TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1847.

poetrn.

WESTERN MISSIONS. BY ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE.

"Then thou shalt see and flow together, and thine heart shall earned unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee."— [SAIAH, Ix. 5]

Lord, when thou didst come from heaven,
Edom sought thee from afar,
With her gold and incense given,
By the leading of a star;
Westward then from Eden guiding,
Was the light of Bethlehem shed; Like the pillar'd blaze abiding
O'er the wandering Hebrew's head.

Westward still the world alluring, Hath the risen Day-star beamed, And, the sinking soul assuring, O'er the world's wide ocean streamed. Westward still, the midnight breaking, Westward still its light be poured!

Heathen thy possession making, Utmost lands thy dwelling, Lord! Westward where from giant fountains, Oregon pours down its floods, Westward to Missouri's mountains, Or to wild Iowa's woods: Where the broad Arkansas goeth, Winding o'er savannahs wide; Where, beyond old Huron floweth

Many a strong eternal tide. Westward where the wavy prairie Dark as slumbering ocean lies, Let thy starlight, Son of Mary, O'er the shadowed billows rise! These be heard, ye herald voices,

Till the Lord his glory shows, And the lonely place rejoices, With the bloom of Sharon's rose. Where the wilderness is lying

And the trees of ages nod,
Westward, in the desert crying,
Make a highway for our God.
Westward, till the church be kneeling In the forest aisles so dim, And the wild-wood arches pealing, With the people's holy hymn. Westward still, Oh Lord in glory

Be thy banner'd cross unfurled, Till from vale to mountain hoary, Rolls the authem round the world; Reign, Oh reign, o'er every nation, Reign, Redeemer, Father, King, And with songs of thy salvation Let the wide creation ring

UNITARIANISM IN NEW ENGLAND. (From the Episcopal Observer.)

More and more clearly, in the sight of the watchful server, the Unitarian party mingled within itself three classes, bound together only by the tie of a comon unbelief; and the continuance of their union was a proof that this unbelief was no less than the original soul of the party. The first class was composed of men who seriously relied on the facts of the gospel, on the general authority of the Bible, and on the full reality of a divine revelation; but so interpreted all as to escape the doctrines which their reason persuaded hem to reject. The second class denied the orthodox doctrines, but leaned firmly on nothing; the abler, taneous inspiration of the Spirit.'

satisfied, without the assertion of one or another religious sentiment. Channing was the philosopher of It the contribution be required for a purpose in peace, and the prophetic arbiter in the great moral which the contributor has no personal interest, from question which agitated the republic. Pierpont threw which he is to have no sensible return, it at once as-

star shot up the horizon of letters. This was Orestes Brownson, who, having once been a minister, had become an unbeliever; had been recalled by the writings of Channing, and re-entered the pulpit, with scarcely any other doctrine, as be declared at a later

on religion and the Church; and a very respectable

period, than those of 'the divinity of humanity, and the brotherhood of the race;' and had now commenced that strange succession of transitions in which he passed, always startling mankind, always complaining that he was misunderstood, always bold, logical, inde fatigable, down to the surrender of his office, and even to a fierce assault upon the church and the priesthood, and then upward, step by step, to a kind of orthodoxy, and to the bosom of the Church of Rome. He now issued his New Views of Christianity, Society and the Church, which were followed, from time to time, by other new views, till he required a quarterly publication of his own, to be the chronicle of his progress.

So proudly pantheistic was the transcendentalism of which-Emerson was the head, and Ripley no timid representative, that the younger Ware prepared a sermon for the College Chapel, on the Personality of the Deity; which was printed by the request of the students in Divinity. It was probably the first occasion since the apostles separated at Jerusalem, on which an argument on such a topic had been offered as a Christian sermon. The school, with its mysticism, was not daunted; and in 1839, Norton appeared as its opponent; appeared with a distinctness and a vehemence which told how one may be willing to die in the last ditch who has himself abandoned every other defence, and there or nowhere must fight valiantly. The title of his discourse was "The Latest Form of Infidelity." It drew from Ripley a copious reply, to which Norton added a rejoinder. The Unitarian cause could not, without seeming injustice, disown the offspring which it had borne and nourished; nor could the zeal of Norton convince mankind that his opinions and those of his adversary were as widely separated as infidelity and the belief of a Christian. The exegetical learning of Cambridge was upheld by Palfrey, through his works on the Old Testament; but none, except Norton, rivalled the laborious studies of Stuart and his associates at Andover. Gannett, in a sermon entitled "Unitarian Christianity, what it is, and what it is not," claimed to be its faithful representative; and accordingly Adams addressed to him a letter on his Tract on the Atonement. Of the positive creed of Unitarians, as it was elsewhere given by Gannett, the only parts which are peculiarly Christian are these: "We believe in the divine mission of Jesus Christ, in his miracles, his perfect character, his authoritative teaching, his voluntary death, and his trium-phant resurrection." "We believe in the authority and sufficiency of the Scriptures in respect to faith and practice." A "spiritual judgment," and "the importance of a deep and permanent change in them who lead vicious or careless lives," were also allowed and professed; and Unitarianism would bind itself to

RULE OF CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY. (From the Church Times.)

Christian men find themselves bound to labour, ling their minds to light from every side, the feebler bound to live frugally, are therefore, at least, as likely following; the abler while no book of the Scriptures, as others to prosper in the world, yet bound not to to conception of inspiration, no truth of the Apostle's set their hearts upon that prosperity. Some men have Creed, was deemed secure amidst the progress of unchecked, was deemed secure amidst the progress of unchecked. ecked inquiry. The third class only adhered to certain sum to ecclesiastical and charitable purposes. Unitarian Christianity, as it was that Christianity Where a man has a certain income, and that a large which which demanded least; and adhered to Christianity one, this answers the purpose very well, provided care at all, only as to the holiest of all the forms in which is taken that the peculium which he reserves to himthe divinity within' had clothed istelf; a milder Ju- self be not too large. It is then in fact a compliance daism, a purer Mahometanism, a more religious Pla- with the rule which we recommend. Some have litonism. The third class now relinquished the miracles mited the amount to which they will permit themselves of the Scriptures; many of the second knew not to accumulate. This, in addition to the rule which which to sustain, and which to abandon, while the we are advocating, is a very desirable measure. It is first frowned, but frowned gently and fraternally. founded in deep wisdom; for it provides against the Dewey, who seemed to hover where the first lost itself ruinous consequence to a man's children of his being in the second, directed the Dudleian lecture, which possessed of great wealth. But if it stand alone, it he preached in 1836, against the opinion of those who partakes too much of the nature of death-bed liberali-Prosed a presumption against miracles. The arti- ty. It involves no present self-denial, and no present tes in the Christian Examiner now bore the initials advantage to the Church. It involves no present selfof their writers; and Ripley contended, through its denial, because a man will be apt to fix on a sum which, Pages, that miracles, which he did not deny, were yet at the time of fixing it, will appear to him wealth. not a support on which religion could rely; affirming But our notions of wealth expand as our wealth inthat the miracles recorded in the Bible were not creases; and it may sometimes happen, that when the wrought as inspirations of truth, but as incentives to time arrives for carrying the resolution into effect, the action. His conception of the apostles, too, was that they only possessed, in a larger measure, 'the spontage of the spontage self-denial, which has not been formed. The Unitarian doctrine shut out its professors from

But most men are content to do what they can af-

fellowship with other religious bodies in the propagation of the gospel. They were too few to attempt called on for a contribution to any ecclesiastical puralone any extended missions; and their view of the pose, they first decide, whether it is one in which they natural state of mankind was not such as to awaken are personally interested. But if it is, of course others Zealous efforts and sacrifices for the heathen. Even are interested also; and the next question is, How in their pulpit discourses, the almost entire absence of much is my share? I cannot afford to be liberal to doctrine, and the want of confidence in the statements my neighbours, who are as well off as myself; and the of the Scriptures, left a barrenness which fine writing, or eloquence, or sensibility, could hardly make fruitful.

my neignbours, who are as well as my neignbours, and the want of can I afford? but, and the sent as well as my neignbours, who are as well as my neignbours, who are as well as my neignbours, and the sent as well as my neignbours, who are as well as my neignbours, and the sent as my neignbours are my neignbours, and the sent as my neignbours, and the se To vary the tediousness of the desk, more animating this arithmetical problem is worked by different men, topics, even though somewhat secular, were delivered; upon different principles; and by every one upon and the age produced an order of philanthropic movements, in which the ardour for good deeds could be contribution as his share. Hence it is that our con-

unself into the forlorn hope of the onset for tempersumes in his imagination the character of alms. It ance; and with a gallant rashness, inflamed against takes rank with contributions to relieve the poor, to Mark, Luke or John. himself half of a congregation, whose craft was supposed to be in danger. May was a leader in that host of many banners, which marched against southern sla- sides, to compliment public men. He hastily runs very. Unitarians gave their patronage to the improvement of the long neglected mariner; Unitarians were for all these purposes, or which he thinks it likely he foremost in lectures and lyceums; Unitarians planted may be asked for hereafter, reflects that there is no elegant cemeteries; Unitarians pitied the blind, the description of a liberal education of the fruit of Morton on the Genuineness of the Gospers, claim of a public nature which may possibly be made to appear to appear and great learning, began also upon him. Upon this view of the subject, he is apt really licentious.

Because, on the great learning is a public nature which may possibly be made to appear to appear

SATAN'S FIRST TEMPTATION. (From a Sermon by the Rev. B. E. Nicholls, M. A.)

Observe the subtilty, the deceitfulness of his attack, which appears in the person he addresses,-not Adam, but Eve, as more likely to be deceived; and then in the time he chooses, when she was alone; and the place, when she was near the forbidden tree. His mode of address is such as altogether to disguise his real object. It is under an affectation of concern for her good he seeks her ruin. As one seeking information, and thus to throw her off her guard, he asks, "Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" By this his device was to insinuate (1) that God's commands were needlessly strict, a restraint upon her liberty and enjoyment. And this is one form in which he will seek to entangle us, by endeavouring to excite in us a spirit of dissatisfaction with God's commands and the dispensations of his Providence towards us, and thus to weaken our love to Him, the loss of which love in the soul constitutes the essence of human depravity. (Matt. xxii, 37, 38. John v. 42. Rom. viii. 7.) His next step is to pursuade her (2) that notwithstanding God's threats, she would not be punished though she sinned; and thus are thousands ruined every day by his suggestions, to which their corrupt heart lends a ready ear, that God will not, at least in their case, execute his awful denunciations against the sins in which they are living, that they shall have peace at the last, (Deut. xxix. 19.) though walking in the ways of death. (Prov. xiv. 12.) Again, the devil Implies (3) that by sinning, she would obtain a great advantage; the fruit being good for food, pleasant to the eyes, and especially to be desired to make her wise. Knowledge! wisdom! to be as gods; these were the objects with which he dazzled the mind of Eve. He flattered her intellect. What do we learn from this? That Satan may avail himself of our love of knowledge and what we may think wisdom, to draw away our heart from God; and that while we may be applauding ourselves for the independence of our mind, in having overcome the prejudices, as we may term them, of education, and in thinking for ourselves, we may really be the victims of his devices, taken captive by him at his will. O that thus warned, that our wisdom and our knowledge, it may pervert us, (Isa. xlvii. 10.); the Spirit of truth may ever impress us with the conviction, that the fear of the Lord, and that alone, is wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding! (Job xxviii. 28.)

A CIRCUMSTANCE IN THE LIFE OF CALVIN.

(From a Lecture by a Medical Man.)

It appears that, in about twenty years he ruled Geneva, Calvin preached nearly two thousand sermons. Of these, some twenty have been printed, while, of the

OLD TESTAMENT.	
Genesis	128
Deuteronomy	200
Job	59
rsalms	94
isalan	348
Jeremiah	91
Lamentations	25
Ezekiel	
Daniel	47
Ezra	65
Joel	17
Amos	
Obadiah	
Jonah	
Micah	28
Zephaniah	17
y with many lift had a married at show sill the	
NEW TESTAMENT.	
Acts	189
St. Paul's, 1st Corinthians	110
Do. 2nd do	66
Do. Galatians	43
Do. Thessalonians	46
Do. 1st Timothy	55
Do. 2nd do	31
Do. Titus	48
neighe of religions instruction, and also	700
	000

he have so much reason to remember the words of Jesus, "Because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth

BISHOP WILSON, OF SODOR AND MAN. (From Stowell's Life of Wilson.)

the Bishop's demesne presented. There he might meet." have seen manufactories of different kinds, carried on with greater energy and activity, than any prospect of secular advantage could have produced. Benevolence gave motion to the wheels, and charity guided every operation. Days of patriarchal simplicity ned to have returned. The materials required in manufacturing garments for the poor, were procured in exchange for the produce of the demesne. Artisans of different kinds were busily employed in manufacturing these materials. The poor's wardrobe was kept always supplied with garments of every size, suited to every sex and age. The poor who could weave or spin repaired to Bishop's Court with their webs, their yarn and worsted, as to a general mart, where they bartered their different articles for corn. Every species of distress found relief at Bishop's Court. Whether the hungry or naked applied, their claims were sure to be duly considered, and liberally answered. The attention of this real friend to the poor, extended to the minutest circumstances of their condition. He was in the habit of purchasing an assortment of spectacles, and distributing them amongst the aged poor, whose eye-sight began to fail, that such of them as could read, might read their Bible by means of this seasonable aid; and that such of them as could not, might, as their kind benefactor expressed it, use these glasses "to help them to thread a needle to mend their clothes." Imagination can scarcely picture a more pleasing and interesting scene, than that which presents the pious and venerable Bishop Wilson distributing spectacles amongst a crowd of the aged poor for such purposes as these.

> ABRAHAM. (By the Rev. Thomas Scott.)

Abraiam was not renowned, either as a conquerer, or an inventor of useful and ingenious arts; he was not a monarch, a genius, a philosopher, or so much as an author; but a plain man, dwelling in tents, and feeding cattle all his days: yet perhaps no mere man has been so widely and permanently honoured. The Jews, and many tribes of the Saaacens and Arabians, justly own and reserve him as their progenitor: manynations in the East exceedingly honour his memory at this day, and glory in their real or pretended relation to him. Throughout the visible Church he has always remainder, the texts only have been preserved. And, been highly venerated; and at this day, Jews, Maof a truth, with two, and only two barely possible ex- hommedans, and many Gentiles, vie with each other, ceptions, these texts are remarkable. They are as and with Christians, who should most honour this ancient patriarch.

> THE MAN IN THE MASK. (From 'Thoughts for the Thoughtful,' by Old Humphrey.)

If you have never heard of the Man in the Mask, you will think the following narrative somewhat trived that it gave him liberty to eat without taking it off. It was not known who he was even by his keepers; and orders were given to kill him if he should attempt to discover himself. After remaining at St. Margaret for nearly thirty years, he was removed to the Bastile, at Paris, where he occupied the best apartments; and was treated with such respect, that the governor himself placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence. He was refused nothing that he asked for; but the mask was never removed. No one, not even the physician of the Bastile had ever seen his face. This unknown person died in the year seen his face. This unknown person died in the year 1704, and was buried at night, in the parish of St. Paul. Monsieur de Chamillard is said to have been the last minister intrusted with this extraordinary secret. When on his death-bed, he was urged to disclose the mystery of the Man in the Mask; he

deaf, the maniac, and the prisoner, not more indeed of which he has now no suspicion, and sets down with tion. It was connected according to the notion of line, along the crowded street of a city, we shall soon than the maniac, and the prisoner, not more indeed of which he has now no suspicion, and sets down with than they were pitied by Christians who had creeds, the conclusion, that there are a great many calls, and those times, with generosity, sincerity, magnanimity, discover that the silver dew has been dried up, and the but with a compassion which, because it was confined that he cannot give much to any one. At this point loyalty; and proved that the person who acted in this bloom rubbed from the leaf. Religion, whose rewards to temporal sufferings, seemed there the more radiant a direct conflict arises between the love of money and manner was a gentleman, and not a puritan. Severity are so dimly descried by the mortal eye, has to conmand manner was a gentleman, and not a puritan. the claim made upon min. He rees called upon to or induders and regularity of conduct, on the other present glory, whose treasures are distinctly visible, the claim made upon him. He feels called upon to of manners and regularity of conduct, on the other test the superiority with temporal aggrandisement and of Petersham, was completed, a work of more ambition at the translation of the Prophets, by Noyes abstract immediately from his hopes of accumulation and were altogether uniasmonable, and were connected, in the imagination of that age, with cant, cunning, and whose rewards are immediate and magnificient.—

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The translation of the Prophets are translation of the Prophets are immediately from his hopes of accumulation and whose rewards are immediate and magnificient.—

The translation of the Prophets are translation of the Prophets ar tion than ability; discussing the style of the Old Testament with the irreverence of an unbelieving critic, and so a more amount of the contemplation of the difficulty end here; and so a more amount of the contemplation and so explaining the predictions that the testimony of Jesus explaining the predictions that the testimony he is called upon to set a precedent for liberality of Jesus explaining the predictions that the testimony he is called upon to set a precedent for liberality of manof Jesus should not be the spirit of prophecy. The treaties should not be the spirit of prophecy. The against himself, which will extend to every variety of ners on the one side is sometimes a cloak for hypocrisy, new Jerusalem, beheld gleaming with a faint and unners on the one side is sometimes a cloak for hypocrisy, new Jerusalem, beheld gleaming with a faint and unners on the one side is sometimes a cloak for hypocrisy. treatise of Norton on the Genuineness of the Gospels, claim of a public nature which may possibly be made the fruit light of th to appear, volume by volume. It three aside the first to decide, that he can afford very little, especially if Because, on the other side gentleness of feeltwo chapters of Matthew, yet seemed to admit the being a prosperous man, he omits to look into the being a prosperous man, he omits to look into the long, and courtesy of manners, is frequently accompating, and courtesy of manners, is frequently accompating, and courtesy of manners, is frequently accompating, and courtesy of the Salbath. Let the evening of the raculous conception, but not in the pre-existence of other side of the account, as such men are very apt nied by a looseness and depravity of morals, therefore the duties of the Sabbath. Let the evening of the Christ; described the first two chapters of Luke as to do; or if being unprosperous, he does look into it, it is necessary to be morose, austere, to forsake the standard find us laying down like tired wanderers at the stan having, described the first two chapters of Luke as as blended in the narrative, of the errors of Mark and the mistakes of Luke; rejected the accounts of the saints at Jerusalem, and of the woman taken in adultery; suspected the mention of the angel that the does look into it, as blended in the narrative, of the errors of Mark and the mistakes of Luke; rejected the accounts of the saints at Jerusalem, and of the woman taken in the mistakes of suitery; suspected the mention of the angel that to do; or if being unprosperous, he does look into it, as such men are bound to do.

But if a man has set aside a portion of his income as devoted to God in the service of His Church, and saide, and the good of each be worked down into that place of worship without feeling a quiet and delight carefully preserves it separated from his own means, there is no longer a struggle between his individual to do; or if being unprosperous, he does look into it, as such men are bound to do.

But if a man has set aside a portion of his income as devoted to God in the service of His Church, and saide, and the good of each be worked down into that place of worship without feeling a quiet and delight carefully preserves it separated from his own means, the does look into it, as such men are bound to do.

But if a man has set aside a portion of his income as devoted to God in the service of His Church, and saide, and the good of each be worked down into that place of worship without feeling a quiet and delight carefully preserves it separated from his own means, the does look into it, as such men are bound to do.

But if a man has set aside a portion of his income as devoted to God in the service of His Church, and Saviour. And what a child should be taught to say the as child should be taught to say the such as child should be taught to say the as child should be taught to say the such as child should be taught to say the say that a Christian child should be taught to say the say that a Christian child should be taught to say the say the su adultery; suspected the mention of the angel that love of money and the claims of the Church. The strength suspected the mention of the angel that love of money and the claims of the Church. The the condition of the angel that love of money and the chains of the Church. The society, be made such that the serious Christian may est. The animosities of our heart, and the evil society, be made such that the serious Christian may of the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the Benuinence of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the has decided what portion of his means shall be appropriately to the gospel of John; and the gospel of Joh

We may indeed, imagine Him to be as the air and the sea, and "we all enclosed in his circle, wrapped up in the lap of his infinite nature." Let us, therefore pray by the bank-side, and in the fragrant grass, standing and walking, and sitting down; for the voice of thanks-giving ought to be as a lyre, whose music is never significant. giving ought to be as a lyre, whose music is never silent; but let us remember in the words of that glorious divine from whom we have quoted, that though "God will go out of his way to meet his saints,"-A more interesting spectacle could scarcely have yet that God's "usuel way is to be present in those been exhibited to the eye of the philanthropist, than places where his servants are appointed ordinarily to

> THE PRAYER-BOOK. (From the Church of England Quarterly Review.)

With the Bible alone, and with no interpreter but man's frail intellect and frailer heart, the descendants of Dr. Doddridge, and the inheritors of Lady Hewley's endowment for teaching orthodox doctrines, have multitudes degenerated into heretics; with the bible and the prayer-book admitted to expound it, this society CANNOT. We know how this our deeply submissive homage to the prayer-book will offend many; but we have proved its necessity, as they have not .-It has been our lot to trace, step by step, the process of a noble intellect, coupled with a heart which panted above all things for truth, sacrificing to it all that life held dear, until our heart failed within us. We have seen this noble intellect deal with the Scripture as an independent document, to be interpreted solely by its independent document, to be interpreted solely by its own word, until this noble intellect fell from high faith wholly to exclude religious elements of some kind. If into almost total disbelief. We have seen, in the writings which this intellect poured forth, arguments which ordinary minds could not reply to for a moment in the way of refutation by reasoning; and the issue has been, a stedfast conviction that it is the most solemn duty of every English churchman, who is called to teach others, to make this clear to them—that the prayer-book is to be received as the only commentary of the Church upon those awful dogmas of divine revelation, of which words unexplained by visible actions, must be such insecure vehicles. And why should the Church be abused for this by the Dissenter, who expects that his oral teachings shall be as binding on his followers, as the Church expects its written teachings should be learnt and obeyed by its followers? The real difference is only one of mode; and, whilst the theoretical philosopher, who, with a deep knowledge which ordinary minds could not reply to for a moment theoretical philosopher, who, with a deep knowledge of the limits and imperfection of the human intellect, the human heart, and human language, should be called upon to judge between them, would not, for a moment, hesitate which to accept and which to abjure, we can, without this test, appeal to facts; we can say that the independent and oral interpretation of Scripture has crowded Christendom with sectarians of all grades of orthdoxy, with heretics, polytheists, and atheists.—

In osuch thing possible, therefore, as a merely non-religious of anti-religious. Even those who cry out most loudly against teaching children religion are within the scope of my argument. They are for repudiating the Bible, and crowded Christendom with sectarians of all grades of orthdoxy, with heretics, polytheists, and atheists.—

I demand, then, to be informed why these sub-religious or anti-religious. Even those who cry out most loudly against teaching children religious are within the scope of my argument. They are for repudiating the Bible, and draw a higher morality than Christianity teaches, and draw from philosophy sublimer doctrines than the Bible contains. I demand, then, to be informed why these subthe human heart, and human language, should be called orthdoxy, with heretics, polytheists, and atheists. -We say, then, it is the duty and the privilege of every churchman to give the prayer-book, if he can, to whom-soever he gives the bible, and to explain why he gives it—that, under God's blessing, it may save his reason from putting upon the Scripture such interpretation as the unchecked reason of thousands have put upon

THE INCOMPETENT MINISTER. (By Bishop Pilkington.)

A tailor that is not cunning to make a gown may will think the following harrative solices and the extraordinary. About two hundred years since, the astonishment of the world was excited by the remarkable circumstance of a man in a mask being sent privately to the castle in the isle of St. Margaret in the Mediterranean. This personage were a mask so conmend hose; a cobbler that can not make shoes may saith our Saviour Christ, "but if the salt have lost his saltness, wherewith shall it be salted?" It is not good towards the Seaman's Church in London. enough to be cast on the dunghill, (for so it would do good in dunging the field); but it is meet for nothing but to be cast in ways to be trodden under our feet.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

EDUCATION QUESTION.

termined to have the honour of possessing the most ancient language.

We hope we have given the story correctly, though it is a good while since we read the pages of the old historian. It seems to us very aptly to illustrate Lord Morpeth's sagacious experiment: and we very much suspect that this boy and girl, carefully shut out from hearing the religious sentiments of their fellow-men, and suffered to grow up without prepossession in favour of any particular sort of religion, would, like the King of Persia's children, take their tone from the brute beasts, and become their congenial associates.

come their congenial associates.

Lord Morpeth and others of his school, who talk about in momentary admiration upon the golden cities which the tempter has spread around. Never, then, let us plead anything in excuse of our non-attendance upon lattice of the Salatable Lot the evening of the that such a thing is simply impossible. His Lordship, who is we believe a serious person, will surely admit

more or less than to make them unprincipled, and consign them almost without hope or remedy to the ranks of infidelity .- English Churchman,

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION -Mr. Bright, in his speech on the government plan of education on Tuesday evening, is reported to have said (alluding to the Established Church):—"His forefathers had languished in prison under the direction of that Church which the house was now asked to aggrandise.—Within the last two years, the place of worship he attended had been stripped of its furniture to pay the salaries of the ministers of the Church." As Mr. Bright's usual place of residence is at Rochdale, this assertion would be generally understood to have reference to something which had occurred in that town. We have therefore been requested to state, that, so far as regards the clergy of Rochdale, or any of them, there is not the slightest foundation for the statement; and that none of those gentlemen have salaries or stipends derived from any source which would have given rise to any such proceeding as the stripping of the place of worship attended by the home gentleman, or any other place of worship.—Manchester Guardian.

EDUCATION WITHOUT RELIGION. - The conception of lessons be one part of education, moral culture is another, and one quite as indispensable; and this necessarily implies the communication of religious ideas, and the employment of religious motives. Conceive the total omisgious (for there is no neutrality in this matter), and edu-cation in their hands must be irreligious too. There is no such thing possible, therefore, as a merely non-relilimer doctrines and purer morals are not to be called re-ligion? Whether the attributes of God be learned from press upon education a religious character. I repeat my assertion, then, that the conception of education apart from religious instruction cannot be realized in practice. To consent to an anti-religious education would of course be impossible; and there can be no other, unless it be a religious one.—J. H. Hinton, a Dissenting Teacher.

ENGLISM CHURCH IN BORNEO.—The project of establishing a church, mission house, and school at Sarawak, in Borneo, under Mr. Brooke's protection, has received the sanction of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London and other right rev. bishops. The Rev. F. T. M. Dougal, M. A., of Magdalen Hall, intends proceedings to Proceedings of the proceedings of the proceedings of the proceedings of the proceedings.

Communications.

(For The Church.) LETTER IL

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES AND "THE CHURCH."

The second proof of the truth of the doctrine maintained in the extracts placed at the head of my former letter, namely, that "the Church is the divinely appointed interpreter of Holy Writ, and only judge in matters of faith," is, as I there stated, to be found in the Analogy of Faith.

II. The more carefully God's dealings with man are

elect.

III. The next proof which I was to give of the truth of the doctrine in question, is, that it is decidedly and strongly supported by the voice of the Primitive Church. For the sake of brevity, I shall omit the quotations themselves from the early authorities to which I refer. If any candid and earnest-minded person should doubt the accuracy of my statements. I can the any candid and earnest-minded person should doubt the accuracy of my statements, I can then give them at length. Suffice it, therefore, for the present to state, that Sts. Irenæus, Tertullian, Origen, Saints Cyprian, Basil, Epiphañius, Chrysostom, Augustine, and last, but not least, the Council of Nice, all teach as an important doctrine of the Gospel, that the Church is the divinely appointed interpreter of Holy Writ; or, in the words of St. Irenæus, (who flourished near the Apostolic age,) that it is necessary to hear the Presbyters which are in the Church; who have succession from the Apostles as we have shown; who, with the succession of the episcopate, have received the certain gift of truth, according to the Father's will;"—or that, in the language of Origen, (written little more than one hundred years after the death of St. John,) "If the law of God be received according to the meaning which the Church teaches, then death of St. John,) "If the law of God be received according to the meaning which the Church teaches, then truly it transcends all human laws, and will be believed to be truly the law of God." Indeed, that the early Church taught thus, I find that even the most ultra dissenters admit, though they endeavour, with painful perverseness, to put aside the strong argument thereby afforded of its truth.

In adducing these evidences, however, let it be remembered that we do so, not on account of the intrinsic ex-cellence of the individuals of the solemn importance of the council, great as these undoubtedly were, but because of the fact that if they were merely honest men, and this of the fact that he your readers, at least, will reverently acknowledge them to be, they must be most competent and satisfactory witnesses as to what was then the teaching, and consequently the doctrine, on this subject, of the Church universal.

The fact then being admitted, that the doctrine under consideration was held by the Primitive Church, it appears to me necessarily to follow that it must be true! Otherwise, we must believe that the whole Church, when of the gospel of John; and then ably maintained the gentlemens of the residue, as the narratives of just, and credible, but by no means inspired writers. Pures, also, of Philadelphia, produced a book on the Jasus and his Biographers. Ripley addressed to Follen, too, that admirable German, who adorned his adopted land by his genius and his benevolence, wrote

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could we possibly have any confidence that their judgment was guided aright in deciding what writings should be included in the sacred canon of Holy Scripture? And be included in the sacred canon of Holy Scripture? And thus we should be compelled to remain in the most painful uncertainty as to whether the Bible contained the entire Word of God; or, on the other hand, as to whether some portions of it had not been received without sufficient grounds. Further, were it possible for the whole Church to be thus mistaken, the very grounds of our faith and practice would be uprooted; for in such a case, how could we as weak, sinful, and prejudiced individuals erasonably hope ever to discover the true meaning of the erasonably hope ever to discover the true meaning of the Sacred Volume, or rightly to understand even the influ-

ences of the ever-blessed Spirit.

O that men would therefore be careful before they permit, either the rashness of a mistaken zeal, or the impulses of a perhaps unsuspected, insubordination of spirit, to cause them to undermine the sacred and most beneficial authority of the Church of Christ, lest haply they should authority of the Church of Christ, lest haply tiley should thereby drive many of those simple ones for whom Christ died, from His fold into the by-paths of error to their great loss, or into the wilderness of this world to their eternal undoing! For, indeed, if the judgment of the Church in this and similar doctrines is an unsafe guide, we are left upon the sea of life without a compass to direct or an anchor to secure us. And especially is it so in this case; for, without a certain interpretation, and assuredly there is none such if it is not to be found in the Church, the libile is a scaled book in fact to us it is no assuredly there is none such if it is not to be found in the Church, the Bible is a sealed book, in fact to us it is no revelation at all; for, again I repeat, that if the whole Church, in its primitive purity, could be mistaken as to the very means of its interpretation, it would be nothing less than arrogance in us to hope to arrive at its true import. Elless indeed with the invarianties and I must port. Unless indeed with the imaginative, and I must think rash and irreverent Mr. Newman, we suppose that spiritual truth is more fully "developed" to us than to Messrs. A. F. Atkinson, J. G. Geddes, T. B. Fuller,

of "development" appears to me very painfully to assail the character of the ever-blessed Redeemer himself. For, or that He failed in His word, since He promised that He would send the Comforter, who should "guide them into all trath." Surely either supposition is so appellication. irreverent as to make the advocates of such a system

To return, however, to the subject immediately under consideration. Seeing that the primitive Church did be-lieve and teach the doctrine I am advocating, and that we cannot suppose it to have been mistaken in its judgment, without threatening the very foundations of Christianity, I imagine that the correctness of this principle,—that the Church, at least in all questionable matters, is the only authoritative interpreter of the Holy Scriptures,—is irre-

authoritative interpreter of the Holy Scriptures,—is irretragably established in the third place by this united tesfimony of the early Catholic Church.

Yet let it not be supposed that I deny the "right," or rather duty,—(I dislike the former word; our "right," as sinners, is nought but eternal death!)—"of private judgment." The duty, however, of that judgment is to examine with much attention and earnest prayer what are the Word of God and the Voice of the Church; and baring humbly deailed according to the best of our abilihaving humbly decided according to the best of our abilities, the right exercise of the same judgment requires that we shall then carefully search the former and meekly receive the instructions of the latter. It evidently cannot be the duty of Private Judgment to decide whether the be the duty of Private Judgment to decide whether the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures or the teachings of the Church Universal are correct! To place the question, for a moment, on ground far below the truth, it may very reasonably be asked, Is it possible that even the most self-confident Christian can doubt whether the decisions and doctrines of the Catholic Church are more worthy of being trusted than his own? Reserving the fourth proof for my next and last letter

Your's faithfully, A CATHOLIC.

THE CHURCH IN BUFFALO.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-The following memoranda of Church matters in SIT,—The following memorata of Cauren matters in Buffalo will not be uninteresting to the members of the ONE BODY in Toronto. A handsome new Church, of rough grey stone, to be known by the name of St. John the Evangelist, is erecting at an expense of about £7500: in the mean time the congregation who are to fill it expensely in a legal public of the state of the stat assemble in a large public room.

A Rectorial residence is very nearly completed for the Church of St. Paul, to cost, including the building-lot, about £1750. St. Paul's is the mother church of Buffalo, and stands in the Public Square.

Trinity Church, already a spacious brick structure, is

being lengthened, and a recess-chancel added. A Rectorial house is also building for this Church, and adjoining enlargement of the Church, and the erection of the house, are to cost about £1400. An improvement, in respect to interior arrangement, is

commencing gradually in the edifices of the Church in the United States. Hitherto, in most of the Churches of that country, the arrangement of the dissenting meeting houses has been followed, i.e., to a person entering during Divine worship, a man is the central and principal object. Now the usage of the Angliean Church, and of all the other national branches of the Catholic Church, has been to make a Church look, on entering it, as much like Temple of the Invisible God as possible. Wherever, in the Churches of the Mother Country, we find an arrangement by which, during Divine worship, the officiating priest is the principal object to the congregation, that arrangement is modern, either the production of an ignorant and indifferent period in our national Church's history, or an intentional slight upon the Altar, perpetrated

during the Puritan days.

Trinity Church, New York, has its interior arranged pretty correctly, with the exception of the prayer-desk, which improperly faces the people. It should have been which improperly faces the people. It should side-ways, and placed facing into the centre aisle. The pulpit and desk for the great Bible should face the people, because, when used, the people are addressed. But in reading the prayers, Almighty God is addressed. This distinction is very important. An arrangement we clearly makes this distinction tends to edification. An arrangement which Trinity, New York, there is an unfortunate failure in this been got right, other Churches in the United States would have copied the arrangement. Thinking men, on a moment's reflection, would have seen it to be reasonable and edifying.
In St. John's and Trinity, Buffalo, the arrangement of

the chancels, with the exception of the aspect of the prayer desk, will be in accordance with Anglican usage. The baptismal fonts, contrary to that usage, will be up and in most of the United States Churches.

It were to be wished that arrangements could be made for all congregations to kneel uniformly forward. There would then be no unseemly turning of the back upon the priest, at the moment when he is heading, as it were, and speaking for, the congregation; there would be no seemly turning of the back upon him, nor upon the Altar and Presence of God, BEFORE Whom we meet together in Church to worship and fall down and kneel.

It is found by experience to be not difficult to get a congregation into order in this respect, where the seats and kneeling-boards are arranged in the ancient and pro-per way. The free-scats of Trinity, New York, are parper way. The free-scats of Trinity, New York, are par-ticularly inconvenient for kneelers, who desire to kneel aright, and seem to contemplate and suggest the wheeling round of the worshippers when they come to offer up their prayers to Almighty God. (Here it occurs to remark hat the kneeling-boards of the new Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, do not extend sufficiently far beyond the vertical let-fall from the edge of the slope for the Prayer-Books, to render them comfortable for kneeling Perhaps it is not too late to get this defect remedied)

It is pleasing to be able to subjoin, that the teaching in all the Churches of Buffalo is Catholic, in the theological sense of that term.

Your's, &c.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Rev. W. Stewart Darling, in his own name and in that of the Churchwardens and congregation of St. Paul's church, Scarboro', takes this means of acknowledging (with many thanks) the liberal donation of a handsome Font, from Mr. March, of the above-named Township. The Font itself is small, but beautifully executed in Wedgewood Ware, and strictly gothic in its style. It was procured from the establishment of Mr. Norris, China Merchant, Toronto, who still has some for sale, and where the congregation of a country church are unable to purchase a proper Font of stone, such a one as above menchase a proper Font of stone, such a one as above mentioned is an unspeakable improvement upon the basin borrowed from the nearest house, which is so frequently a reproach to our churches. The pedestal on which the Font stands, is a most handsomely finished octagonal column of Black Walnut, (executed by Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Toronto,) with gothic panels, mouldings, and ornaments. It will stand close to the door, and will be surgested by a law gothic rail, corresponding with the ments. It will stand close to the door, and will be surrounded by a low gothic rail, corresponding with the chancel rail, as well as with the Font itself. This offering is more gratifying from the principle from whence it springs, it being (as is understood) a thank-offering to God for an unlooked-for benefit.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1847.

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City Hall. Prayers were read, preparatory to the in acknowledging and respecting, when it is one of which business of the day, in the Cathedral Church of St. not even the heathen were permitted to be ignorant. And here permit me to remark, Mr. Editor, though perhaps somewhat out of place, that this novel doctrine J. Grasett, R. J. MacGeorge, H. Scadding, T. S. Kenaccount of the length of the counteration. We imagine that there must have been in all seventy present on this interesting occasion. The warm and friendly feelings of the Laity were displayed in the attendance of a very numerous and most respectable assemblage.

His Lordship the Bishop, having opened the Meeting with the customary prayers, proceeded to make a few prefatory remarks, which were in substance as

After an expression of satisfaction that the presence of so large an audience indicated—as he believed an unrelaxing concern for the Society's welfare; he hoped that the contents of the Report, which he would rations should not have cause to upbraid us with neglect; but that there might be an assurance that we had done our best to extend the blessings of the Gospel throughout the length and breadth of this Diocese. During the progress of the proceedings, we took down such hasty notes as we were able to collect. From these few memoranda, which were very imperfect, we have laboured to sketch an outline of the different speeches which were delivered. In the draught which we have prepared we have succeeded, we think, in reporting pretty faithfully the substance and spirit in reporting pretty faithfully the substance and spirit of the remarks made by each speaker; although we have failed, no doubt, in preserving the very words in which they were embodied.

The REPORT-a well-prepared and satisfactory document—was then read by the Secretary,—the Rev. W. H. Ripley, B. A. It exhibited a few discouraging circumstances, which were noticed subsequently by several of the speakers, in connexion with much that is prosperous and cheering. As this statement of the Society's present condition and labours during the past year will soon be published in the Church, we deem it unnecessary to dwell now upon its various particulars.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice MACAULAY, seconded by the Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.,

Resolution 1 .- That the Report just read be adopted, to them may seem expedient.

rial house is also building for this Church, and adjoining it in so convenient a manner, that the Vestry-room will communicate with the Church and the house. This room is to be the Rector's library and study, and appropriate place for meeting his parishioners on matters connected with his cure. This closeness of the priest's house to the Church will also enable him to solemnize marriages, &c., in the sacred building, as the Prayer-Book directs. The latty expressed his conviction, that every one who reflects upon the importance of the undertaking in which we are engaged, must come to the conclusion, that it is the duty of every member of the Church to the maintenance of error, to cement the bands of superstition, or help on the work of religious division at the very moment, it may be, that we are praying for unity.

And, happily, we have a better guidance here than mere human sympathy and feeling: we have the word that it is the duty of every member of the Church to uphold and encourage the Church Society, not only in the way of donations and patronage, but also by their countenance and presence at its meetings. Some particulars alluded to in the Report were, doubtless, not so satisfactory as might be desired; but he felt, notwithstanding, that the full explanation given in the Report of every unfavourable circumstance, was sufficient to shew that there is no room for despondency. It must be borne in mind, also, that there had been to a very great extent a diversion of our bounty, to our distressed brethren in the United Kingdom. He would be rendered more uneasy by a decrease in the number of subscribers than by a falling off in the amount of subscriptions, whilst numbers remained undiminished. It is by the combining of small donations that success will be attained, and the Society supported to the end. The hon, gentleman illustrated the power of united and continuous efforts, though small, in a very happy and forcible manner by the composition of the material world, which was formed of innumerable atoms; and by the patient and gradual erection of those stately Houses of Prayer, -those noble Cathedrals, -which are the glory and ornament of our parent-land. The British nation itself, to which we are proud to belong, rose to its present grandeur and extent from very nsignificant beginnings; and, in like manner, did the Church of Christ-feeble and limited at first-make its way, through God's protection and help, to the maturity of strength. He glanced at the several objects for which collections had been solicited during the past year, and dwelt particularly upon the importance of "the Students' Fund," as furnishing the means of providing the education which was absolutely necessary for fitting them for their high vocation; he remarked that they should not be looked upon in the light of charity boys, but as the recipients of a bounty to secure their services in a field where they were so nuch required; and this naturally led him to consider the Fund for supporting Travelling Missionaries, for what was the use of educating men unless the means were provided of enabling them to pursue their sacred vocation? The hon, and learned gentleman proceeded to remark, that it was most desirable that the clergyman should be the head of a family, the benefits of which, particularly in a rural district, were incalculable, which, particularly in a rural district, were incalculable, as tending to ameliorate and improve the tone of society; but God forbid that his widow and orphans should be left to the tender mercies of chance, or the cold charity of the world. The speaker then proceeded to draw a most touching picture of a clergyman's family being suddenly deprived of their protector, and pressed home the claims of the Widow and Orphans' Fund to the sympathies of the meeting. We regret that our notice of the learned gentleman's address is so limited, replete, as it was, with suggestions of a highly valuable and practical nature.

> The Rev. Dr. McCAUL seconded the resolution with his usual eloquence and taste. He alluded to the exertions which had been made in the Diocese to mitigate the distress existing in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, as accounting for any deficiency in the income of the Society. These exertions, considering that this was a new country, had been most praiseworthy. The Reverend Professor, in adverting to a provision for the supply of Clergymen, expressed his hope that the ecclesiastical wants of the Diocese would be fully met by the Theological Institution at Cobourg, and the University in this City. He trusted that the Church Society, under the Divine guidance, would act as a burning glass, to concentrate the scattered rays of Christian charity in the Province, and like that same burning glass would kindle up a spirit of brotherly love and kindness. [We regret exceedingly that circumstances prevent us from furnishing a more detailed report of this most able and effective address.]

seconded by the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A.,

Resolution 2.—That this Meeting desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God, for the success which he has been pleased to vouchsafe to this Society during the

The Annual General Meeting of the Church that, in the name of the Church Society, we are affirming Society of the Diocese of Toronto was holden on Wednesday last, the 2d instant, at 2, P.M., in the Old City Hall. Prayers were read preparatory to the James, at 1 o'clock; the Rev. Wm. McMurray, A.M., officiating in the Desk in conjunction with the Rev. II.

Mulkins, who read the Lessons. At 2 o'clock the

able to congratulate ourselves upon all the success which we may have anticipated at its commencement: we have not yet to learn our first lessons as Christians, but know how to give the right appreciation to the trials of our faith and patience not less than to the encouragement and prosperity which God, in his unmerited goodness, may be pleased to vouchsafe. If we have not reached the expected point of success, it will be well to learn, from another lesson of experience, that our confidence must never be allowed to approach to presumption; at least, that we are to give more of our hearty zeal, more of our vigorous energies, and, in the assurance that it is God's work not less than man's work, more of our faithful prayers to the less than man's work, more of our faithful prayers to the

o interpose: we have had physical suffering to relieve, when we were about to east our mite into the treasury of Master, to cause the moral wilderness to rejoice and the spiritual desert to blossom, we are met by the sight of bodily distress and startled by the cry of the famishing,if there be realized to us the prophet's touching sicture, "If I go forth into the field, then behold the slain—if I enter into the city, then behold them that are sick with famine;"-if, in such a case, our "oblations" designed for the Lord's service are changed into "alms" for the poor, when we are assured that, in relieving them, we are lend-

ing unto Him. I am struck, my Lord, in the contemplation of the duty of charity we have thus been engaged in, with a remarkable agreement with words which fell from your Lordship upon this very subject, and in this very place, a few years ago. We were called upon, in a very forcible manner, to discriminate between the duty of relieving physical disof religious views, and the upholding of a religious system from which we avowedly dissent. When we see the naked, or the sick, or the famishing before us, we do not stop to scrutinize their religious predilections, nor to make curious inquiries into their denominational peculiarities; but we relieve them as we can, and at once, without reference to creed, or sect, or party. But not so in the appli-cation of our bounty to spiritual destitution: that, too, we are bound to relieve; and our association together as nembers of this Society attests our sense of the obligation. Resolution 1.—That the Report just read be adopted, and that it be printed, under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Society, in such number and form, as discharge it in accordance with the dectrines and system and discipline of the Church,—that we are not to relieve that spiritual destitution by contributing to the maintenance of error, to cement the bands of superstition, or

> of God to remind us, by the contemplation of His impartiality, to have no respect of persons in relieving bodily distress: we have our Saviour's own testimony in the beautiful parable of the good Samaritan, where an indi vidual is held up to our approval and imitation for pourng oil and wine into the wounds of one who regarded as an outcast and an enemy; but in referer these same Samaritans, one of whose body is thus commended for his impartial charity, we have also from our Saviour an implied condemnation of the schism in which they lived, when he said in reference to their religious retensions,—"Ye worship ye know not what; salvation of the Jews." We have, too, the words of an inspired Apostle, bidding us "hold fast to the form of sound words we have received," and to "mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine we have learned, and to avoid them."

I have said, my Lord, that some sentiment of disouragement may be expressed in connexion with this artial diversion of the stream of our benevolence; and doing so, I am reminded of an objection which has relating to mere pecuniary matters with the remarks and discussions which are common on the occasions of these Meetings. It is pleaded, I believe, in defence of this objection, that it throws around a religious institution too nuch of the atmosphere of the world, and gives occasion of the cavil that the work of the Society appears a contest for pecuniary accumulations rather than for the dif-fusion of spiritual light and religious consolation. I can respect the objection, because I believe it to be honestly and conscientiously advanced; but we are bound, I think o accept it as a caution rather than as being fairly ascri-able to any of the proceedings, or aught of the spirit of this Society. In our capacity as officers and memb this Association, we may denominate ourselves a Com mittee of ways and means: of ways and means for what To carry on a great work of spiritual amelioration and moral improvement, and that will be larger and more cheering as our ways and means are more extensive We are reminded here, my Lord, of the homely earnest ness, as a living prelate expresses it, with which a true-hearted Saxon Reformer charged upon the great enemy of souls the delusion, while we aim at high spiritual at tainments, of casting away the intermediate agencies by which they were to be reached,-the delusion, to use his own quaint words, of crying, "Spirit, Spirit, Spirit, while it destroys the while all roads, bridges, scaling-ladders,

and paths, by which the Spirit can enter."

But if we trace this energy,—these calculations, if they will call them so,—to their source, we shall not be without our satisfactions. Teach people the duty of giving to the Lord's cause, and we may reasonably conclude that other duties will be more carefully pondered on and better practised. A conviction of deficiency here will not thout a corresponding self-condemnation where can be supposed to stand solitary and isolated: it is the production from a root and principle which in its very nature is prolific and bountiful; and I conceive it was not without a practical reason that St. Paul conjoined ther the graces of "faith, hope, and charity." faith exists, hope must of necessity be felt; and where both have their legitimate exertion, charity cannot be absent. And if we view the matter conversely; if we discern in a fellow christian the exercise of "Charity," in the fulness and purity of its gospel signification, we are bound, from the very promptings of that charity, to conclude that "faith" impels him to its performance, and that "hope" cheers him on in his work. The individual, in short, who is constrained to be a vigorous member of the Church Society,—from principle, from conscience, from a sense of Christian duty,-is possessing himself, nder God, of an important auxiliary for trimming the fires of the spiritual life, and girding up the loins of his

I feel, my Lord, that I am trespassing too much, but I must add another word towards rolling away our reproach, if it really be cast upon us. If we do not see exhibited great and dazzling results from this our christian enterrize, let us not be disheartened; let us not shrink away n shame from activity and earnestness, because we are quiet, and we have great cause to rejoice in that fact; but it is not the effect of apathy and indifference—it is the quiet of content, the repose of conviction. With the unquiet of content, the repose of conviction. With the un-settled, the wavering, the tossed to and fro as to their religious impressions, we look for all that is heady, imoulsive, excited, and erratic; but where is a foundation f truth and trustful dependence upon that foundation, there is the calm of satisfaction, the quiet of confidence. It is, emphatically, the security of the "strong man armed." But God forbid that the churchman should

The Ven. the Archdeacon of York, in moving the above Resolution, spoke nearly as follows:—

My Lord,—I cannot but feel it a great privilege, as well as a high gratification, to be entrusted with a Resolution which makes an acknowledgment of the sacred foundation upon which this Society professes to be built, and the path of christian duty, we are really and heartily lateral than the path of christian duty, we are really and the extension of His kingdom, or recting upon that foundation, it looks for direction and support from above.

In proposing this Resolution, it is a gratification to feel that, in the name of the Church Society, we are affirming.

Moved by the Rev. H. Parron, seconded by H. Parron, s

BAKER, Esq., Resolution 3.—That this Society rejoices to hear of the continued prosperity of the Sister Societies of Nova Sco-tia, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

Resolution 8.—Th

The Reverend HENRY PATTON remarked, that this Resolution asserted one of the most amiable ring the past year. principles of religion,—that of sympathy with our The Rev. Dr. Beaven observed that the gratitude are the scandal of the Cross, be extinguished. When services in this matter to all who might require them. this agreement in thought and purpose and action shall have been attained, then will every structure of

falsehood, every bulwark of error be speedily over-thrown by the mighty phalanx of united hearts. II. C. BAKER, Esq., rose to second the motion, and for a few moments occupied the attention of the meet-Church Society should stand first of our provincial in fruitful results. It could not be devied, indeed, that ality seems to require. How much might be done if worldly substance to the service of God!

Moved by Col. KINGSMILL, seconded by the Rev.

Resolution 4.—That the thanks of the Society be tendered to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, for having consented to become a patron of this

In moving this resolution, COLONEL KINGSMILL expressed his deep sense of obligation in being favoured with a part of this day's proceedings. When he saw the large array of talent which was there assembled, his first impulse was to retreat; but, as a military man, he rememdered that it was the duty of a soldier never to retreat, and therefore he determined to remain at his post. He expressed his satisfaction that Lord Elgin had accepted the office of patron of the Society, and remarked that it was most natural and fitting that he should do so, being, as he was, the representative of the acknowledged head of the Church. The gallant Colonel alluded with much gratification to the success which had hitherto attended the new educational cheme of the British ministry, recognizing, as it did, the great principle of religious instruction, and affording grounds for hoping that in this important matter principle will not be deserted for the broad path of expediency. It was true that this measure had met with great opposition, but it arose solely from the admitted numerical force of the Church. The Dissenters knew their weakness in this point "hinc ille lachrymæ!" Churchmen had now got the advantage, let them maintain it. These tidings it is to be hoped would have a beneficial influence upon our University question. And in reference to that important seminary e trusted that the great principle of religion would always be recognised within its walls, so that in coming forth from their Alma mater, they would not be disfigured with the form of superstition, or clothed in the dark and dangerous mantle of infidelity, but begirt with the bright panoply of Christian truth. Much interest was excited by the introduction of an anecdote connected with the military operations of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. On one occasion a body of men having to ford a rapid stream where they found it difficult to keep their footing, the great Captain gave directions that they should march in columns of companies keeping exact step as if they were marching past on a field day before the General, and with shoulder to shoulder. By this means the force of the river was broken, and under the boom of their own artillery and the musketry of the foe, being almost breathless, they succeeded in effecting a landing on the opposite shore. From this occurrence the gallant Colonel took occasion to impress upon Churchmen the necessity of combined and systematic efforts, in overcoming the difficulties which beset them on every hand. The professional allusions and illustrations of this speaker were exceedingly apt, and told with excellent effect upon the meeting.

Moved by Clarke Gamble, Esq., seconded by WM. JOHNSON, Esq., Resolution 5. - That the thanks of the Society be ten-

dered to the Clergy of the Diocese, for having so zeal-ously responded to the call which was made by the Society, under Article XIX. of the Constitution, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, the Missionary Fund, and the Bishop's Students' Fund. Moved by the Rev. H. C. Cooper, seconded by the

Rev. Wm. McMurray, Resolution 6.- That the following Members of the Society be Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year:-

Wells, Captain Boswell, Z. Burnham, Thos. A. Stewart, Jas. Kerby, Wm. Allan, George Crookshank, R. C. Wilkins, P. Vankoughnet, John S. Macaulay, Henry Sher-wood, Sir A. N. McNab, the Rev. John McCaul, LL D., Rev. James Beaven, D. D., Henry John Boulton, Esq., John B. Askin, Esq., J. Mercer Jones, Esq., Guy C. Wood, Esq., Fred. Widder, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. It is pleasing to see that when thus deserted, the Lord The support and encouragement which they received the Chairman of the District Annual State of Christian Chairman of the District Annual State of Christian Chairman of the District Annual State of Christian Chairman of the Chairman of the District Annual State of Christian Chairman of the Chairman of the District Annual State of Christian Chairman of the Chairman

length upon the danger to be apprehended from principles of a Romanizing tendency which, he lamented, affections of her baptized children. Oh, my Lord, if which are spiritual and unseen; the natural corruphave found their way into the Church. He described we but saw these objects in the light which eternity tion of the human heart in every age and country

repeat, and beg concurrence in, the words of the Reso-tion which I have been instructed to move.

Moffat, Esq., be Auditors; that T. W. Birchall, Esq., be Treasurer; that the Rev. W. H. Ripley, B.A., be Secre-tary, and Thos. Champion, Esq., be Assistant Secretary, for the ensuing year.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, seconded by the

Resolution 8 .- That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the officers of the Society for their services du-

brethren in Christ. It was a disavowal of that selfsh of the meeting was due to the Officers of the Society ceeded from the Cathedral to the place of meeting.—
We have not in our hands any list of the Clergy who were present; but amongst the Clerical assemblage we noticed the Ven. Archdeacons of Kingston and York, Doctors McCaul, Beaven, and O'Meara, and Messrs. A. F. Atkinson, J. G. Geddes, T. B. Fuller, A. Palmer, T. Creen, G. M. Armstrong, J. Shortt, H. J. Grasett, R. J. MacGeorge, H. Scadding, T. S. Kenand contracted spirit, which would withdraw our for their disinterested and unremunerated services .it was holden was densely crowded: we ourselves he which could ensure success, the Reverend Professor was pleased to see, were not deficient in this respect. proceeded to say, that such a meeting as the present He accounted for the large attendance of the Laity In New Brunswick, by an Article in the Constitution of their Society, which provides that a deputation, including two Laymen, shall repair to the Annual Church, bishops, clergy and laity, bound together in Meeting, for the purpose of representing each Paro- stronger bonds of brotherhood. In alluding to points chial Branch. He did not wish to institute any com- regarding which difference of opinion had existed, the parison unfavourable to our own Society; but he Reverend gentleman took occasion to observe, that in hoped that a spirit of pious zeal and emulation might all such cases it was our bounden duty to fall back cause in which we are engaged.

A cause has been feelingly touched upon why the harvest of the Church Society has, during the past year, apparently been lighter. We have had obstacles to contend with, over which we could have no control, —impediments which the great Lord of the harvest was pleased himself to interest which the great Lord of the harvest was pleased himself to interest which the great Lord of the harvest was pleased himself to interest which the great Lord of the harvest was pleased himself to interest which the great Lord of the harvest was pleased himself to interest which the great Lord of the harvest was pleased himself to interest which the great Lord of the harvest was pleased himself to interest which the great Lord of the harvest was pleased himself to interest the property of the cause it was our bounden duty to fall back upon the Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies of the Church, as the decisive authorities. At the same time (he continued) it was plain to all who had careful to interest the harvest was pleased himself to interest the property of the cause it was our bounden duty to fall back upon the Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies of the Church, as the decisive authorities. At the same time (he continued) it was plain to all who had careful to interest the boundary of the property of our behalf. It may be needful, no doubt, to add line upon line, and precept upon precept; but every duty, we must remember, requires to be repeatedly enforced, and it becomes us to go on with faith and perseverance in our endeavours. It is the exalted destiny of characterian our endeavours. It is the exalted destiny of the Church to be God's instrument in working out time (he continued) it was fully perused the Book of Homilies, that these valuable formularies frequently referred with the highest respect to the opinions of the ancient Catholic Fathers of the primitive Church. Not holding them up indeed as infallible authorities, but as deeming their views on infallible authorities, but as deserving of grave considering the continued. The proposition of liberation of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of liberation of liberation of the secrets of Council) the very personification of liberation of hoped that the contents of the Report, which he would call upon the Secretary to read, would encourage all members of the Church to proceed in their labours and to redouble their exertions; so that future generated to the function to the stream, virthout and to redouble their exertions; so that future generated to the function to the stream, virthout in the line of duty in doing so; it is but giving a different, a momentarily different, direction to the stream, virthout in the line of duty in doing so; it is but giving a different, a momentarily different to be God's instrument in working out infallible authorities, but as deeming their views on many important points as deserving of grave considerable. The foreign duty. of benevolence. For if, in our course of Christian duty, in our wanderings forth, in the spirit and strength of our the middle path between either extreme of error; she the middle path between either extreme of error; she a few words on the subject of Ecclesiastical Architecpresents the central point of unity, to which all parties ture. It was a matter of no small practical imporshould tend: in which all may coalesce. Through tance. Many of the poorer class emigrating to this her labours—sanctioned and blessed by God—we country would be attracted by the force of association must seek to realize the idea of one fold under one to the Church, if they observed in the structure of our shepherd; for not before this yearning after oneness sacred edifices objects with which they had been famiis felt, will the conversion of mankind be in a fair way liar in the land of their fathers. The Reverend Proof accomplishment, or divisions and contentions, which fessor wound up his remarks by freely tendering his

The Rev. Mr. BOOMER spoke nearly as follows: -

ing with some very appropriate reflections, which were tuitously and voluntarily given, the least that can be well received. It was natural for us to desire that our done is to make some acknowledgement; not that we are to suppose that these gentlemen look for our thanks church institutions in usefulness and efficiency; and for having done what they felt to be a duty, or that he hoped that this legitimate ambition would appear they require them, in order to stimulate them in their exertions in the great and good cause which we all our efforts hitherto had been inadequate; subscriptions, it must be acknowledged, were still for the most part them to know that the Church Society, as a body, aptomic to the sterner influence of the husband would continue to the sterner influence of the husband would be sterner influence of the husband would be sterned to the sterner infl tended, in this resolution, to thank the Office-bearers, the laity generally made it a rule and a principle to not only of the Parent Society, but those of the sevedevote faithfully and honestly a stated portion of their ral District and Parochial Branches, by whose exerbeen enabled to present such a gratifying Report.-Still, my Lord, however grateful we may be to these gentlemen, I feel that, as a body of Christian Churchmen, we should be sadly wanting, were we to allow our gratitude to end here, and did we not ascribe our suc-It is a feeling that can never be too deeply impressed upon our minds, that however holy the cause, however good the means, or however great our exertions in the use of those means, it depends upon God, and God's olessing, whether or not we shall succeed. When, however, we have been engaged in the line of duty, and when we have been made to see, by great and coninued success, that our God is with us,-that he is hus, as it were, putting to it the seal of his approval, -this is not only a subject of gratitude, but should nspire us with fresh vigour, to press forward in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as in him our labour shall not be in vain. The causes, my Lord, which led to the formation of this Society have lost little or none of their force, so as to allow us to relax in our exertions. When we know that in this Diocese there are still numbers of townships well settled, where there is neither Church, nor Minister, nor any public ordinance of religion; when we know that in these there are many of our communion, who have been looking for years, but looking in vain, for the ministrations of the responsibilities if we allow these men, by a process of spiritual starvation, to sink into an open infidelity?-But, my Lord, the sending for the Missionary to supply this lack of ordinances, and to break to these people the bread of life, is one, and only one, of the objects which this Society has in view,-the making a provision for the Widows and Orphans of those whose lives have been spent in the service of the sanctuary,men who in their removal by death generally take from their families all earthly support-the circulation of our prayer-book, that form of sound words which has come down to us, consecrated by the blood of martyrs: the dispensation of the Scriptures themselves, that blessed book in which is revealed to guilty men God's method of salvation, pardon, and acceptance through the merits of a Redeemer. These are objects which every man who is at all alive to the importance of the salvation of his own soul, or that of others, must most ardently desire. It was for the carrying out these objects that the Church was originally endowed in this country; of that endowment she has been deprived: and, notwithstanding what has fallen from a speaker before me, I think we have reason to complain of it, as members of the Church of England: and in accordance with the spirit and practice of the word of God, we believe every state professedly christian is bound by the very nature of christian principles, to use all lawful means for the maintenance and spread of the Christian faith. It was the acknowledgement of this principle which led to the establishment of the Church in England. At a period in her history when the claims of Christians were duly admitted, the State recognized the Church as the authorized dispenser of God's Word and Sacraments, and, in order that she might be better equipped for her great work, endowed Triennial Visitation in the Cathedral Church of the her with certain privileges. It remained, however, for City. Morning Prayer commenced at 11 o'clock, these days to see these claims disregarded. But, my when the Prayers were read by the Rev. Benjamin Lord, we have no reason to despond; and I think it is CRONYN, of London, and the Lessons by the calculated to teach us a lesson,—a lesson we have ROBERT BLAKEY, of Prescott. The Visitation The Honourables the Chief Justice, R. B. Sullivan, the reason to believe it was intended we should learn,— mon was preached by the Rev. ARTHUR PALMENT Vice-Chancellor, L. P. Sherwood, Mr. Justice Macaulay, Mr. Justice Jones, P. B. DeBlaquiere, Robert Baldwin, W. H. Draper, John Macaulay, James Gordon, Colonel W. H. Draper, John Macaulay, James Gordon, Colonel Carthly power and activities of Cod hearthly power and carthly power and carthagon and carthly power and carthly power and carthly power and ca depends not for her existence or perpetuity upon any

After adverting, in the way of introduction, to earthly power, and, as the witness of God, her candle- difficulties and dangers encountered by the stick here can never be removed. She may be stripped preachers of Christianity; the Rev. Mr. Palmer de.

Moved by the Venerable Archdeacon Betsune, content himself with a gaze of complacency upon the those sentiments,—and that tone of religious feeling, feel in all its importance that the cause we have in strength and holiness of that foundation, or that he should neglect the superstructure which he is bound, with the Divine help, to rear upon it,—especially where there are furnished to him in so abundant and pre-eminent a degree the means of building upon that foundation not "wood, hay, and stubble," but "gold, and silver, and pre-eminent a devery copious Speech; but this inability on our part to draw a sketch of it causes us the less uneasiness, as a single effort remained untried to extend the Church precious stores."

Mr. BARRON expressed himself nearly as follows :-

The Resolution which I have just read is one which is sure of being passed by acclamation. It is not for me to be his Lordship's panegyrist on this or on any other occasion; such a course would be more appropriate from those whose acquaintance with his Lordship has been thrid of four times the duration of mine; but yet if (instead of having experienced the benefits of his Lordship's honest friendliness undeviatingly for thirteen years) I had been only an emigrant of yesterday, his Lordship's acts and carreer have now here.

The long and goodly array of worthy Canadians, with the Chief Justice at their head, will prove what noble results his Lordship has produced; they will show as so exquisitely expressed by Horace:

Quid mens rite, quid indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus Posset, quid Augusti paternus In pueros animus Nerones.

But his Lordship has lately seen fit to concentrate his energies, by resigning a situation in which his active assistance and time-tried experience were most beneficial to the general interests of education. If his Lordship's resignation be accepted, Upper Canada College loses an honest friend—and here, under risk of his Lordship's censure, I openly state, that Upper Canada College has ever found his Lordship (since I have been in a position to judge, and thus much I may state without divulging the secrets of Council the reasons. est perge, nec jam cum aliis sed tecum ipse certa."
But though his Lordship may have retired from taking

an active part in the secular education of the country, yet his Lordship's pulse will quicken and his eye brighten to the last, at the thought of being able to advance the interests of the youth of Canada. It is on this point that I am about to ask for his Lord-ship's active interest and characteristically energetic

No one, I think, will deny, that the clergy are but poorly remunerated (humanly speaking) for the toil and privations they undergo for the benefit of their fellow creatures, and yet upon their humble salaries they marry; The resolution which has just been so ably moved by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, and which I am called upon to second, required, I should say, only to be read to be heartily adopted by this respectable meeting. It is generally understood, where services have been gratuitously and voluntarily given, the least that can be done is to make some acknowledgement; not that we lead to be made acknowledgement; not that their homes may thus be made more happy—not because, after a long and toilsome tramp through the pathless forest, to carry consolation to a sin-loaded conscience, their hearths will look less desolate;

loaded conscience, their hearths will look less desc not because "a voice of affection, a love-lighted face, makes their homeward track sweet"—no! I take for them higher ground than this—I conceive the married country clergyman twice as useful to the Church as a single man His wife can and does cherish the tender nurslings, the lambs of the Church; and the delicate influences of the preciate their services. I must suppose that it is in- rough and undsubdued still. And God blesses their union and those heaven-forged links which bind two hearts the closer, now make the clergyman three times more useful than he was before. He has now indeed become one of ral District and Parochial Branches, by whose exertions mainly, I would say, the Secretary has this day all their joys and trials—and he now feels that he has

Fancy a fond mother descanting upon the goodness of the waywardness of a darling child, suddenly remembering that the unmarried Clergyman cannot appreciate the feelings of a mother, and that she is wearying him. Picture a father,—"an oid man eloquent," upon the loss of a promising son, who in his day-drame was to have proved his stay and mortal crown of glory, stopping if he midst, and his heart and voice closing together at the ought that his unmarried Parson cannot understand Who after this will say that the children of our Clergy do not exercise a beneficial influence upon the interests of the Church. But the father,—though a Clergyman he be,—bas still the feelings of humanity, and cannot but at times see mist and darkness resting on the cannot but at times see mist and darkness resting on the horizon of the future; and although he may do his best to provide for the religious teaching of his boy, yet he knows, and from his pulpit teaches, that God requires knows, and from his pulpit teaches, that God requires human means to be employed to accomplish human ends, and he feels that the son who is to be the Samuel of the family, must yet receive a secular education, and the more perfect it is, the more will be advanced the glory of its God. But how is he to obtain this for his child? is to suggest the way to supply those means that I have thus long trespassed upon the kind patience of this Meeting. I now most earnestly beg of his Lordship to take into his serious consideration the possibility of establishing a certain number of Presentations to Upper Canada College:—not Scholarships, for that implies examination, and might engender feelings which should have no place among the Clergy,—for the son or sons of the more talented Clergy might be supplied with the ans of attaining such proficiency as would virtually exclude the son of a more needy and less talented brother Church of their fathers, shall we, who are in the possession of these privileges, acquit ourselves of our responsibilities if we allow these men, by a process of be commenced in earnest to ensure its full success. anxious (selfishly if you will) for the carrying out of such uthfully say, have been a credit to their parents, a com-

fort to me, and an honour to Upper Canada College, and therefore I want more of them. His Lordship in returning his thanks for the hon our conferred upon him, expressed his gratification at witnessing such a respectable meeting, the business of which had been characterized by such unanimity; gave him pain however to be obliged to repeat a remark which he had occasion to make at the last Annual Meeting of the Society regarding the impropriety and want of taste in gentlemen introducing on such an occasion matters foreign to the object of the meet ing. His Lordship took occasion to remark that it was not to be understood that by merely paying their subscription of £12 10s., Life Members were to onsidered as exonerated from assisting the Society in ime to come, but that the obligation so to do according to their ability, still remained in its full force. He expressed his regret that so many of the Clergy had failed to make collections for the Funds to pro cure Annuities for the Widows and Orphans of the Ministers, and to further the education of the Minis try and the Missionary schemes of the Church, and expressed his hope that in future no opportunity would be given to make a similar complaint.

His Lordship having then pronounced the Benediction, the Meeting, which continued crowded to the last, separated, seemingly highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

Yesterday the Lord Bishop of Toronto held his

of her endowments; she may be deprived of all State scribed the plan of his Discourse in two divisions emoluments; but she never can be robbed of her char(1) The difficulties experienced in the present ter, or her Divine commission to evangelize the world. by the authorized Ambassadors of Christ; and, Sheriff Ruttan, the Chairmen of the District Associations. himself is openly taking her up—that he is planting Under the head of impediments to the Christian Min The Rev. Mover of this Resolution dilated at great her on a basis broader and firmer than any patronage ister's success, he enumerated the preference with minute particularity the views he entertained of would throw upon them; if we could be made to the prevalence of schism, the occasionally disappoint

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After the administration of the Holy Communion, of which all the Clergy assembled partook, a recess of an hour took place, after which they re-assembled to this Council," is unfounded.

Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Alderman Bell, in amendment, receive the Episcopal Charge. The following, 79 in number, answered to their names, the roll being called by his Lordship's Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, follows: Yeas, 10; Nays, 9. Carried in the affirmative by a A.M.:—

Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, LL.D., Archdeacon of Kingston; Venerable A. N. Bethune, D. D., Archdeacon of York; Reverends H. J. Grasett, M.A.; Henry Scadding, M.A.; W. Honywood Ripley, B.A.; C. Ruttan; J. G. D. McKenzie; J. Magrath, M. A.; R. J. Macgeorge; D. E. Blake, A. B.; V. P. Meyerhoffer, M. A.; G. C. Street; J. Gibson; R. Garrett; J. Pentland, B.A.; W. S. Darling; H. B. Osler; G. Steven J. Hill; S. B. Ardagh, A.M.; J. McIntyre; George Bourn; James Gamble Geddes; J. Lynne Alexander; Wm. McMurray, A.M.: J. C. Usher; Thos. Greene, A. B.; Michael Boomer, A.B.; A. Pyue, A. B.; G. Graham; A. Nelles; A. Elliott; A. Palmer, A.B.; T. Creen, G. R. F. Grout; W. Leeming; Thomas Brock Fuller; A. Fuller Atkinson; G. M. Armstrong; A. Townley; B. C. Hill, M.A.; F. Evans; B. Cronyn, M.A.; C. C. Brough, A.B.; Richard Flood, A.M.; Thomas Bolton Read; W. Bettridge, B.D.; H. Revel; F. D. Fauquier; H. C. Cooper, B.A.; J. Hickie; F. Mack; W. H. Hobson; F. W. Sandys; H. Brent; J. Shortt; Samuel Armour; T. S. Kennedy; J. Wilson; Robert J. C. Taylor, M.A.; R. Harding; J. Grier, M.A.; Wm. Macaulay; W. Macaulay Herchmer; R. V. Rogers; Job Deacon; Saltern Givins; Paul Shirley; Edward Denroche, M. A.; Robert Blakey; J. A. Mulock; H. Mulkins; E. Morris; H. Patton; F. A. O'Meara, LL.D.; D. Fraser; F. L. Osler; J. A. Allen; J. Rothwell; S. S. Strong.

The Bishop, seated in his episcopal chair, and surrounded by the Archdeacons and other clergy of the diocese, proceeded to deliver his charge, which occupied about three hours and a half, and was attended to with the most intense interest, by both clergy and laity. The several important topics which the address embraced were explained and illustrated with a clearness and precision, and in many places with an emphasis well calculated to make the impression intended to be produced. The several interests of the diocese—its extent, revenue, number of clergy, and future prospects, were all lucidly and circumstantially dwelt upon. The present state of religious feeling both in and out of the Church, at home and abroad, was adverted to with singular prudence, discrimination and ability; but at the same time we are persuaded that no part of his Lordship's charge was listened to with more deference and respect, than his truly paternal, kind, and affectionate address to his clergy, towards the close; we are persuaded that these passages made a deep impression upon all present, and when the charge is published will be read with feelings of reverence and love by every member of the Church.

Addresses from the Bishop and his clergy will be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor General, and the two venerable Societies for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

The Rev. G. R. F. Grout who, we grieve to say, was seized with a severe fainting fit in St. James's Church, during the Visitation Sermon yesterday, has not suffered, we are glad to hear, any permanently in Jurious effects from the sudden attack.

Colonial.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

THE MAYOR'S RESIGNATION AND SUBSEQUENT WITHDRAWAL OF IT. City Hall, Thursday, May 27, 1847.

Mr. Duggan, seconded by Mr. Ritchey, moves that the anding Committee on Finance and Assessments be discharg-from reporting on the Bill referred to them for raising £500 or certain improvements on the sonth side of Queen street, and north side of Richmond-street, west of George-street, and that the 43rd Rule of this Council be dispensed so far as relates to the ates to this same Report, to which the yeas and nays were taken as follows: Peus: Messrs. Carr, Craig, Davis, Duggan, Geo. Platt,

Preston, Ritchey, Shaw and Trotter, 9. Nays: Messrs. Gurnett, Hamilton, Storm, 3. Carried in affirmative by a majority of 6. His Worship the Mayor left the chair, and called Alderman

(The Mayor's verbal resignation was founded on the opinion (The Mayor's verbal resignation was founded on the opinion of that Mr. Duggan's motion was inconsistent with the Constitution of the Corporation, which provides that no appropriation of money shall be granted until the Finance Committee have reported thereon.)

Mr. Hamilton moves, seconded by Mr. Storm, that the resolution just passed be rescinded, and that it be referred back to the Finance Committee with instructions to report thereon by

Monday evening next at the farthest.

Mr. Craig, seconded by Mr. Ritchey, in amendment moves that this Committee do now adjourn until to-morrow (Friday) evening, and that the Clerk be directed to specially notify the members to attend, which was ordered.

The Council mct. Friday, May 28th, 1847.

PRESENT:

The Clerk called the meeting to order.

Aldermen Bell, Denison, Duggan, Gurnett, Hagarty, Wake-Aldermen Bell, Denison, Duggan, Gante,
field, Workman.
Messrs. Beard, Carr, Craig, Davis, Hamilton, G. Platt, S.
Alt, Preston, Ritchey, Shaw, Storm, Trotter.
This Clerk read the minutes of the 27th instant. A communication from His Worship the Mayor withdrawing his verbal tender of his resignation was read.

Toronto, May 28th, 1847.

Sir, In reference to the verbal tender of my resignation of the council, made me under an equally strong and painful sense of duty, I beg state that several of my friends have objected to the propriety of the course taken by me, in consequence of the resolution which was adopted containing in itself no breach of the settled rules or Course taken by me, in consequence of the resolution

rules or Constitution of the Council.

Although I consider myself perfectly justified in my course from the fact that a standing order of the Council was violated, and from the avowed determination of the originator of the resolution to follow it up, by calling for the immediate action of the Council in the matter in question, independent of and with-Council in the matter in question, independent of and with-reference to the Finance Committee, I am constrained to yield to the strong opinion of so many of my friends, that the tender of my resignation should have been deferred to the next stage of the contemplated proceedings, had anything further been attempted; wholly actuated by a sincere desire to uphold the credit and character of the Corporation, especially in their Financial operation. Financial operations, and to prevent the unseemly spectacle of a departure from settled constitutional rules, in a matter connected with the appropriation of money, I freely avow that any practical violation of our rules, such as I reasonably conceived was content. contemplated, should never be sanctioned by the Council long as I had the honour to preside over its deliberations. The strong expression of the feeling of my friends in and out the Council, as to the premature nature of the course puraled by me, coupled with my own sincere desire to prevent anecessary trouble or embarrassment, convince me that my compared to the course, on the present occasion, is to withdraw the restation which I tendered last evening.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, inplated, should never be sanctioned by the Council

Your obedient servant,
W. H. BOULTON.

Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Toronto. Ald, Hagarty, seconded by Ald. Wakefield, moves, that this puncil de which do now adjourn until Monday next, at 7 o'clock, upon which the yeas and nays were taken as follows: Yeas, 8;
Ald. Decided in the negative by a majority of 1.
cil do nougan, seconded by Mr. Carr, moves, that this Counlettor or Yesolve itself into a committee of the whole on the line 1. of W. H. Boulton, Fra. Morar of this Cite, withdraw-

o now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the ling his resignation of his office.

Mr. Craig, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, in amendment moves, of that this Council do now adjourn until Monday next, at seven yeas, 9; Nays, 10. Decided in the negative by a majority of 1. Upon the question that the original resolution be adopted, Decided in the negative by a majority of 1.

this hasty sketch is but a faint image of this valuable

Sermon.

After the administration of the Hely Communication of th read to-night, as charges as "a fact that this Council on the occasion referred to in said letter, violated a standing order of

moves, that this Council do now adjourn until Monday next, at 7 o'clock. Upon which the yeas and nays were taken as

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION. Destruction of the Scotch Free Church and ten or twelve Dwelling Houses and Shops — Detected Attempt at Incendiarism.

If any doubts existed in our mind as to the existence of incendiarism, and the disgraceful condition of our Fire Department so totally paralyzing the energy of the members of the several Fire Companies, they would have been entirely removed by the circumstances attending the terrible visitation of Fire which occurred on Sunday night, resulting in a vast destruction of property. About a quarter before twelve o'clock on Sunday night, a fire broke out in the rear of the buildings forming the north-west corner of Richmond Street and Yonge street. It seems to have been perceived much about the same moment by Mr. Carter and Dt. Burnside, in Richmond street, and by some persons in Mr. Mulholland's in Yonge street. In a very few minutes it caught Wiley's and Carter's frame houses, and the minutes it caught whey's and Carter's frame noises, and the numerous wooden crections at the back of Mulholland's.—With amazing rapidity it extended westward to the Scotch Free Church, and northward towards Mr. Leask's, involving in its progress every house on Yonge street as far as Leask's.—Harris's two houses, Leonard's, Wilkinson's, and others whose names we do not just now remember, were utterly consumed. Mr. Leask owed the safety of his premises to the building being well built of brick and having a tinned roof, while the back shed was saved by the unceasing use of a small hand-engine in his yard, supplied with water by buckets from the other side of

Queen street.

The two brick bouses (belonging to Mr. Mulholland, we believe,) in Yonge street, and Mr. Wiley's brick house on Richmond street, had the roofs and upper stories completely burned, but the small frame building forming the corner house, was uninjured, being completely protected by the two brick buildings already mentioned, though they suffered severely.

The Free Kirk made a fearful blaze. Most fortunately the interest form the first elements was need a prompt use of, and by

to be paid well, but compelled to attend. We most earnestly call on the Citizens to enquire into these disgraceful facts.—
The Council should be urged to take some mea-ures to ensure a supply of water. We have before suggested the necessity of the tank of the Waterworks being kept to a certain height and inspected daily or oftener. Five Hydrants were within a ver inspected daily or oftener. Five Hydrants were within a vershort distance, each of these ought to supply two Carts at once. The state of the Engines is at once within the power of the Council to ascertain and remedy. We do not hesitate to declare that if the Engines and their apparatus had been in proper order, and the supply of water had been what it ought to have been, and what it might be, not one fourth of the damage actually sustained could have accrued; the brick buildings with two been enginely seven devel the fraces beyond. night have been entirely saved, and the frame houses along Yonge Street would have escaped with only partial damage.

The most distressing part of our task yet remains, and that The most distressing part of our task yet remains, and that is, to state that there is the most convincing proof that this event was the effect of incendiarism. We are informed from what we consider excellent authority, that about 10 o'clock a small fire was observed under an outside staircase, near the same premises, which was at once extinguished. Dr. Burnside and others saw this commence, adjoining Wiley's carpenter shop, where no fire had been; and it burst up too wildly and too suddenly to leave any doubt of its not being accidental. Will it be believed that during the raging of this fire, a basket of shavings with matches was placed in a lone entrance near the back of the Scotch Secession Church, close to Mr. Soady's back fence, which was most providentially detected by Mrs. Soady!—but for this, another equally fearful conflagration must have taken place on the south side of Richmond street. It is said that an attempt was made about the same time to set fire to that an attempt was made about the same time to set fire to Mr. Platt's houses in Colborne street.

Mr. Platt's houses in Colborne street.

A considerable portion of the property destroyed was insured, principally in the "Mutual" and "Montreal"; but in no instance, as far as we know, will the insurance cover the damage. The flakes of fire and burning shingles were carried by the wind to a great distance: a considerable quantity fell near the Grange, and on the houses in that neighbourhood. The roof of Dr. Trenor's house took fire, and the roof of Dill's inn was on fire in two places: many other roofs were threatened, but owing to watchfulness they were promptly extinguished.

P.S.—We have heard that some of the Insurance Offices

will take up city debentures to the amount of three or four

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—It is with the greatest pleasure we learn, that her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon His Excellency the Governor General, one of the highest honorary distinctions within the gift of the Crown, and one most emphatically appurtenant to it, as "the fountain of honour."four wear the riband which ancient custom honoured, and which more doubtful tradition ascribes to "the Garter" of the paramour of the greatest of the Plantagenets. But, whatever be the origin, these high and heroic distinctions are consecrated in the minds and hearts of all men who love their "father-land." It is, therefore, with pleasure we learn that her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon His Excellency the Earl of Elgin such a mark of her highest favour. The recent death of His Grace the Duke of Argyle having left a vacancy in the list of the Knights of the Thistle, it will be filled up by the election of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,—an honour deserved by his Excellency's past and successful labours in another great colony, and an earnest of hope and confidence as respects his administration in this.—Montreal Gazette.

We wisdom is to be measured by years, we believe it will be found that there are some precious old fools in the world. If we are to believe Mr. D'Israeli, all the great exploits performed in the world have been done by very young men, and this not only in military, but also in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. Can the Herald point out from among the members on the Conservative of the House a better man, or one more enjoying the esteem of the party? That is the question.—Courier.

The Baffalo Commercial Advertiser has a long complaint that the trade of Buffalo is suffering exceedingly from want of

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. - Meantime we call atten-

Globe.

Mr. Morris is the President of the Council; has received his commission and acted under it for some time. We believe that through some oversight the appointment was never published officially in the Gazette, but the fact was well known to every me here.

Mr. Morris is the President of the Council; has received his Lordship's high appreciation of the plan proposed by the directors. We fear that the pressure on the British money-market must necessarily postpone any action in regard to Railroad company, has been a decived, expressive of his Lordship's high appreciation of the plan proposed by the directors.

TUITION.

A MASTER OF ARTS, who has for many years been the British money-market must necessarily postpone any action in regard to Railroad company, has been a decived, expressive of his Lordship's high appreciation of the plan proposed by the directors.

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A MASTER OF ARTS, who has for many years been the successfully engaged in the Education of Youth, and the present of the plan proposed by the directors.

A MASTER OF ARTS, who has for many years been the successfully engaged in the Education of Youth, and the plan proposed by the directors.

A MASTER OF ARTS, who has for many years been the plan proposed by the directors.

Ald. Duggan, seconded by Mr. Shaw, moves, that the journals of yesterday be corrected, by completing a record of the proceedings at the time of the Mayor's calling Mr. Alderman possession of a valid commission; the influence of the Holy Spirit; and the reward of their labours in turning the unholy from the error of their ways. The peroration was exceedingly judicious and impressive. We feel that this hasty sketch is but a faint image of this valuable

Ald. Duggan, seconded by Mr. Shaw, moves, that the journals of corrected, by completing a record of the repair of the repair of the proceedings at the time of the Mayor's calling Mr. Alderman proceedings at the time of the Mayor's calling Mr. Alderman proceedings at the time of the Mayor's calling Mr. Alderman proceedings at the time of the chair, by entering therein, at that part of the proceedings at the time of the Mayor's calling Mr. Alderman pointed. Many and bitter political enemies he had; but what man ever attained to the position of Premiers, who had not?—
Holy Spirit; and the reward of their labours in turning resigned his office of Mayor." Upon which the yeas and nays were taken as follows: Yeas, Messrs. It incly verbally having resigned his office of Mayor." Sealing Mr. Alderman pointed. Many and bitter political enemies he had; but what man ever attained to the position of Premiers, who had not?—
Even these, however, must now give the honourable gentleman credit for those qualities, for the display of which we sincerely hope he may have many years before him. Mr. Draper has gain before long.—Patriot.

Speard, Beatty, Bell, Carr, Davis, Denison, Duggan, Hagarty, S. Platt, Preston, Shaw, Wakefield, Workman, 13; Nays, Moyer and the repair of the proceedings at the time of the Mayor's calling Mr. Alderman deventations of the bar will not be disappointed. Many and bitter political enemies he had; but what man ever attained to the position of Premiers, who had not?—

Search Holy Spirit; and the reward of their ham the position of Premiers, who had not?—

Se

The appointment of Mr. Turcotte, which after all appears

The Hon. Henry Sherwood has been long involution, and among us. By his determined opposition to the union of the two provinces, and his bold and consistent conservative principles on all occasions, he has acquired the confidence and steady support of the great mass of the conservatives of Upper Canada.

Mr. J. H. Cameron has given promise of ability of the highest order; and although young as a politician, one of his first steps has exhibited tact and discretion, if not self-denial, of a high description. We allude to his refusal of the Attorney-Generalship when proffered to him. We trust that as the University f King's College once found in him a powerful and convincing advocate, it will still possess in him a conscientious and unflinching friend, ready to meet the falsehoods and abuse which certain parties are in the habit of lavishing upon it, for their own selfish ends, with those overwhelming arguments which are based

on the second of the second second upper developed phenology and the second of the second second second that it should have a second from the second second

Missisquor.-The Hon. Attorney-General Badgley will be

we understand that the election for Missisquoi, which was to have taken place this day, has been obliged to be postponed till this day week.—Courier, 25th May.

Letters for England.

The next Mail for England will be made up on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

this day week.—Courier, 25th May.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL.—It was mentioned in our last, among other rumors, that John A. Macdonald, Esq., had received the appointment of Receiver General of the Province.—This turns out to be a fact. He will not be opposed in his reclection for Kingston, which is expected to take place the present week. Mr. Macdonald commenced the study of the law in this town under the late L. P. McPherson. He early gave indications of solid abilities, and that self-reliance, which have been the means of his rapid advancement in his profession.—And although it is an unusual change of fortune, for a poor and friendless boy of yesterday to be called to-day to fill one of the most responsible offices in the Province, yet we know of no one among the Conservative party in the house who is really more deserving of advancement, or who would be likely to fill the office more efficiently; and, we may add, one who would in all probability be more popular with the country. For, if not materially altered since he began his career, he is not of that bigoted and intolerant turn of mind which is too often the will take up city dehentures to the amount of three or four hundred pounds or more, on condition that the proceeds be applied to the purchase of new Engines and apparatus.—Patriot.

Fire.—The Grist Mill, with the Carding Machine, &c. at Weston, the property of Mr. Rowland Burr, was, on the afternoon of Saturday last, totally consumed by fire, together with their entire machinery; nothing now is left but the walls, which were of stone. The damage may be estimated at £4,000, no insurance. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the premises for three or four days previously.—Patriot.

The Governor-General.—It is with the greatest pleasure we leave that her Mainsty her heavy pleased the proceeds be applied to the purchase of materially altered since he began his career, he is not of that bigoted and intolerant turn of mind which is too often the bigoted and intolerant turn of mind which is too often the characteristic of a Canadian tory. On the contrary, with none of the aristocratic feelings, and but a few of the illiberal views of the aristocratic feelings, and but a few of the illiberal views of the aristocratic feelings, and but a few of the illiberal views of the aristocratic feelings, and but a few of the illiberal views of the party with which he is associated, he will bring into the administration (if we are not greatly mistaken) a disposition to be governed by frank, honourable and manly bearing towards all parties; an aversion to the finesse and corruption too long previously.—Patriot.

A LAD

A LAD

The Governor-General.—It is with the greatest pleasure who have all the "honourable" before their namers and none after.

The Governor-General of the mind which is too often the bigoted and intolerant turn of mind which is to content turn of mind which is too often the bigoted and intolerant turn of mind which is too often the bigoted and intolerant turn of mind which is too often the bigoted and intolerant turn of mind which is too often the characteristic of a Canadian tory.

"Our last, our best, our only orator;
Eyen I can praise thee—Tories do no moi

-Picton Sun (radical). THE RECEIVER GENERAL .- All the Conservative papers THE RECEIVER GENERAL.—All the Conservative papers England, and that of St. Patrick to Ireland—the peculiar national rank of equestrian nobility. In Scotland there are sixteen Knights of the Order, bearing the national emblem; in Ireland, twenty nobles are of "the Illustrious Order" of St. Patrick; and of the highest class of English, or rather British nobility, with whom crowned heads are proud to mingle, twenty—forms—the proper canada that we have yet seen, concur in their approval of Mr. Macdonald's appointment, and so also do all the supporters of the Conservative papers from Upper Canada that we have yet seen, concur in their approval of Mr. Macdonald's appointment, and so also do all the supporters of the Conservative papers from Upper Canada that we have yet seen, concur in their approval of Mr. Macdonald's appointment, and so also do all the supporters of the Conservative papers from Upper Canada that we have yet seen, concur in their approval of Mr. Macdonald's appointment, and so also do all the supporters of the Conservative papers from Upper Canada that we have yet seen, concur in their approval of Mr. Macdonald's appointment, and so also do all the supporters of the Conservative party in Montreal, as far as our information goes. Some fault has been found, because Mr. Macdonald is a very heinous offence certainly, were it true that Mr. Macdonald is such a very young man! But we believe Mr. Macdonald is some fifteen or sixteen years older than Mr. Pitt was when he was Prime Minister of England, and we rather think that the office of Canadian Receiver General is not one that requires the possession of quite so much wisdom or experience as that held by Mr. Pitt. If wisdom is to be measured by years, we believe it will be found

that the trade of Buffalo is suffering exceedingly from want of room in their harbour. This ought to stimulate us to accom-plish two great undertakings, first, the formation of our Railtion to the fact, that though Mr. M'Donald is to displace Mr. Morris, not one word is said to the future position of Mr. Morris! Is cautious Willie slinking out of the crazy ship before it goes down forever? It looks very like it, and we suppose we shall have some specious story about ill health as the cause.—

through some oversight the appointment was never published officially in the Gazette, but the fact was well known to every nown here.—Montreal Courier.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—On reviewing the Ministerial appointments which have lately been announced, or are expected, ted, we see but little to be dissatisfied with. While Mr. Draper's retirement from the reins of government is regretted by very many, on account of that gentleman's acknowledged talent, his appointment to the bench is hailed with great satis-

The appointment of Mr. Turcotte, which after all appears probable, seems to be universally deprecated; and it is supposed that the newly appointed Attorney-General (East) Mr. Badgly, will resign in consequence.

There is every appearance that the Ministry, as now formed, will be a block of the department of Major Capel. Major Esten has never been in any other regiment since he obtained his first commission in this deservedly celebrated corps. The gallant Major is brother to our highly-respected and talented fellow-citizen, C. P. Esten, will be a block of the commission of the commi

There is every appearance that the Ministry, as now formed, will be enabled to meet the Legislature with a powerful Upper Canadian majority.

The Hon. Henry Sherwood has been long favourably known among us. By his determined opposition to the union of the two provinces, and his bold and consistent conservative princitive provinces. tained of Mr. Masson's recovery, and advised the family to have recourse to the usual precautions under similar painful circumstances. The complaint would yield to the treatment for a few hours, only to return with redoubled violence. Mr. Masson was perfectly aware of his fate, and met it with all the calm resignation. signation of a Christian. Mr. M. has been very successful in business. He leaves a wife and eight children to lament his untimely death.—Montreal Herald.

The Montreal Herald gives the following as the amount of

produce, &c., received downwards by the Lachine Canal, since the opening of the navigation till Saturday last inclusive :-Ashes, barrels

Donalld's appointment, quite forgetting that talent is not dependent on age, nor information on seniority. This gentleman stands A 1, for commercial and legal knowledge, while his general information and powers of application are allowed by all who have any acquaintance with him.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Morris is to be Speaker of the little and the commercial and legal knowledge, while his general information and powers of application are allowed by all who have any acquaintance with him.

Assizes.—Owing to the death of Mr. Justice Hall Chief Justice Robinson presided at our Assizes. The ciates were Wm. Smart, Wm. Ketcheson, G. N. Ridle Chief Justice Robinson presided at our Assizes. 2,022

stands A 1, for commercial and legal knowledge, while his general information and powers of application are allowed by all who have any acquaintance with him.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Morris is to be Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, as well as President of the Council.—
We fear this accumulation of duty will be too heavy, as we have heard from good authority that the honourable gentleman's health is by no means what it has been. We question the correctness of his policy in regard to the Clergy Reserves, holding as we do that their alienation from their original purposes was quite unjustifiable; but in most other points, he has proved a valuable friend to the Colony.—Patriot.

Solicitor-General East is not yet made. Mr. Turcotte, it is not improbable, will accept it. Much as we regret that it should have been offered to him, as we apprehend now is certain, we have yet to learn that any one gentleman of the Lower Canada Bar, of Canadian origin, was or was likely to be, in a condition to ing a gun at one Norris Terry, with the intent to kill.

Pork, do

2,022

Assizes.—Owing to the death of Mr. Justice Hagerman, Chief Justice, Sunat, West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres The Suscessives. The Associates were Wm. Sunat, Wm. Ketcheson, G. N. Ridley, and Henry Raldwin Esquires. The Grand Jury was addressed by the Chief Justice, in his usual clear manner. He congratulated them on the apparent absence of crime, as compared with the great increase in other districts. Expounded the law of arson, por which they would have to deliberate. He spoke of this assignment and on moderate terms.

Solicitor-General East is not yet made. Mr. Turcotte, it is not improved the world. The foreman of the Grand Jury is Francis M'Annany, Esq.

A true bill has been found against Parker Mills, for the affirm in the streets some three weeks since. The jury acquite the world. The foreman of the Grand Bar, of Canadian origin, was or was likely to be, in a condition to increase throughout the world. The foreman of the Canada Bar, of C

themselves would be pretty well puzzled to defend the appoint has cost the lives of an estimable clergyman and two other valuable residents in the Township of Feuelon, viz., the Rev. form the carters kept it going about three-fourths of the supply from the carters kept it going about three-fourths of the communication between the Assistant and Engine, the Firemen had to hand the water from the Assistant to the Engine in buckets. The men felt deeply the loss of time thus incurred—they shewed they did not complain of work—but they ought not to be exposed to work for which there ought to have been no occasion. The "British Amorica" was pretty well aupplied by the carters.

We are firmly persuaded that a number of carters were not in attendance, and the Police ought to look to this. They ought to be paid well, but compelled to attend. We most earnestly the influence of the widened current, and was precipitated over the falls before it was possible to render the slightest assistance, or to take any measures to avoid the catastrophe. To those on the falls before it was possible to render the slightest assistance, or to take any measures to avoid the catastrophe. To those of us of British birth, it must be peculiarly pleasing when we call to mind the bloody-minded philippics against our race, our institutions, our sovereign, our very name, of which this Mr. Turcotte used, in times past, to deliver himself. We can understand the thing when men commit a political crime, which is to be to their advantage, however much we may condemn their want of morality,—but we cannot fathom the wisdom or rather the stupidity which plunges men into a terrible degradation, not for nothing even, but for a positive injury to themselves. We write these sentences with pain and sorrow—we have once and again warned the government that honesty was their only course; the advice has been fruitless, and we are now compelled to record an instance of dishonesty, and political turpitude, that can never be forgiven. The present ministry has been guilty of many tortuous acts, but this is the worst of all.

—Montreal Courier.

Missisquol.—The Hon. Attorney-General Badgley will be make one disgusted forever with all politics and politicians, to the Falls before it was possible to render the slightest assistance,

tinguished patronage already received.

Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns,
Barrister's Robes, &c., made in superior style.

Toronto, June 2nd, 1847.

515-13

TUITION.

A LADY competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, French, Drawing, Piano Forte, Singing, Fancy and Ornamental Work, is anxious to obtain a Young Ladies' School in a Country Town. Address E. C., Post Office,

Upper Canada College.

HE FOURTH QUARTER will commence on June 3rd 1847. Day Scholars.

Preparatory Form. £6 0 0 per annum.

College Forms ... 9 0 0 " Bearders. Optional Branches-(Extra(. Hebrew or German £1 5 0 per quarter.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS Will commence on Tuesday the 3rd of August, 1847. THE EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS Will commence on Saturday, the 7th of August, 1847. J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Toronto, May 28th, 1847. Collector, U. C. College. The Following papers will give the above THREE insertions, and send their accounts to the Collector. Toronto Patriot, Herald, British Colonist, British Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, London Times, Woodstock Monarch, Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance) Sandwich Herald.

THOMAS WHEELER,

WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass iveted and repaired.

* Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have lately completed a very splen-did ORGAN, to which they solicit the attention of the Musical world. Its dimensions are: height, 12 feet 6 inches; width, $10\frac{1}{2}$; depth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and the stops as follows: Open Diapason, 4 feet; Dulciano, 8 feet; Reed Flute, 4 feet; Stop Diapason, 8 feet; Open Diapason Bass, 8 feet; Treble, 1 and 1 feet; Principal, 8 feet; Bassoon, Bass Sub-bass, 16 feet

All Letters to be post-paid.

HAGER & VOGT,

Preston, near Guelph, C.W., April 29, 1847. THOMAS J. PRESTON.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock

Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, TORONTO.

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

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c. VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

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.

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto, EGS 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 be is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846. W. MORRISON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY 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.

WANTED, SITUATION as GOVERNESS, by a young Lad

A SITUATION as GOVERNMENT who is competent to teach children the usual course Education, including French and the rudiments of Music. REFERENCE is permitted to the Ven. Archdeacon BETHUNE, Rectory, Cobourg.

Address to N. N., box 174, Post Office, Cobourg.

May 10th, 1847. BURLING'TON LADIES' ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER SESSION will commence on THURS-DAY, the 13th day of May, 1847.

For particular information, attention is respectfully invited to the Circular of the School, which may be obtained by application to the Principal. D. C. VAN NORMAN.

Principal. Hamilton, April 13, 1847. TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Boy's PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, CORN-WALL, a Teacher competent to instruct in the usual Branches of a good common English Education. He must be a Member of the Church of England. Apply, (if by letter post paid,) to REV'D. HENRY PATTON, Rector of Cornwall.

GOVERNESS. A LADY capable of giving Instruction in the usual branches of an English education, will be happy to engage in a family as Resident Governess.

Apply to the Office of this Paper. 20th April, 1847.

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY YORK STREET.

MR. 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. Lescombe 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. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

Music 1

EDUCATION.

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

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Kingston. George S. Boulton, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

son who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. Young Ladies' Seminary. RS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the busi-

ness thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on application to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partner-

ship lately existing between the undersigned, as Merchant Tailors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. For information respecting the adjustment of the affairs of the late Co-partnership, reference may be made to Thos, Burgess THOMAS BURGESS, MARK BURGESS.

Dated 3rd March, 1847.

NOTICE. WITH reference to the above the Subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who so kindly patronised the late firm, and begs leave to inform them, as well as the public generally that he internos corrying on the business in the OLD STANDA, No. 9, King Street East, and that he has just OPENED OUT

a large and very choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings &c., &c.,

and solicits a continuance of their favours. All orders received will be attended to with the utmost punctuality and despatch.

THOMAS BURGESS. Toronto, March 17, 1847.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY. NINTH LOAN MEETING.

THE NINTH LOAN MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th June, 1847, at Seven o'clock, P.M., at which the Tenth Monthly Instalments will be re-

ceived.

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance by Ticket, One Thousand Founds of the Fands of the Society, or such further sum as may be at their disposal, which will be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by the Directors.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, r, m., to allow Members to pay up, before the Chair is taken.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, May 24th 1847.

FORWARDING Kingston, Bytown, Brockville.

Prescott, &c. &c. &c. THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to FORWARD MERCHANDIZE and PASSENGERS hence to KINGSTON and the intermediate places on the River St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Rideau Canal; and PRODUCE DOWNWARDS, on as resonable terms as any

PRODUCE DOWN WARDS, on as resonance terms as any other Firm on the Route.

Having Large Syones, immediately opposite the New Basins on the Lachine Canal, they can STORE FLOUR, PORK, &c., Low, with a great saving in Cartage.

They also offer their services as SHIPPING AGENTS, to Page Entring Regging Goods, page Ship, Lywaups, and to secure

Pass Entries, Receive Goods, per Ship, Inwards, and to secure Freight, and Ship Produce OUTWARDS.

To secure expedition and certainty of delivery of Way Freight, two first class Barges will be exclusively engaged in Carrying Freight for St. Andrews, Carrillon, Grenville, Point Fortune, Hawkesbury, and other places between Montreal and Bartons. Bytown.

MURRAY & BARNAM, MONTREAL. DONALD MURRAY & Co., KINGSTON

Lachine Canal Basin, 514-6 Montreal, May 6, 1847.

THE EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, W II.L receive applications from persons in the Country who require Mechanics, Labourers or Servants, Male

Persons applying are respectfully requested to state very particularly, the kind of Servants required, the rate of wages that will be paid, if with or without board, the length of time they are likely to require them, by what means they are to be for-warded to the place at which they are wanted.

warded to the place at which they are wanted.

Those persons who desire to have men with families will also state whether they can find them suitable cottages to live in.

Persons applying should in all cases state how long they will keep the place open.

Persons having Farms to sell or lease, by forwarding a de-Persons having Farms to sell or lease, by forwarding a description, with the Price or Rent can have them registered on the usual terms. References to the Proprietors or Agents authorised to sell or lease will be required, as the Association will not undertake to transact any business of this description.

It is particularly desired that Gentlemen in the country will forward information with regard to the number and description

of Emigrants that might be employed in their respective neigh-

RESOLUTION Of the Common Council of the City of TorontO, published in compliance with the 13th Section of Act 9th Victoria, Chapter LXX. RESOLVED,—That notice be given in the several Newspapers in the City, that it is the intention of the Council to pass an Act, to authorise the opening and extension of the following Streets in this City, to wit:—QUEEN STREET East, between Nelson Street and Caroline Street; CHURCH STREET North, through the lands of the late Alexander Wood, Eq., within the Northern boundary of the City; CARLETON STREET.

East of Church Street, to Parliament Street; Gerrard Street, between the same lines; and Parliament Street, South of

ing Street.
Truly extracted from the Journals.
CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, Toronto,

May 3, 1847. FARM FOR SALE,

In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbot District. SITUATED within half a mile of the Town of Vittoria, and within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 254; acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, cedar and chestnut rails; 140 acres fenced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and

and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and manured for thirty years past on the best system of farming.—
The Land is free from stumps and roots; the soil varying from a sandy to a strong heavy loom; with a good ORCHARD, of most kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE, large Barn, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other outbuildings. It is one of the most healthy locations in the Province. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if required. The only cause of this property being offered for sale is, the owner wishes to retire from business.

J. POTTS.

J. POTTS. Vittoria, Talbot District, April 12, 1847.

MARRIED. At St. James's Church, Hamilton, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Mr. Robert T. Routh, of Hamilton, to Miss Elizabeth, sixth daughter of Richard Eller-

508-3m

beck, Esq., of Kingston. On Friday, 21st inst., at St. Luke's Church, at Wellington Square, by the Rev. Thos. Greene, B.A., Rector; Mr. Richard Bull, of Hamilton, to Auna Eveleen, eldest daughter of Edward Donally, Esq., of Woodburn Hall, Binbrook, C. W.

In Montreal, on the 26th instant, at Christ Church, by the

Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Christian Seybold, to Miss Jane Wat son, both of that city.

In Montreal, on the 20th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Henry Banfield, of Lachine, to Miss Catherine Conaghton, of that city.

In Kingston, on the 28th ult. after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Charles Willard, Hardware Merchant, aged 47 years, an old and highly

DIED.

True faith, producing love to God and man, Say, Echo, is not this the Gospel plan?

The Gospel plan.

Must I my faith and love to Jesus show, By doing good to all, both friend and foe Both friend and foe.

But if a brother hates and treats me ill, Must I return him good, and love him still? Love bim still.

If he my failings watches to reveal, Must I, his faults, as carefully conceal? As carefully conceal. But if my name and character he blast, And cruel malice, too, a long time last;

And if I sorrow and affliction know, He love to add unto my cup of woc, In this uncommon, this peculiar case, Sweet echo say, must 1 still love and bless? Still love and bless.

Whatever usage ill I may receive, Must I be patient still and still forgive? Be patient still and still forgive. Why, Echo, how is this, thou'rt sure a dove, Thy voice shall teach me nothing else but love.

Nothing else but love.

Amen! with all my heart, then be it so,
'Tis all delightful, just and good I know,
And now to practice I'll directly go—
Directly go.

Things being so, whence my regret?

Surely will protect—
Surely will protect.

Henceforth I'll roll on Him my every care, And then both friend and foe embrace in prayer-Embrace in prayer

But after all these duties I have done, Must I in point of merit them disown, And trust for Heaven through Jesus' blood alone?

Through Jesus' blood alone.

Echo, enough; thy counsels to mine ear Are sweeter than to flowers the dew drop dear,
Thy wise instructive lessons please me well—
I'll go and practice them—farewell! farewell!
Practice them—farewell, farewell.

LUCY AND ARTHUR'S SUNDAY.

"Wake up, wake up, Miss Lucy!" cried Susan .-"Come, Master Arthur, here is a beautiful morning! We are always glad to see a fine Sunday, you know; now let me dress you as quick as I can, and we shall have time for a walk before Church."

"Oh, yes," said Lucy; "and you know I shall be able to say all my hymn to Mamma to-day, if you will be so good as to hear me once or twice before I go down stairs. Do you know yours, Arthur?" "Yes, I think I do," replied Arthur, "I have been

saying it to myself in bed, before Susan came." "I am glad it is Sunday. I like Sunday, now I am old enough to go to Church," said Lucy; "but I wish, Susan, Mr. Somers would not read so fast; I cannot follow him in my Prayer-Book."

"Mr. Somers does not read fast," said Susan; "but very attentively, and as much as you can, think of to heaven, and that we should follow his example, and absolutely ruinous to that numerous class whose trans what he is saying, and say it after him, in those parts every day try to serve God better and better." which your Mamma has taught you are to be said by all the people."

"When I first went to Church, Susan, I used to try and repeat all the prayers; but Mamma shewed me broom! that was wrong."

or two from the Bible, then he tells us what we come if we look at it, is more beautiful than any work of gyman stands up, and tells us, that if we are really I will say it to you, if you like." sorry for what we have done, God will forgive us. ___ The children begged to hear it, and Susan repeated We are not to say any of this part, but to listen; because it is only God's appointed minister who is allowed to read this. When you are a little older, you will be able to understand the different parts of the Service much better; now you can listen and be very quiet. When the Lord's Prayer is said, which is very often, you can repeat it, as you know it quite well."

"Yes, I always say that after Mr. Somers." " And, I dare say, Mr. Somers does not appear to

read that so fast as the other prayers?" "No, I can always say that; so I suppose it is as you say, because I know it better than any other

They were dressed by this time; and they now kneeled down by the side of their little beds, and first Lucy said her prayers, and then Arthur. On Sunday morning their Mamma had taught them to add this short prayer to those they usually said:-

"O God, listen to the prayer of a little child, and help me with Thy Holy Spirit, that I may be able humbly to serve and worship Thee this day in Thy holy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

They now went to breakfast. Nurse and Susan took it by turns to go to Church; if nurse went in the morning, Susan went in the afternoon; to-day it was Susan's turn to go in the morning; so she quickly finished what she had to do, and got ready for Church. Meanwhile the children went down stairs to their

Mamma. She had finished her breakfast, and was ready to hear them read in the Bible or say a hymn. Lucy said the following verses; and, as she had taken a great deal of pains to learn them perfectly, she said them without missing a word:-

" And lead us not into temptation." Now is the time for me to prove My reading is not loss, To shew if Christ I truly love, And rightly prize His cross.

Each day and night, on bended knee, I say His holy prayer; From evil, Lord, deliver me. And from temptation's snare.

God never has a prayer forgot; But will He hear indeed If I myself deliver not,

But into evil lead? O no! our God is truth, I know,

The words that reach Him from below Then, no, I will not sin this day

Against His holy word, Against the very prayer I say— Deliver me, O Lord!

Her Mamma was very pleased to find her little girl had so much patience and perseverance; for she had learnt this hymn quite by herself, as she thought it would give her Mamma pleasure. Some children have a sad careless way of learning by heart, expecting to be told the first word of a line, and to be helped as they go on; this is a foolish and unprofitable manner of learning, for they can never remember any thing long, and they get into a bad habit, which they find Arthur had his Sunday-lesson book, and read a few difficult to leave off.

Arthur now repeated his verses. Of course he could not learn quite so much as his sister, neither was he so perfect; he was not so free from hesitation and pauses. He was apt to learn every thing too quickly; and I am sure that as he grows older, he will become to fancy he knew a verse when he had read it over two as attentive as his sister. When the service was over, or three times: he did know it for the moment, but if you had asked him an hour after, he could recollect very little of it. But as he found this was a bad plan, had heard read, and any thing they understood in the and often gave his Mamma much trouble, he was trying to break himself of it. It is not, however, half as easy they had paid attention, and their Papa and Mamma to get rid of a bad habit, as it is to gain it.

Arthur's hymn was on the words, " Our Father, which art in heaven." Am I too young to serve the Lord, To pray and hear His word? 'Twas Christ Himself bade children, meek, His face to seek.

Am I too little for His love, Who reigns in Heaven above? Christ blessed and laid His hands upon

Am I too small for God to see If good or bad I be? He notes the sparrows as they fall,

And cares for all.

It was our heavenly Father's hand The whole creation planned; How great is God! we ought to pray With fear alway.

And oh, how good! we children all May Him our Father call! Oh! may we learn, as children dear, To love as well as fear!

When Arthur had finished his hymn, his Mamma looked into the Prayer-Book to see what chapters were appointed to be read, as she liked to explain to them any thing she thought they would not understand .-Then when they heard the lessons read in the Church, they were quite able and ready to understand them.

Susan now came for the children. They were soon dressed, and ready to set off, with their books in their hands. Lucy had a very nice Bible and Prayer-Book in a case, which were given to her by her godpapa .-Arthur's was in one volume, the Prayer-Book and Sunday-lessons bound together, with a clasp; his kind godmamma's present.

It was a beautiful day, though it might have been too hot but for a nice fresh breeze. It was the lovely month of May; the trees were full of the young green leaves, and, now and then, the hedges were covered with a sheet of white blossoms; the primroses were all peoping out from the banks and hedges, and the pretty wood-anemone sprung up like little white stars among the green leaves.

singing so sweetly? I hope it is not Mamma's canary escaped from his cage; I cannot see it any where; it does not seem to be in the trees or hedges: where is

is about the lark; can you say it?" "Yes, Susan," said Arthur, "I think I can;" and

he repeated these verses :-What is that, mother? The lark, my child!
The morn has but just looked out and smiled,

When he starts from his grassy nest, And is up and away, with the dew on his breast, And a hymn in his heart, to yon pure bright sphere, To warble it out in his Maker's ear! Ever, my child, be thy morn's first lays Tuned, like the lark's, to thy Maker's praise."

"That is very pretty," said Susan, when Arthur had done. "It does seem as if the lark was singing a hymn of cheerfulness and thanks this morning. Your Mamma, when she was so kind as to teach me in the you cannot read quite well yet, not so well as you will Sunday-school, used to tell us to think of the lark; in another year's time; but never mind that, listen how he took his flight upwards, flying nearer and nearer

"Look here, Susan," cried Lucy, "is not this a pretty little flower? see what delicate leaves it has, hensive of far greater embarrassment than has yet taken place, and how pretty it is in the middle, like a fine little if some means be not adopted to prevent it. We also know

"Yes," said Susan "this is another thing which "Yes, dear," answered Susan; "there are parts to shews how great and good God is, and how wonderful be said only by the clergyman; first he reads a verse are all His works: the smallest and commonest flower, to Church for, and what we are to do there. The man. I remember a hymn I learnt at school; should next is called a confession; and in it we confess to you like to hear it? it is about the goodness of God, God how many things we have done wrong, and how in giving us not only daily bread, but heavenly food many we have left undone; and we ask Him to pardon for our souls, as well as our bodies, and shewing care us for Christ's sake. When that is fluished, the cler- for the smallest creatures, and even the flowers. But

as follows :--

" Give us this day our daily bread." The world of flowers below They neither spin nor sow, And yet how fair they grow; By God arrayed, He for their forms doth care, And keeps them fair. And if for flowers and weeds Surely He also heeds Our body's many needs, And thinks on us; Yes, Christ has bid us pray For food each day. But when these words He said. He there did hide, Beyond the prayer for bread, Whereby the body's fed, A sense beside: We ask the food we need, The soul to feed. It is alone God's might, Each passing day, Can clothe our souls sright, Can make them pure and bright, Keep sin away: Without this heavenly bread Our souls were dead. Then, let us God implore With upright heart, To bless our worldly store, To aid us more and more, And grace impart:
Thus soul and body too

With food renew. "That is a very pretty hymn, Susan; I wish you would teach it to me.'

"That I will, dear," answered Susan. "But can you tell me of any verse in the Bible that it puts you in mind of?" "I know, Susan," cried Lucy, "about the lilies of

of the field." "Well, say it, my dear."

" Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.' "

country where our Saviour lived and taught. But here is the Church-yard gate. Now, dears, each take

They then went in; and Susan took them to their Papa's pew, left them there, and went to her own seat n another part of the Church. Though they were young, they knew how to behave; they did not get upon the seats and stare about them, to see who was at Church and who absent; no, they both sat quietly on the seat. Lucy found the Psalms for the day; verses before his Papa and Mamma came. Soon afterwards the service began. Lucy was very attentive, and so was Arthur; but he was not so quiet as Lucy. Still he tried to listen to all that was read;

they walked home with their Papa and Mamma, who asked them a few questions about the chapters they sermon. They could answer quite enough to shew

were pleased with them. on Sunday they always dined in the parlour, between services, and went again to Church in the afternoon. In the evening, after they had had their tea, they said their Catechism; after which Mamma was so kind as to read and talk to them until bed-time.

I have now told you something about Lucy and Arthur. I hope you will try to be like them in all they did that was right. You see, that by this good behaviour they were a comfort to their dear Papa and Co., Glasgo Manma, and very pleasant children to hear about.— ted at £20,000. You must observe, that it is their trying to be good makes them so; for they are not at all clever or for-ward children. You will perhaps say Arthur was not ward children. You will perhaps say, Arthur was not always good, and this is very true; but he was a little boy, who, when he saw his faults, tried to get the better of them; and he was an obedient child to his Papa

You would, I dare say, like to know how these children learned to be what they were. They had been trained, from their earliest infancy, to obey their parents; and as soon as they became old enough to parents; and as soon as they become things, they under-know any thing about such solemn things, they under-stood that they had a Father in heaven, whom they stood that they had a Father in heaven, whom they immense; but happily no persons have perished. were to obey just as they obeyed their parents on the This made them wish to hear all they could about their duty to this Heavenly Father. They found, that when they did wrong, or were in any way naughty or thoughtless, they not only displeased their their Saviour, who had done and suffered so much for

This is, as you all must know, a very small portion This is, as you all must know, a very small portion by the falling of the tunnel forming under several streets, for the Dorchester and Southampton Railway. The main thoto tell you all they were instructed in, even on one Sunday, I should have to fill a great many books much larger than this small one. What I have said is, however, enough at present; and I shall think it so, if it gives pleasure to any little girls and boys, or if it helps to make any of them better than they were before.

"Hark! Susan," said Lucy; "what bird is that Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. (From the John Bull.)

"No, Miss Lucy," replied Susan, "it is a little lark; you can scarcely see it, it is so high up in the sky.—
There! you just see it over that tree."
"Oh, yes, I see it, Susan," said Lucy. "It is quite a speck; yet it seems to rise higher and higher!—
Now it is almost in the clouds."
"There is a little verse about birds, I think you learnt it, Master Arthur," said Susan; "the first verse is about the lark; can you say it?"

The money crisis is becoming every day more serious. We briefly adverted to this subject in our last week's latest edition; but since then the pressure has greatly increased. A deputation from Liverpool had an audience this week of the Chancellow the temporary suspension of Sir Robert Peel's Banking Bill—to relieve the trade and commerce of the country from its present embarra-sed state; but they were told "matters would be easier soon," and that "it was all the fault of the Bank in not having commenced sooner to pull in!" At Birmingham, Glashaving commenced sooner to pull in!" At Birmingham, Glasgow and other places, public meetings have been held upon the subject; and on Thursday evening Lord Brougham inquired of the Marquess of Lansdowne, not what were the precise intentions of the Government, but whether they meant to do any thing? The Noble Marquess replied that the pressure in the manufacturing districts "had been under the anxious consideration of the Government"—and—that was all! "He was not prepared to say that any measure upon the subject was in contemplation." We wonder the Whig Ministers are not absolutely killed with their incessant "anxiety." Ask them what you will, the answer is, we are not prepared to do any thing, but we have been "most anxiously" considering what the sheet has been to be an anxiously considering what the sheet has been to be a subject was in the subject was in two, and inside was found in gold £16.

A HINT.—In 1800, a year of great so passed prohibiting bakers from offering their contemplation." The subject was in two, and inside was found in gold £16.

A HINT.—In 1800, a year of great so passed prohibiting bakers from offering their contemplation. night, could, would, or should be done

Lord Ashburton, in order to show the unprecedented extent of the pressure on the money market, mentioned, that bills having to them the names of men of the highest credit are disounted at 12 and 13 per cent. This is bad enough; bu: this is not the worst. Bills are peremptorily refused discount which, a few months ago, would have been eagerly sought after at three, four, and five per cent. The large capitalists feel this "tightness," as it is called, to a considerable extent; but it is are based partly upon ready money and partly upon short credits. We know, too, that the most experienced and the least sensitive persons connected with the money market, are apprethat many of the free-traders are strangely perplexed at finding the country in its present difficulties, final manufacturing, in the very first year of that glorious thing—free trade—which was not only to inundate us with riches, by giving us the whole world for our customers, but in an especial manner to prevent those panies, fluctuations, and stagnations of trade which were all ascribed to the pernicious operation of protection and the Corn Laws.

The following extracts from the provincial papers (and we might easily have augmented the number), are a sort of free-

TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS .- The manu facturing districts, we regret to find, continue in an unsatisfac-tory state, and although there has been a partial rally since last week, we are assured it will soon be followed by further depresare in extreme distress. The main cause of this state of things is no doubt the general dearth of food in Ireland and Scotland, and the scarcity of it in this country. With food at a high price the consumption of manufactured goods must of course diminish, and, as it was shown over and over again during the Corn-law agitation, the home market being the best market for the manufacturer, it follows that he must seriously feel the effects of any such failure of the crops as that which we all have to deploy a proposed of the crops as that which we all have

to deplore, - Doncaster Chronicle, April 30. STATE OF TRADE. - Business is at a stand-still, and want of confidence and gloom prevail in every department. There seems not the slightest disposition to operate, whatever may be the prices named—the present alarming pressure in the money market having put an end to the usual facilities for transacting business. business. So much is this felt, that some of the America houses show but little disposition to accept further orders. Indeed, at the present moment every one acts upon the impression that it is the wisest course to pause and wait the issue of the next few weeks, for it is evident that a crisis is approaching.— Manchester Express of Tuesday.

STATE OF TRADE.—With the exception of a few shipping orders, which are chiefly for gloves and fancy hosicry, business is at a complete stand; and the few sales which are making are at a tremendous sacrifice. Manufacturers are solely engaged which in considering the best means of averting the storm which is now raging, and seems likely to continue over the commercial mosphere. We fear a great many more frames will be laid down, and the prospects for the operatives is truly alarming.—
The yarn market continues in a depressed state. Wools are firm, and a fair trade continues doing in them, chiefly for Yorkshire.—Leicester Journal, April 30.

Hosiery and Lace Trades .- The suburbs of the town have been thrown into a state of consternation by the extensive stopping of a large number of wide frames, principally making cut-up hose, to which may be added a number of drawer frames; many of the hands look upon this as a preparation for the new Bill, making it penal to stop frame rent, or to make deductions from the wages. Whatever may be the cause, the prospect is from the wages. Whatever may be the cause, the prospect is but gloomy to be stopping frames on the eve of May-day. It is certain that cut-ups have been for a long time on the decline.

—Nottingham Journal, April 30.

Gueen s-road, in a very healthy site; as also some Houses in Graham and Gage Streets. Apply to Framjee Jamsetjee.—
Hong Kong, 12th October, 1846.

To Let.—The Bungolow in Lyndhurst-terrace, lately in the occupation of Dectors Balfour and Dill

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE .- The following correspondence has taken place upon the subject of preserving this interesting relic of the greatest uninspired writer which the world has ever

TO LORD MORPETH.

Stratford-on-Avon, Nov. 19, 1846. My Lord,-I am deputed, as chairman of the committee of the Stratford-on-Avon Shakspearian Club, to address your Lordship upon a subject the general interest of which it is "I never saw lilies growing in the fields, Susan," said Arthur.

"No, my dear," replied Susan, "but I have heard your Mamma say that they are very common in the country where our Saviour lived and taught. But is not in the possession of funds at present, but it indulges the hope that an appeal to the country for such an object would hold of my hand; we will not talk any more, for people should not go on talking until they get to the Church- however, been expressed by some of the papers of the day, in which also the Shaksperian Club entirely concurs, that a prowhich also the Shaksperian Club entirely concars, that a property which has on it a stamp so essentially national, and to which is attached such universal interest, should, if possible, be placed under the protection of Government. The committee is, therefore, desirous, before proceeding further in the matter. that the circumstance of the property being in the market should be brought under the notice of your Lordship, and at the same time respectfully to offer to communicate whatever information they may be able to obtain relative to the subject, either by letter or deputation, as might be most agreeable to I have the honour to be. To this letter the following answer was received :-

Nov. 22, 1846. Sir, - I am extremely obliged to you for the communication you have been good enough to make to me, upon the part of the Shakspearian Club, respecting the approaching disposal of the house in which the greatest of our poets was born; but upon the whole the members of the Government are disposed to think that the acquisition of so interesting a property pertains still more to the people of England than to Governme I have the honour to be, your very dutiful servant,

Who are "the people of England"? Or rather, to what section of them must the offer be made to preserve this relic? nuals; had he a thorough appreciation of Shakspeare, he could not have written the above letter. But it will be an everlasting reproach to the country, if the roof beneath which Shakspeare was born is suffered to be levelled to the dust.

The Russian Government has ordered the pawnbroking establishment of St. Petersburg to grant loans on the security of nouses and lands.

On Friday, the extensive cotton mills of Messrs. Ferguson & ow, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estima-

The convicts confined in the Woolwich hulks have subscri-

The King of Siam is said to intend sending a frigate laden with sugar to England, where he hopes to make a large profit The French papers state that Bou Maza, the most active and influential licutenant of Abd-el-Kader, has been taken pri-

soner, and will be brought to Paris. It is said that Records of the Spanish Inquisition, in sixty cript volumes, have come into the possession of the Duke of Manchester.

The river Elbe overflowed its banks on the 15th inst., and The King of Hanover has abolished the duties imposed on

d on meal, which pressed heavily on the labouring They are to be replaced by new taxes, the nature of Ibrahim Pacha has presented Marshal Bugeaud, Governor parents on earth, but also the great and good God and General of Algiers, with a collection of all the domestic animals of Egypt, and amongst them is a beautiful pair of Arabian

> Much alarm was created at Southampton on Thursday last, roughfare of the town has been temporarily stopped; but for-An order is said to exist, that, on the northern terrace of

Windsor Castle, neither dogs, drummers, nor private soldiers, shall be allowed to walk. From this order are excepted dogs belonging to the Royal household, and soldiers wearing good Marshal Soult entered his 83d year on Monday last. He was made a Marshal of France in 1804, and consequently has

held that high rank 43 years. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has sent a subscription of £50 to the Committee for conducting the public testimonial to the memory of the late Sir Fowell Buxton, in token of the ense entertained by his Royal Highness of the labours of the deceased Baronet in the cause of humanity. We have heard that upwards of 30,000 negroes have contributed their mites to the statue, which is to be placed in Westminster Abbey, a model of which has just been convolved by Mr. model of which has just been completed by Mr. Frederick

The island of Labuan has been formally ceded for ever to England, by the Sultan of Borneo, and was taken possession of, with due ceremony, on the 24th December.

Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., of Sandhill Park, has offered a premium of 15 sovereigns to the farmer who shall employ the largest number of labourers the greatest number of days, and Royal Maii pay the highest wages during the ensuing year.

AN IRISH PAUPER .- An Irishman who had been beggin piteously was taken up before the Warrington Magistrates the other day, and on searching him nothing was found but a large ball of soap. He prayed they would not take that from him, as "he liked to be clean, though be was poor" The earnestness of his entreaty led the gentlemen to cut the piece of soap

A Hint.—In 1800, a year of great scarcity, an Act was passed prohibiting bakers from offering their bread for sale until 24 hours after it was baked. This, it was calculated, would save from one-sixth to one-eighth in the quantity, as well as

ANTI-CHURCH LEAGUE. - There are already many significant resemblances between the present times and those which immediately proceeded the great rebellion; and a Nonconformist League would not be very much unlike the "Solemn League and Covenant" of that period. That some of our modern Nonconformist entertain precisely the same views, need not be insisted on; witness the following declaration by a person who calls himself, or is called "Dr. MASSIE, of Manchester," one of the Croshy Hall Conference delegates, and who attended

the Exeter Hall meeting:—

The towns of Bolton and Manchester were a hundred years advance of the University of Oxford in all material knowledge of religious truths and political science. (Cheers.) Professors of Oxford and their pupils, who now seconded the Government, were, however, wise enough to know—and Lords Ashley and Manners must know—that the people of England, when left to themselves and to the voluntary principle, would learn the necessity of gaining the franchise, and, when there was impartial legislation, of sweeping away the establishment. (Great and prolonged cheering.)

was what this Dr. MASSIE calls "impartial legislation," in the Long Parliament, that "swept away the Establishment" in the seventeenth century—and the Throne along with it.—

ENGLAND IN CHINA—Before the present century expires we may look for the publication of a book of travels under the above title. The Anglo-Saxon has at length planted his foot firmly upon-the soil of the Celestial Empire—the territory of PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, sion. Short time and closing mills seem to be resorted to weekly, and in the meantime thousands of operatives and their families to China, except to its coasts for the purpose of shipping cargoes of tea, as one of the daring exploits which adventurous curiosity would sometimes call forth; the idea of familiar inter course with a people so exclusive in their notions, and so rigid in their observance of them, never entered the most speculative mind. What is now the case? We have, lying before us an English newspaper printed in China-the China Mail-and its advertisements and news are precisely such as we are accustomed to read in a London "broad sheet." We select a few of the

> Notice .- A meeting of the Members of the Hong Kong Club is requested at the Club House, at four p.m., on Saturday, the 30th inst., in accordance with Rule 36. By order of the General Committee, F. Spring, Secretary.—Club House, Hong Kong, 20th January, 1847.

Asiatic Society of China.—A special Meeting of the Council of the Asiatic Society of China will be held within the Society's Rooms, on Monday next, the 1st of February, at four o'clock, p.m. The ordinary General Meeting of the Society will take place on Tuesday, the 2d of February, at eight o'clock p.m. Members are requested to meet at half past seven for the transaction of private business.—AND. SHORTREDE, Ge-

neral Secretary.—Hong Kong, Jan. 27, 1847.

The Medical Hall, corner of Queen's road and Aberdeenstreet.—This Dispensary is open at all hours for the compounding of Prescriptions, and the sale of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. Professional Attendance on the Shipping—Terms moderate. An assortment of Medicine Chests on sale at moderate charges, J. GILBERT, M.R.C.S., and A. S. TAYLOR .- Victoria, Jan. 1, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

Hong Kong Dispensary .- Soda Water, Aerated Lemonade, Aerated Chalybeate Water, highly recommended on account of its Tonic proporties. Agent at Canton: Achook, Comprador, No. 3, Imperial Hong.—Hong Kong, Jan. 23, 1847.

For Sale.—An elegant Jaunting Car, built by one of the best makers in Dublin. For terms apply to C. Markwick, Auctioneer.—Victoria, 21st January, 1847.

To Let or for Sale.—A House and Garden, situated in Queen's-road, in a very healthy site; as also some Houses in Graham and Garden, and Care Streets.

rachan .- 30th December, 1846. To Let.—The Dwelling-house in the Holywood road, lately occupied by the Honourable W. Caine. Apply to Bush & Co. - Hong Kong, 12th November, 1846.

To Let.-The Bungalow in Aberdeen-street, lately occu-

pied by the Royal Sussex Lodge. Apply to Bush and Co.-Hong Kong, 12th November, 1846. Take a map of the world—place your finger upon the diminutive spot which represents Great Britain; then note every region in the east, in the west, in the north, and in the south, where the language, the rule, the influence of that diminutive spot are known and felt, and judge whether Providence has not appointed for us a wast and glorous destiny, with great and so ppointed for us a vast and glorious destiny, with great and so-

LONDON, AND THE MODE OF LIVING THERE, IN THE YEAR 1500.—Although this city has no buildings in the Italian style, but of timber or brick like the Frenc's, the Londeners live comfortably [habitano i Londresi comodamente]; and it appears to me that there are not fewer inhabitants than at Florence or Rome. It abounds with every luxary, as well as with the necessaries of life; but the most remarkable thing in London is the wonderful quantity of wrought silver. I do not allude to that in private houses,—though the landlord of the house in which the Milanese ambassador lived had plate to the amount of a hundred crowns, —but to the shops of London. In one single street, named the Strand, leading to St Paul's, there are fifty-two goldsmith's shop's so rich and full of silver vessels, great and small, that in all the shops in Milan, Rome. Venice and Florence put together, I do not think there would be found so many of the magnificence that are to be seen in London. And these vessels are all either salt cellars or drinking cups, or basins to hold water for the hands.—Account of England about the Vega 1500. England about the Year 1500.

CHESS, A REFLECTION OF LIFE - The game of chess. * * The chequered board represents the natural vicissitudes of existence. The pieces, the various powers, passions, and actions with which humanity has to contend. In the pawns we see the representatives of the minor actions and duties of life. It is in chess as in the world; much of our success denends upon the still with which they lepends upon the skill with which these are played. Great ces can only be brought into action on great occasions. These are ever in front of battle, and upon their conduct cess or defeat depends. In the motions of the King and Queen are represented the swiftness and security of power, whilst in the crooked movements of the knight we recognise the representative of those unaccoutable accidents which step in and disconcert in a convex the context. concert in a moment the wisest and most deliberately-planned schemes. The castle typifies the straightforward thrust of brutal force; whilst the oblique passage of the bishop expresses the keen cutting edge of mental power. If the imagination thus looks upon these bits of ivory as embodiments of the power and assions of humanity, the chess-board immediately resolves itinto an epitome of the world .- People's Journal.

Advertisements.

RATES.

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.



LAKE ONTARIO.

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobourg (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. M., precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 12,

Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do.
W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do.
W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, SDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at Eleven

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at Eight o'clock. Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked

and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with Royal Mail Office, ? Toronto, April 22, 1847. 510

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

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) Toronto, March 22, 1847.

Engraved District Maps. TO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &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 Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than 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 Proof essions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15. oad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

SINGING AND GUITAR 62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

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

ET ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

TORONTO.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

432-tf Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, December 1, 1842. D. E. BOULTON,

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

NOTARY PUBLIC. MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY. COBOURG, CANADA WEST. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. N'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen, in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned.

District.	Town	iship.	Lot.		Con.	Acres.
Bathurst	Bathurst			7	11&12	365
lome	Brock .			21	6	200
Vestern	Brooke .			16	10 1	200
Do	Chatham			10	14	200
Do	Collingwo	ood		22	5	200
rock	Dereham		22, 24, 25, 26	28	4	1000
Do	do.	The State of the S	20. 21	99	5	600
Iome	East Gwi	llimbury	Part	25	H	88
Vestern	Enniskill	en		29	4	
colborne	Fenelon			9	1	200
			14, 17,	22	6	600
Do	do.	23000 SUIL	14,	16	7	
Do	do.			22	8	193
Do	do.		18.	20	9	400
Do	do.	** ** ** **		15	10	193
lewcastle	Manvers.			7	8	200
Vestern	Moore			11	3	200
Do	do.	********	7,	11	5	400
Do	do.		W. half	11	7	10
Do	do.			9	8	200
Do	do.			11	9	200
Do	do.		W half	9	11	
ore	Nassagaw	eva		26	6	200
imcoe Vewcastle	Oro			19	7	200
Vewcastle	Percy .	E 190.00.00	W. half	23	12	100
vestern	Plympton	Carrier Company			1	
didland	Portland			18	11	
10me	Scott.			27	3	200
olborne	Smith		11, W. side Com'r. Ros	of	1	20
Vestern	Sombra		N half	10	6	
Do	do		N half	7	13	10
athurst	South Sh	arbraaka	Port	21	9	7/
vellington	Woolwich	h	.Block No.	3,	on the	Grane
River, conta For terms of sostage,—to	aining 3000 a sale and other	er particul	being laid of ars, apply,-	if i	n 200 ac	free o
ouge, to			FRANCI	C	M HII	1
Kingston, 1st	December,	1845.				439-tf

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.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

Eight Hundred Thousand

ACRES OF LAND

IN THE HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus

save all further payments of Rents.

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

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

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

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE.

LANDS FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " 15, 7th " " W. half 10, 4th "

Western District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200

Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. CAMPBELL. 455.

T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO,

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO. BANK STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1423-tf CARD.

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

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. GEORGE W. MORGAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

93. YONGE STREET, TORONTO. JUST NOW PUBLISHING,

(Price 3s. 9d. Currency. The Sixth Edition of a Work Entitled "A System of the Creation of the Globe, Planets

THIS EDITION will contain an account of the wonderful discovery made by Lord Rosse's Telescope—it being six teet in diameter, and the largest in the world;—and in consequence of this discovery quence of this discovery, the Author of the "System of CREATION" has, in this Sixth Edition, carried out that system into the regions of specific production. into the regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the

HENRY TAYLOR. Toronto, April 22, 1847.

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

NOTICE Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIES, Trustee of Farmance Parkers Barries and the control of the contr registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIES.

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 mortgages, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorized to callett and residual to the sales and the sales are the sales and the sales are the sales a

TABLISHER

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manur

John McMurrich, John Doel. James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President J. RAINS, Secretary. 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 by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY

CORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esc. November, 1844. The Church

TS published by the Managing Committee, at TORONTO.

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TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum To Post Masters, Take Shillings per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

D. E. BOULTON JAMES COCKBURN.

IN THIS CITY,

and Sun."

regions of space, and also the real design of the numerol Comets existing in the Universe.

The Edition to be had of any of the Booksellers, or of 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.

authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.