all hi all his friends that he had made a will and a deed, giving all his money to a community of Jesuits, who were to allow him the interest during his life-time. The reasons he assigned for this step were that his mind was harassed by the perpetual recollection of his manifold sins; and the holy brotherhood having satisfied him that a deed and will in favour of the Church would bring him happier thoughts, he executed these instructions, and he assures his friends the anticipated result has been realised. The case will come before the legal tribunals in a few months.

A very important decision has been pronounced by the Irish Lord Chancellor, which has excited a great deal of interest, and if upheld when reviewed by the House of Lords (for an appeal is spoken of), will have a material effect on the many religious communities which exist in Ireland. Two young ladies of the name of M'Carthy, residing in the county of Cork, were entitled under their father's will, to a distributive share of his property, and having entered a Convent, they took the usual vows perty, and having entered a Convent, they took the usual vows of chastity and poverty, and by the rules of the order were to obey the commands of the Superiors in all matters, unless those commands should be regarded as sinful. By two deeds subsequently executed, two of the members of the Convent subsequently executed, two of the members of the Convent were named trustees, to whom the young ladies asssigned their property for the benefit of the sisterhood; and these trustees filed a bill, along with one of the Miss M'Carthys, to realize the assets.—The Lord Chancellor gave a most elaborate judgment, in which he held that the two deeds under which the trustees claimed were obtained by coercion, as the vow required poverty, and the Miss M Carthys would not have divested themselves of their estate, unless by such a degree of pressure as invalidated the instruments. His Lordship said he was not validated the instruments. His Lordship said he was not called on to give any opinion with respect to the question whether or not a nun was civilly dead and incapable of inheriting property. He gave no opinion as to the right of the Miss McCarthys to file a bill on their own behalf, but as to the present one it should be dismissed, and with costs.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF THE HORSE. -After General Sir Robert R. Gillespie fell at the storming of Kalunga, his favourite black charger, bred at the Cape of Good Hope, and carried by him to India, was (at the sale of his effects) competed for by several officers of his division, and finally knocked down to the privates of the 8th Dragoons, who contributed their prize money to the amount of £500 to retain this commemoration of their late commander. Thus the charger was always led at the head of the regiment on a march, and at the station of Cawnpore was usually indulged with taking his ancient post

at the colour-stand, where the salute of passing squadrons was given at drill and on review. When the regiment was ordered home, the funds of the privates running low, he was bought for the same sum by a relative of ours, who provided funds and a paddock for him, where he might end his days in comfort; but when the corps had marched, and the sound of the trumpet had departed, he refused to eat, and on the first opportunity, being led out to exercise, he broke from his groom, and galloping to his ancient station on the parade, after neighing aloud, dropped down dead.—Col. Hamilton's Naturalist's Library.

THIRST IN AFRICA.—The heat takes away all appetite, and one longs for nothing but a shady tree and a gushing fountain all else is vain. It is strange to see the efforts made by every creature, when we are coming near a spring or brook, to reach it quickly. The weary faces of the soldiers resume their animation; the horses and mules who smell it half a league off, begin to neigh, and on reaching the water both men and beasts lunge into it to satisfy their burning thirst. General orde and sentinels are of no avail—what is punishment, or even death to the soldier at such a moment? He would much rather die by a bullet than by thirst. Most of them lose all their selfcontrol and drink till they are literally full. I have seen them drink with a small tin can, called a quart, which each soldier carries hanging to his button hole, as much as five or six pints at a time. It is extraordinary that more do not die of it; but the water is generally warmed by the sun, and the sub marching brings on profuse perspiration .- French in Algiers

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF ITALY.

(From the New York Courier and Enquirer.) The election of a new Pope, of a character apparently the opposite of his predecessor, with the unexpected principles which he has avowed, and the extraordinary acts which he has performed, have seemed to the world to demand an explana-tion, and no explanation has yet been given. A recent letter

things, and the probable results to Italy, and to some of the countries most intimately connected with her.

We are assured that the new Pope was elected in direct opposition to the wishes of Austria and of all the dependents and adherents of Gregory XVI; and that his first step after his elevation, viz: the general amnesty, by which he invited all exiles to return to their country and families, caused such a revolution in public feelings that the residual country is public feelings. creet enough to say, "You seem very much occupied with your book, Mandevyl?"

with your book, Mandevyl, without taking his "Yes," replied Mr. Mandevyl, without taking his God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession of your mannood, and old age. Lose not the market price, but at a just and fair remuneration to the importer. It is difficult for you, sir, or for your readers to conceive the misery endured by a large hungry poor man's family, now ready to protect him upon it. His enemies, at the same ceive the misery endured by a large hungry poor man's family, now ready to protect him upon it. His enemies, at the same ceive the misery endured by a large hungry poor man's family, now ready to protect him upon it. His enemies, at the same ceive the misery endured by a large hungry poor man's family, now ready to protect him upon it. who had been ready to tear his predecessor from his throne, are now ready to protect him upon it. His enemies, at the same time, are those who were most devoted to Gregory; viz: Austria, the Cardinals, Monsignori, Bishops, Jesuits, &c. The opposition of the first was most pointedly indicated at Florence, during the public rejoicings which took place on the publica-tion of the amnesty. A general illumination was given, and only one building was found to be left in total darkness:—and that was the residence of the Austrian Ambassador.

The cause of this dissatisfaction may require elucidation on this side of the Atlantic. Although apparently in close friend-Perhaps this may meet the eye of some whose hearts are imbued with Christian benevolence, and some plan might be devised to send from Liverpool or London, or other ports, food to be sold to the poor at prices a little over the cost, so at to cover the freight, insurance, and all expences necessary, without any and, while showing a wish to appear liberal and conher Italian subjects, has betrayed some symptoms of an inten-tion to extend her territory towards the South, whenever cirtion to extend her territory towards the South, whenever circumstances might favor the measure. Although disappointed in her endeavour to obtain at the Congress of Vienna, possession of the papal provinces lying between the mountains and the sea; and although afterwards unsuccessful in promoting a revolution to that end, Austria, it is believed, founded confident hopes of seeing them voluntarily fall into her arms when driven to desperation by the severe oppression of the old Pope. The character of his successor put to flight such a calculation, and with it the prospect of continuing that controlling influence which she had so long possessed in Rome.

Pius IX proposes to raise an army of his own people, that he may not be under the necessity of employing foreign troops:

he may not be under the necessity of employing foreign troops; but Austria has remonstrated, declaring that the Pope's subjects cannot be trusted. She opposes the general plan of improvements and reform proposed, or rather we may say promi-ed, by the Pope, representing that there is no stopping the when once begun, or even when once sanctioned or admitted.

In this opinion, no doubt, he is right; and, if the Pope has not already made up his mind to see himself gradually and at no very late period, reformed out of his temporal and spiritual power, he most certainly has a hard struggle before him.

But a change has taken place with possible period.

But a change has taken place with respect to the press which was, perhaps, one of the last expected. The new Roman government has removed its restrictions to such an extent that the tone of the public writers has become so bold, that Austria fears their influence, and has forbidden the introduction of their combinations. publications. Even the Diaro di Governo (The Governme Gazette) is now published in the Austrian territories; while the booksellers, printers, &c., are subjected to great and numerous inconveniences, and vexed with many gratuitous formal-

Opposed to the Pope in his measures and plans, as we have said before, are the mass of the clergy; and he has great diffi-culty in finding members of the priesthood in the country pa-rishes fit to be brought into the capitol, to supply vacant pla-rishes fit to be brought into the capitol, to supply vacant places, to get rid of those who cannot be trusted, of Italy are also opposed to him, so that he finds no supp sympathy among them, excepting only the King of Sardinia; also, by one of the strange metamorphoses of our times, he has within a few months come out a liberal, and a manly one too.

Among the means resorted to, to counteract the influence of the new Pope, were those taken by the clergy of all grades; who by preaching and in private, accuse him of everything evil. The Jesuits have gone so far as to introduce into some of the daily prayers a petition, that the Head of the Church may not fall into heresy.

From all that is known of Pius IX. thus far, there seems to

be no reason to suspect him of insincerity. His former life and all recent indications, it is said, bear witness to his hearty devotion to the principles which he professes, and the measures which he has taken. Cardinal Gizzi, his prime minister, is re presented as a man of enlarged and enlightened opinio was so little to the taste of Austria, that she used her influe to prevent his elevation.—The Pope has displayed a feeling for the poor and despised Jews; and, when invited to take some measures to suppress licentiousness. pointedly replied that he had objection but should pefer to begin at the right en of the matter; that is, with the immortal prelates.

Some of the returned exiles arrived at their homes in a stat

of lamentable destitution, and a subscription was opened, to supply their immediate wants. Being placed in the Pope' hands, one of his friends remarked that the matter probably had some political relations which probably did not appear Pius hesitated a short time, but after a little reflection signe it, and then directed that it should be sent to some of the chie families in the city, to be well filled out.
Still, he is certainly, to some degree, like his brother eccle

siastics. The rational conclusion therefore must be, that he i not aware of the tendency of the course on which he has entere and must be surprised when events shall unveil to him the ne cessary consequences of his actions.

# Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{2}d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Provinc of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

#### R. CUTHBERT, BOOKBINDER. ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c.,

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful ac-knowledgements to the Gentry and Inbabitants gene-rally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto-received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand, 65 Richmond Street, East of Church Street,

Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including Law, Music, ANE SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the nost moderate terms

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1846. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS:

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

Toronto, July, 1845. 416-t OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co.

110, Front Street, New York, HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson OIL
WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND
FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale,
and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on
the Premises.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL

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

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

N.B.— Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

486-tf

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto, BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, and Public generally, that he has now received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which he s prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and on moderate terms.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846.

ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846. D. E. BOULTON,

BARRISTER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY. COBOURG, CANADA WEST. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

432-tf

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE. ARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

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Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-tf LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent,

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf

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Stamford . . . . . 5 on Clifton Street
City of the Falls 2 & 5, N. E. side
St. Mary Street
Lot bounded by Division & St. Mary N. half 19 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free of postage, to FRANCIS M. HILI Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

THOMAS CROSSAN. New York, Sept. 1, 1846. 477-52 Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-tf LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Township. 20, 21, 22 Part 25 14, 17, 22 14, 16 18, 20 15 W. half 11 W. half W. half 23 do. N. half 7
South Sherbrooke Part 21 2
Woolwich Block No. 3, on the River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of

> LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres W. half 10, 4th " " Mono, 100 W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 W. half 7, 3rd " Tosorontio, 100 E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. ...... do. 200 W. half 14 and 14 7th Con. ..... do. 200 W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra,

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con........ Madoc, 200

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con. .... Richmond 200 " terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

ALEX. CAMPBELL. 455-th

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

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

ron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official

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

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

Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847.

Engraved District Maps. TO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Part Officery Lot, Farm, in each Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Clurch, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plats, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of 2½ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyors.

Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2—London, Talbot, and Brock Districts.
Plate 3—The Huron Tract. The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other

Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.

Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Production impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the En gravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846. NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage. ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER,

Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and provided to authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Leaded Lights for Church and Cottage Windows, and Hand-Glasses for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846. CARD.

THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bankruptey, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of dersigned who have entered into co-partnership.

D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel. James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie,

Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance bythis Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY PRPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

The Church

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