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Original Poetry.

EMIGRANT SCOTTISH BIRDS IN CANADA. The merry strains of some singing-birds, brought into Galt by a family of emigrants, and purchased by the townspeople, drew tears from the eyes of many who heard them; awakening all the sweet and unforgottsn memories of the laud of their birth, and of the banks of the Clyde, where the little exiled songsters had learned their tuneful notes.

BY THE REV. W. STEWART DARLING.

__ I have heard sounds to-day Which, though unheard for years, yet seemed familiar, And called forth feelings in my soul which long Have slumbered undisturbed.

This morn I marked

New comers in our town, whose stalwart forms And ruddy cheeks told of the sea-girt Isle
Which not long since they'd left;—I'd sat me down Close by the casement thro' whose open pane The summer-wind breathed gently. On its wings Was borne a strain of nature's melody-'The voice of birds"-birds of our much loved home Brought by the exiles to this distant land.

The sound at first was scarcely heard or heeded But as it rose and swelled, methought it sank Down thro' mine ear, till, in the heart's deep cells, It seemed to wake vague echoes of the past.

Again it swelled and thrilled; and then it came Over my spirit like the memory
Of some sweet song which I had heard in dreams. Each sense seemed lost in hearing; I forgot Almost that I had eyes; and when I strove To lift them up in search of those sweet songsters, I found that I was blind to outward things, For they were filled by strange unbidden tears

But on my mental vision There lay no darkness; for that voice of song Wasted me back upon its tremulous wings Thro' the long vista of my by-gone years, Until it brought me to my boyhood's home. And then it seemed as tho' once more I lay Upon some grass-grown bank, and gazing up, As I have often gazed in other days, Into the measureless height of heaven above, I sought the sky-lark, as at early morn It "sang its hymn of praise at heaven's own gate. rds may not tell how vividly that sound Did bring before my mind our old homesteading; Its sweet-briar hedges, with the mingled thorn, Its trees and flowers, and creepers that enwreathed Th' old trellised porch, where by my mother's knee I've sat and listened as the black-bird sang His lay of love unto his brooding mate, In the still even tide.

Fresh from the heart.

Who has not thought The summer breeze to be a blythsome thing, And listened to its voice amidst the leaves As to a sound of glee? Yet when it strikes Upon the harp of Æolus, its joy

true and well grounded. Not indeed the strongest con-ceivable proof, nor so considered by the Lord Himself, ceivable proof, nor so considered by the Lord Himself, who said of certain sceptics, that if they believed not 'Moses and the Prophets, neither would they believe though one rose from the dead;' but still, a proof, which if we take into view the doctrine connected with the miracle, may well seem abundantly sufficient to be appealed to, as our Lord does appeal to it, in answering the inquiry of John's disciples.* A kindred and conjoint office also is it one work in the second content of the second cont office also, is, if one may so speak, to reveal something of the character and position of our Lord; to declare Him according to the form in which the miracle comes before us, to be the Lord of nature, the King of men, the Ruler of the invisible realms of spiritual beings, the mighty Master of the powers of life and death. Such are the obvious and kindred, in truth, the inseparably united offices of our Lord's miracles. Offices which they subserved at the time when they were wrought, and which they subserve still, through the genuine and authentic records of

But is this all? Have they no other uses? It would be strange indeed if they had not: for God does not generally work in such a bare and barren way as this.—
'The uses,' says Archbishop Magee, 'arising from God's works, in their connexions may be various; and such are the pregnancies of his works, that a single act may answer For while she ministers to our bodily wants, and the comfort of our race, she is also, though a dimmed, yet still a glorious page, on which are traced in countless lines, the deepest and most awful truths; even the mysteries of the invital things of God's eternal power and ries of the invisible things of God's eternal power and Godhead. We see it too, in grace. For while it is Christ's human life alone,—one organic whole from the cradle to the cross,—that pays the price of our redemp-tion: in that same life we also find the perfect ideal of renewed, restored, and re-created man. It is therefore perfectly in accordance with all the analogy of nature, and all the analogy of grace, to believe that beside their offices of witnessing to our Lord, of attesting His mission, and revealing His character, the Gospel miracles should

subserve yet other purposes, and work for other ends, in the economies of Almighty wisdom.

"Perhaps we may not now be able to fathom all these purposes. Perhaps in this life we may never be able to purposes. Perhaps in this life we may never be able to fathom them. Yet some of them we may without presumption claim to see.† And to the consideration of one of them, on which all that follows in the present work is grounded, we must now proceed, reverently and humbly, feeling deeply the wise and weighty words of an ancient written.

"O Gospel dear! which givest me Such pattern of the life divine, How can my straitened vision see To read aright the wondrous line, Where runs the tale in solemn strain, Which tells the Lord of Glory's life, And hids our souls show forth again In faint reflection all His strife.";

* Coleridge has the remark that a "miracle divested of all connexion with a doctrine is witchcraft." It certainly may be.

† "The Miracles in the same way of our Lord, have, for the most part, such clear and universally acknowledged references to the times of the Church, that we should certainly understand to the times of the Church, that we should certainly understand them very inadequately if we were not to read them according to it. Such are the various miracles of healing and raising the dead. Whether they be regarded as signs of divine power, never to depart from the Church, as answers to prayer intended for the perpetual encouragement of Christians praying, as tokens of absolving power exercised by the Son of man, or, as and the coming resurrection of souls and bodies to be given in the Church."—MOBERLEY'S Five Sermons: Sermon I.

1 Paraphrase from the Pseudo Chrysostom.

truth is too strong to require, and too pure to permit, violations of courtesy; but amongst such cannot be classed titles, which are used in strict controversy by the soundest of our writers, and which are directly derivable from the creed of Pius IV., which speaks of 'the holy Roman Church.' That such as have of late days become so sensitive as to regard all titles but 'Catholic' offensive, and expressly designed for insult, will not believe his disclaimer, the author expects; but he can better afford to bear their cavils, than the criticisms of conscience, scholarship, and common sense. For all these unite in refuclaimer, the author expects; but he can better about to bear their cavils, than the criticisms of conscience, scholarship, and common sense. For all these unite in refusing to give, exclusively, the title 'Catholic' to any mere branch of the Church universal, especially to the Italian branch, which has done all she can to sever herself from the one Catholic Church, by her additions to the faith once delivered to the Saints. Let our erring brothers of Rome give heed to correct their own offensive phraseology, when speaking and writing concerning our and our Mother Church. They continue, in spite of our principles, formularies and Historical truth, to class us with the Continental Protestants, to make our Reformation identical with that guided by Luther and Calvin. Under the general name 'Protestant' they seek to include us, who are not only Protestants, but 'Protestant Episcopal: — who have no ecclesiastical connexion with Luther or Calvin; who have sprung from that branch of the Catholic Church which Apostolic hands planted in England; and who are just as much Protestants against the errors of Luther and Calvin, as against those of Leo X. or Gregory XVI."

The early introduction and propagation of Christi-

and in Nero's time, Dio" tells us that one man, and he a philosopher (Seneca), had 300,000l at one time in Britain. Britain was the scene of many notable warlike actions, the occasion of the Emperors' additional titles and triumphs, the residence of Roman lieutenants and legions; so that long before the time of Eusebius, the earliest ecclesiastical historian of rote, the British Legals. clesiastical historian of note, the British Islands were well known all over the Roman empire, and in his time, they were 'the talk of the world.' Here Constantius died: and here Constantine was declared emperor by the army. So that from the beginning, Britain was a well known and well defined locality.†

"Now with these facts, which the civil, not the religious

historians of earlier days afford, it is quite absurd to hear the term bombastic applied to the language of divers early fathers, when they allude to Britain. They knew just as well the situation of Britain, as an intelligent American does that of the West Indies.

And Clemens Romanus, Eusebius, and their brother writers, would have felt it no more a compliment to have been told that they did not know what country was at the 'extreme west,' than any of my readers would, to be told that they did not know what ocean bounded America

Chapter VII furnishes—

A SKETCH OF THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION OF HER

"This succession is twofold.\(\frac{1}{2}\) One link binds her to the Apostles through St. Paul, the other link binds her to the Apostles through St. Peter.

"(1.) St. Paul went to the British Islands during his travels in the West. The Church which he founded continued in vigour and comparative purity till the six h continued in vigour and comparative purity till the sixth century, when the Saxon invasion rendered necessary the assistance of the neighbouring Irish and Scotch churches which was freely given, and by their labours the Saxons

were mainly converted.
"This British Church, (strictly so called,) though depressed for a time, was never completely destroyed; and the learned defenders of the present Church in England,

trace their Apostolical Succession through her, as will be shown under a following section.

"(2.) St. Peter founded the Church at Rome, (say the and as this matter chiefly concerns them, we take them on their own ground;) from St. Peter, therefore, by Apostolical Succession, the Romish Ministry has descended. Now some of these Roman Bishops came into Great Britain in the 6th century, to assist the British and Scotch Church in converting the Saxons, just as Irish and Scotch did. But this assistance became a curse, since it was the first step towards subjecting the independent and Apostolic Church in Britain to the unscriptural and uncanonic jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome. During the period of this unrighteous usurpation over the British Church, the Romish line of Apostolic Succession was introduced and continued. British men were led to believe that their allegiance was due to Rome; they received her innovations for truth; they became ministers, were ordained Bishops by Rome, and so the Succession of Rome was transmitted down through British men, and in British Churches, to the sixteenth century, to Archb'p Cranmer "All these ordinations were valid though uncanonical."

Apostolical succession is not affected by the moral char-

† See Stilling: Orig. Brit.: and Camden's Brittannia, for farther particulars.

† There are other lines through which our Apostolical Suc-ession may be traced. See Chapin's Primitive Church, p. & See the Author's work on "the Origin and Compilation

kens of absolving power exercised by the Son of main and the church is an exercised by the Son of main and the Church is an exercised by the Son of main and the Church is a coming resurrection of souls and bodies to be given in the Church is a coming resurrection of souls and bodies to be given in the Church is a coming resurrection of souls and bodies to be given in the church is a coming resurrection of souls and bodies to be given in the confirmation of a foreign Bishop. See 2nd Can. of Contact is a confirmation of a foreign Bishop.

The following is a spirited and pungent extract:-

what but the sweat of English brows were the old cathedrals of our mother land reared? From what but English quarries were the stones dug, whence but from her ancient forests were the beams and rafters of her noble Luther and Calvin, as against those of Leo X. or Gregory XVI."

The early introduction and propagation of Christianity in Britain, is sometimes disposed of by treating it as a matter too obscure to afford any thing like historical certainty. Parties who are interested in keeping it in the dark, will naturally discountenance, and possibly ridical communications of Romanism, was the English Church Deformed, just as now the Church of England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism. minsters hewn. It is true, that oftentimes Italians stood

THE CHURCHING OF WOMEN: By the Rev. W. AGAR ADAMSON, A.B., T.C.D. Montreal: Lovell & Gibson, 1848.

The natural tendency of man is not to prayerstill less to praise. His necessities, however, may extort the former, but, relief obtained, the return of the latter is too often forgotten, or withheld. "Were its peculiarity, may well be called "her" hour—set there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?- themselves this Spring to open a house for the recep-God save this stranger." Such is man. Aware of a want which had long pressed upon the feelings of this degeneracy of our nature, and with an anxiety like that which Job evinced on account of the apprehended and possible sins of his children, the Church, in her care for us, has provided a remedy for our inadvertencies, in her General and Special Thanksgivings, which will not suffer us to forget to praise as and particular mercies graciously vouchsafed to our we value all these thanksgivings, that of women after childbirth maintains an especial hold upon our feel-The thought that each mother's life hangs on a thread in the hour of travail, that in giving us birth her death may be apprehended, and that, if she survive, we, as it were, receive her back from the deadinvests the truth of those words, "the great pain and peril of childbirth," with a force and solemnity which have trembled from head to foot in the use of this short but solemn service, as we apprehended the deep realiloved mother in another land, and of our own obligations and short-comings; and we have wished that more frequently this simple but impressive service were listened to by the children of this generation, with the hope, and under the persuasion that filial piety and reverence (not too abundant, alas! in these latter days) would thereby, under the Divine blessing, spring up and increase in their hearts and lives. A Mother's love! who can fathom the depths, or exhaust the fulness of that well-spring of the heart—as the son of my womb, the son of my vows!" True, he has made that bosom to bleed, but it is not closed against him .- Him whom the world rejects, she still receives. Oh child, child, value, honour, love, succour acter of the Ordainer or the Ordained. And when Bri-

This direction has been given to our thoughts by the perusal of Mr. Adamson's eloquent Sermon on the Churching of Women, in which he has skillfully engrafted on his explanation of that service a poweror advocate more worthy could not well have been found. Both appeal with no ordinary earnestness to God, commit this charity.

* Of course a Bishop (as other ministers) may be prevented, by canonical action, from the legal exercise of his authority.

The following is a spirited and purgent extract:—
"THE LAMENT OF THE ROMISH CHURCH FOR HER POSSESSIONS IN ENGLAND.

"You often hear the adherents of the Ialian Church talking of the injustice of the Reformation, in taking away their Cathedrals, their endowments, etc. etc., so that one who listens to them would suppose that the Romanists had both civil and eclesiastical possession of Great Britain since Apostolic days. No, say they but we ought to have possession since Augustin's days. Jutt as if the Saxon invaders, (a small part of whom Augustin preached to,) having annihilated the poor Britons, together with their ground, and timber, and stone, Augustin had brought an importation of Italian soil, and timber, and Isles. Their possessions in England! Why, who but English Churchmen gave the Church endowments, and in what but the sweat of English brows were the old cathe-

emporary discouragement generate permanent indifference. Remember that God has said "the poor shall never cease out of the land."

But it is not for poverty simply, in its general characteristics, that I solicit your contributions now. It is for afflicted woman that I beseech your pity—it is for sorrowing woman that I invoke your aid—it is for helpless woman in the time of her greatest necessity, in the season of nan in the time of her greatest necessity, in the season of her most fearful abandonment; and, therefore, when I charge those amongst you "who have been delivered in the great pain and peril of Childbirth," to return thanks

And the property of the proper

readers the knowledge of the existence of a similar charity in this city. "Kind and feeling hearts" have we—thanks be to God—in Toronto also, who, taking into consideration the sorrows of woman in the hour of her most trying necessity-that hour which, from There are not found that returned to give glory to tion of their suffering sisters, and thereby to supply the thoughtful and humane. This Institution we are delighted to know, is under the superintendence of a Committee of Ladies, who each in her allotted week, visits the patients daily. Already have its unquestionable benefits been made apparent, in two urgent instances, wherein the sufferers were taken in travail in well as to pray, to express a due sense of the common | the public streets, and, but for the existence of this charity, must have been left destitute, or have become necessities. Cordially as we admire, and greatly as burthens upon the humanity of private individuals. Recent of origin, and comparatively unknown, it has not yet received funds equal to its importance-but these can easily be increased by moderate and general contributions. If each family in the City were to give only one farthing a week to its support, the sum of £250 per annum, would be at the command of the Committee, whose hands, we feel authorised to hope, will be strengthened by the general support accorded never diminishes or evaporates by repetition. We to their Institution, since the aid it contemplates affording is not restricted to any denomination, and the manner in which it is conducted has already excited the ties of which it told. We have thought of our own admiration, and drawn forth the approbation of many of its visitors. At present its funds do not amount to £30 a-year, and there are not more than £12 in hand to meet the exigencies of the ensuing months of the current year.

We mention these facts from no apprehension of any lack of support, but simply to make known the actual position of the Institution. It must not-it cannot fail. The people of this city will not permit such an injury to the poor and afflicted. They will never endure to see the Lying-in Hospital languish she yearns over the being to give whose life her own for want of means to carry out its benevolent objects. was emperilled. No matter, he has been wayward- Nor will our friends in the rural districts be backward he is her child, and the voice within cries, "My son, in sustaining their share in this labour of love, as soon as the newspaper press shall have done its duty by the charity, and made known the opportunity it presents to them of doing good. We know the hands and hearts on this and on the other side of the Lake in this Province, which will readily and openly respond to this call, viz.: those who feel that they themselves are the recipients of God's bounty, and desire to make some return-those who consider the poor-those who remember the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who ful plea in aid of the funds of that excellent charity, "though he was rich yet for their sakes became poor" THE MONTREAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL. Indeed, cause __those, in fact, who love, who are born of God, and know God. To all such we commend, and, under

N.B.—Subscriptions will be received at the Depo-

Stanford & Swords have done great justice to the volume, no for as the "effiging pr" is concerned. It would do no discredit to the Rivingtons themselves, and rainistered to by men whose orders were founds, as the words of the Rivingtons themselves, and rainistered to by men whose orders were founds, as the same of the Rivingtons themselves, and rainistered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds and ministered to be made and ministered to be made and ministered to be made and ministered to by men whose orders were founds and ministered to be made and the succession of the minister of the minister to the Riving and ministered to be made and the minister to the ministe binging into the columns of our Review, a publication of this kind, which we believe to be perfectly harmless in its tendency, at the same time that it is generally feelings of his hearers, to plead the cause of his poor clients, the designation of this poor want.

It will not speak merely of physical suffering, for that is known to all; nor will I speak of mental disquietude, for of this, who is ignorant? But will speak of the severest sore of distress made poignant by want—I will speak of distress made poignant by want—I will speak of which is amusement. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. With the decided advantage of having a definite object in view,—a thing destruction of the standard provided the super and talents.—

A you rise from your bed of suffering, remember those who are still prostrate there; as you bless God for His mercy in restoring your strength and renovating your write and not perfectly the maintest tamped the course of study, qualifying him to appear before the appear before the same time that it is g

against any misapprehension on the part of our readers, hitherto relied.

"This sad reverse was a severe disconragement to that we desire to intimate unqualified approval of this ponsibilities, and been more anxious to exercise his intellectual endowments, in writing nothing but what to the lifetime of many a gifted man and woman! How frequently we find occasion for it! How sad and painful it is! This is a sentiment which no doubt justly pertains to the comparatively unfruitful career of the bright but short lived luminary,—Robert Douglas—but we quote from the memoir, for the to the lifetime of many a gifted man and woman! How

relates to the "kind and feeling" individuals who labour in the amelioration of human suffering and destitution in Montreal—in order to introduce to our readers the knowledge of the existence of a similar bers of the family bad been watching his progress from

one of the windows with inexpressible anxiety.
"The large house where he had spent so many happy hours while attending the school, was also sadly altered; the two small houses or wings on each side were removed the two small houses or wings on each side were removed and their places occupied by two large, elegant, new buildings. Every thing around was bare and cheerless. The iron railing was rusty and divested of ornament, and the gate, broken off its hinges, lay half covered with snow; while the old house itself, with its cracked, dirty windows shrunk back, like a shabby gentleman, as if ashamed of the appearance which it made beside its wealthy neighbours. The school-house, with its low roof and patched windows, could scarcely be recognised as a weaver's shop. bours. The school-house, with its low roof and patents windows, could scarcely be recognised as a weaver's shop, and the play-green, at one end, was transformed into a receptacle for ashes and other rubbish, the refuse of a

dyework erected on the opposite side of the way. "There was something so peculiarly touching in the aspect which every object presented during this visit, that he appeared to take a melancholy pleasure in dwelling on the associations they recalled to his mind. The few years that had elapsed since he had lived among them, which had been to him one continued hard struggle with adversity we have the struggle with adversity we have the struggle with adversity we have the wife the struggle with adversity we have the struggle with adversity of the struggle with a struggle with had been to him one continued hard struggle with adversity now happily overcome, seemed to have borne with a heavier hand upon these fast-fading landmarks of his childhood. It was with a swelling bosom that he left them, grieving at their destined decay, and little dreaming that the shadow of death would close so soon on his brief

"On the death of his mother, a virtuous and talented woman, of whom he always spoke with becoming reverence and deep regret for her untimely loss, his father, owing to the nature of his business, which required the whole o attention, found it necessary to remove to the centr of the city. Robert, who was now reckoned a good English scholar, was therefore sent to the classical depart-ment of the High School, to acquire a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, previously to his entering the University. It was here that he first gave token of that ability, for which his name has been creditably known,

namely, his talent as a story teller.

"From childhood he was remarkable for his abstracted and meditative behaviour, having often been found wandering alone or sitting musing by the brink of the river, where he would remain for hours, indulging in the most where he would remain for hours, indulging in the most extravagant fancies. To such a degree did he carry his behaviour, that his play fellows bestowed upon him the unwelcome sobriquet of 'Daft Bobby.' With this title he was highly displeased, and ultimately was compelled to relinquish his favourite amusement, or indulge in it only where the state of the where there was no fear of interruption or discovery. The bservant reader will be able to trace, in this phase of the oung author's life, the germ of the 'Strange Student,' a tale which he contributed to Hood's Magazine for Feb-

"Compared with what is recorded of many of our young authors, he could not be called an extensive reader. But he possessed a remarkable memory; and, being a close observer of men and manners, he kept his eyes and ears open in whatever company he happened to mix; so that at a very early age, he could give an opinion upon most subjects, displaying a freedom of expression and originality and depth of thought which often astonished his hearers. One of the many books, however, which were especial favourites with him while attending the High School, was an old volume of the Times newspaper, pubsished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century of the favourers of the Water Cure, and an equally profound contempt for all whose opinions are not exactly the same with his own.

"With respect, however, to the concluding portion of this pamphlet, viz.: the remarks on Emigrant Fever, I must beg to differ entirely from Dr. Hunter, in the views season connected with the Emigrant Hospi "Compared with what is recorded of many of our young lished about the beginning of the present century. Over this seemingly dry volume he pored for whole days, reading right on through leading articles of foreign and domestic politics, slavery meetings, law-suits, critical notices, theatrical intelligence, police reports, murders,

a Physician." But we have said enough to guard his father's power to afford him that aid on which he had

that we desire to intimate unqualified approval of this publication. Had poor Douglas foreseen his early removal from this world, he would doubtless have entertained a more devout sense of an Author's responsibilities, and been more anxious to exercise his stances of his father, he expected to have been so far im-proved in his own condition as not to require his help, should be directly conducive to God's glory and man's true advantage. Is not this a reflexion which attaches true advantage. Is not this a reflexion which attaches to the lifetime of many a gifted man and woman! How

Douglas,—but we quote from the memoir, for the purpose of illustrating another point,—the efficacy of till he obtained the means of finishing his education. perseverance. From such an example a young man—whose heart is wrung with the "res angusta domi—must gain fresh resolution.

"The life of a young, ambitious, and talented man, whose career has been brought to a sudden and premature close, cannot be entirely without interest. The hardships he endured, and the difficulties be surmounted, may also

to see his friends for a few days. While on board he was seized, on the 6th of November, with typhus fever, which owing to the previously delicate state of his health, carried him off on the 12th, after six days' illness.

"Thus died Robert Douglas, at the early age of twentyfour; cut off in the bloom of youth, full of life and hope. Blest with a robust healthy constitution, capable of enduring a more than ordinary amount of mental or physical

toil, he had no cause to contemplate the nearness of such a contingency, but was rather looking forward to and preparing for, a long and busy career of usefulness.

"In the foregoing pages we have touched on the leading events of his life and the principal features of his character. Had the plan of this publication admitted, we might have done so at greater length, by the introduction of those letters which bore upon the narrative. But an author will be judged by his writings; and, though the effusions of twenty-one are seldom remarkable for depth of philosophy or greatness of design, there will be found in all of his an originality of conception, a breadth of observation, and a progressive improvement, which gave the most encouraging promise of future greatness. He loved literature for its own sake, and was an ardent admirer of the great minds whose genius had made it honourable; to rank among them was his greatest ambition, and to this end he had devoted his life. Neither was he averse to science—as a professional man he was deeply read in the best authors, much more so than in works of general

"In stature he was of the middle size, stout, robust and "In stature he was of the middle size, stout, robust and always healthy. His complexion was dark, his features well formed, and his countenance animated with a pair of glowing black eyes, always beaming with mirth and good humour. His temper, indeed, was seldom ruffled; and his spirits often partook of the boisterousness of barbard."

HYDROTHERAPEUTICS, OR A TREATISE ON THE WATER CURE: By ROBERT HUNTER, M.D. Toronto: W. Rowsell. 1848.

This pamphlet appears to give a pretty full exposition of the subject upon which it treats. Not being qualified to offer any opinion pro or con upon the nerits of the "Water Cure:" we subjoin some remarks by a professional friend, upon Dr. Hunter's

"I have lately been occupied with the perusal of a some what bulky pamphlet, on the subject of Hydrotherapeutics, with some remarks on the Emigrant Fever, by Dr. Robert Hunter of Toronto.

"On the first part of his treatise, I have but a few remarks to offer, as it consists of but little more than extracts from works by different European and American medical

men in favour of Hydropathy, which Dr. Hunter has carefully selected from a multitude of others, which, though bearing quite as directly on the subject, are not so much of the same view he has taken of it. He certainly, however, deserves the credit of having a profound vene

over the Emigrant Hospitals in other parts of the Province, was mainly considered to be owing to the medical men being allowed to follow out their own opinions on this point, and not being as they were elsewhere, restricted to certain quantities allowed by the overseers of the different Hospitals.

THE CHURCH ALMANAC, for the Year of our Lord second is rarely required, if the first be retained. 1849. New York: The Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, 20 John St.

This useful Almanac is greatly improved, both in its arrangement and general appearance. It is a wholesome sign of the times that it contains the Calendar of the Daily Lessons.

			The second second	
Day.	Date.		1st Lesson	2d Lesson
A	Sept. 10.	12TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & E.	2 Kings 10, " 18,	Matt. 11. Rom. 11.
M	" 11.		Micah 4,	Matt. 12. Rom. 12.
w	" 13,		Nah. 1,	Matt. 14. Rom. 14
T	" 14,	J. H. Hobart (Bp.), born at { M, Philadelphia, 1775. } E,	Habak. I,	Rom. 15.
F	" 15,		" 2,	Matt. 16. Rom. 16.
S	" 16,	Cape of Good Hope taken, { M, 1795. E,	" 2,	1 Cor. 1.
A	" 17.	13TH SUND, AFT, TRINITY. $\left\{ egin{array}{l} M, \\ E, \end{array} \right.$	2 Kings 19,	Matt. 18.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Original Poetry.—Lines—By the Rev. W. S. Davling.
Our Monthly Review.
Bishop Hall and the Jesuit.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in aunouncing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood, that candidates are not admissible to that holy rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years.

1040,			
Friday, Sep	tember	15, Burford	10 A.M.
0	"	" Norwichville	3 р.м.
Saturday,	66	16, Ingersol	11 A.M.
Sunday,	"	17, Woodstock	
"	46	" Beechwood	
Monday,	"	18, Zorra	11 A.M.
Tuesday,	16	19, Paris	2 P.M.
Wednesday	"	20, Princetown	
Thursday,	"	21, Galt	
"	"	" Beverly	
Friday,	44	22, Guelph	
"	"	" Puslinch	3 р.м.
Saturday,	"	23 Eramosa	
Sunday,	"	24, Elora	11 AM.
"	**	" Peel	3 р.м.
Monday,	46	25, Eramosa	2 P.M.
Tuesday,	46	26, Acton	
	"	" Balnafad	3 р.м.
Wednesday,	66	27, Georgetown	11 A.M.
6.	"	" Stewardtown	3 P.M.

several Parishes or Missions in the London, Western views of the glorious Cathedrals and noble Palaces and Huron Districts, at the periods mentioned below; of Great Britain, the eye rests on pretty pictures of when he would desire to meet the Clergyman, Church- the Capitol at Washington or of the Cotton Mills of wardens, and other parishioners of those places res- Lowell. We have already expressed our opinion, that pectively, chiefly for conferences or communications the Canadians are attached to the Mother Country: upon the temporal affairs of the Church. It is how comes it then that such ornaments as we have

Morning or Evening Prayer.

Adelaide,	*** 300 300 500		oldina.	4	P.M.
Katesville,		- 66	9,	11	A.M.
London,		44	11,	11.	A.M.
Do. Township-					
St. George's,	Tuesday,	- 46	12,	11	A.M.
St. John's,		"	16	4	P.M.
Biddulph, Hodgson	's, Wednesday	44	13,	11.	A.M.
Devonshire Settler	nent,				
Stephens's, .		"	"	3	P.M.
Goderich,	Thursday,	66	14,	3	P.M
Stratford,		66	15,	6	P.M
Hayesville,	Saturday	"	16,	11	A.M.
Elora,	Monday,	"	18,		

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The march of this ghastly and fatal disease is well calculated to fill the most unthinking with feelings of solemnity and awe. So far as human appearances go the head. Our contemporary has construed our obthe destroyer may be rioting amongst us before many months have passed; -and the almost certainty of such a visitation should be duly improved by all who to any extent realize the necessity of living in a state of preparation for death, and the tribunal to which death is the usher. When God's judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world should learn

In anticipation of this pestilence re-appearing in our land, every thing which might have a tendency to arrest its progress or diminish its violence becomes of the utmost moment and interest; and such a specific Naphtha is confidently affirmed to be. For the following abstract of what is as yet known on the subject we are indebted to a medical friend.

It was introduced to the notice of the Medical profession by Mr. Guthrie, in consequence of some accounts he had lately received from Russia respecting the treatment of the cholera there, from Dr. Audreyeoski, and Prince Worongow, the Russian Comment of the Naphtha immediately on the appearance and ourselves.

of cholera, are preceded by diarrhoa without pain, our representatives, as a body, to eminent political to check which the Naphtha drops have been, beyond experience and wisdom. When they "turn away" appear abruptly, Dr. Audreyeoski advises the imme- are too numerously recorded against them, and "do funds.

the warm baths, and especially to vigorous frictions, still, we cannot help saying that "A British Canadian" of the late R. W. Hamilton, a learned, and, we be-

The Naphtha used is the genuine white, or rosecoloured, not black, nor brown, nor distilled, as that would be much too powerful. The dose varies from ten to twenty drops, in a little brandy or white wine -if vomited the dose should be repeated; but a

The following is the formula for the Enker of
of Voroniej:
Rectified Spirits of Wine 71 ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia 1 drachm.
Purified Nitre 1 drachm and 25 grains.
Pepper 1 drachm and 25 grains
Aqua regia ½ drachm.
Wine Vinegar 1 pints.
Naptha ½ drachm.
Olive Oil ½ ounce.
Oil of Pennermint 7 ounces.

Digest for 12 hours, and strain. Take 2 teaspoonfulls for a dose every quarter of an hour.

We are no alarmists; we do not think the people of Upper Canada are at all disposed to shake off the kindly yoke which binds us to the Mother Country. We believe that the bulk of the people in their very inmost soul, heartily prefer the institutions of our Father land to the mushroom laws of the so called Free and enlightened States; that having had, as it were, a taste of republicanism by proximity to our democratic neighbours, we turn with increased gusto to the rich and racey recollections of the British Empire. Having tasted new wine we straightvay desire the old, for it is better. It is, however, a vell known fact, that the most refined and delicate teste will become vitiated, if constantly supplied with inferior nutriment; and so, if the loyal inhabitants of his fertile and vastly increasing Province, instead of having the glorious associations of the old country constantly brought under their notice, find themselves surrounded with objects which tend to magnify the United States; in the very nature of things, it will follow that in time the United States, and not the Mother Country will connected in their minds with all that is famous in war, great in peace, learned in science, or exemplary in religion and virtue. Fears of this result will naturally present themselves to the minds of thoughtful persons, on perceiving that nearly all the parlours of our country taverns, and the houses of yeoman farmers are decorated with highly coloured prints imported from our Republican neighbours, instead of finding as we should naturally expect in the houses of loyal, warmhearted British Subjects, pictures connected with the antiquity, the history and the greatness of the British Isles. We see prints from the United States of a character, well calculated to make the people amongst whom they circulate attached to democratic British. Instead of King John signing Magna Chartar schism. at Runneymede, we find the signing of the Declaration of independence of the United States; for such subjects as the beheading of King Charles and Archbishop Laud, by the puritans, we see these same puritans commemorated as Martyrs in the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers instead of likenesses of the Kings and Queens, God's anointed, who have from time to time been placed in mercy or in wrath upon the British Throne, are seen portraits of the man elected Presidents of the United THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) visit the find Zachary Taylor of General Scott Waterload of requested that such meetings be commenced with spoken of are in their houses? It arises from the simple fact that they are easily obtained, whilst pictures Warwich, Friday, September 8, 11 A.M. equally cheap and showy of British production are not to be had. If our booksellers would only think it worth their attention to order from England suitable prints for the purpose of supplying the pedlars, they would find it pay them, and we should soon find that if a portrait of Queen Victoria, could be sold for the same price that would be given for General Washington, that the Queen would carry the day; a view of the British Houses of Parliament would be preferred to the Capitol, and the Duke would soon displace "old Rough and ready."

> Our esteemed contemporary of the Hamilton Gazette congratulates this city upon the recent formation of the Sacred Music Society. We are delighted to observe the warm interest which he evinces in the undertaking; but we are sorry that he should have misunderstood our remarks upon the irregularity sometimes seen in our choirs, of women uncovering servations to mean exactly the reverse of what they were intended to mean. How this mistake has arisen, we are at a loss to conceive. There surely is no obscurity in the following passage, which contains what we said upon this deviation from the Scriptural propriety and provisions of public worship :- "What are we to say when we see ladies treat the Church like a nmon dwelling-house or a concert-room, by removing their bonnets, and exposing their heads without any covering, in direct disobedience to the unequivocal prohibition of Holy Scripture ?" - We repeat the very words which we used in order that it may be seen that there is no room for misconception; as it was rather startling to us to be charged with contravening the injunctions of St. Paul, by reproving Churchwomen

for wearing their bonnets in church!

LETTER UF A " DISTIBIL CANADIAN." The opinions expressed upon the University question mander-in-chief in Circassia. Dr. Audreyeoski had in this Letter-which our readers will find in a suchis attention first attracted to it, by finding but few ceeding column-are, on the whole, sound and judi-Cossacks among the sick at Tamikan, where he first cious, and have been stated with an amount of clearmet the cholera last year. On enquiring he was ness and force which makes them worthy, in our informed by the colonel commanding the Cossacks, judgment, of republication-We are called upon, howthat "they made light of the cholera, because they ever,-in justice both to "A British Canadian" and employed the Elixer of Voroneij, which proved suc- to ourselves-to say something in the way of courteous cessful in almost every case." Dr. Audreyeoski im- dissent, in regard to a few particulars of minor impormediately procured the recipe for the Elixer, and on tance in the letter which we have transferred to our the first appearance of cholera among the convoy columns; but, more especially, with reference to the which accompanied the Prince to the camp, he tried writer's sentiments touching the comparative advantages the drops with constant success. On examining the of maintaining a university in Canada, or increasing prescription, he found it to consist of a singular mix- the number of the Grammar Schools. His views on cuniary necessities of the Sligo Protestant Orphan ture of different materials, looking very like a quack this point are set forth in a letter which appeared in Asylum, and has requested us to commend its wants medicine, but containing, probably, some subject act- the Hamilton Spectator of an earlier date; and, as an to the benevolent sympathy of the inhabitants of Toing as a specific in cholera, and it occurred to him entire agreement of opinion might be erroneously in- ronto. His mission-for undertaking which he rethat Naphtha, one of the principal ingredients, might ferred from the use which we have made of his second possibly be the one. He accordingly, his stock of the Communication, we take it for granted that the writer by the Rev. John Dawson, Vicar of Easkey, and ne- to inform you in the matter. The Institution has about 250 Elixer being soon exhausted, determined to try Nap- himself will consider that we are doing no more than tha alone, and, as he expected, it was attended with treating him fairly by candidly noticing those particu- Besides this recommendation, he possesses testimonials success. Dr. Audreyeoski recommends the employ- lars in which a diversity of opinion exists between him from other highly respectable individuals. Mr. Moore

We look upon "A British Canadian" as a coadjutor, he had found it completely successful. The following is an extract from a letter from Prince Woronzow, dated, April 18th, 1848:—

"In sending you the promised prescription for Dr."

"In sending you the promised prescription for Dr." of the Diarrhoea Cholerica, but even in the blue stage, We look upon "A British Canadian" as a coadjutor, "In sending you the promised prescription for Dr. rather less sweeping and severe. It is not often we are requested to forward their contributions either to Audreyeoski's Elixer, I must add that he recommends can conscientiously assume the office of apologist for the Mr. Moore's treasurer, Captain Edward Richardson, Audreyeoski's Elixer, I must add that he recommends can conscientiously assume the office of apologist for the frictions of every part of the body during a real attack Provincial Parliament in regard to their method of President of the Seaman's Friend Society, 190 Cherry tution. It is in the receipt of £50 per annum from the Goof cholera, besides the use of the Elixer, and warm dealing with difficult emergencies and important meabaths also, to alleviate the cramps. It must be re- sures; neither do we feel, at present, that we are unmembered, that in almost all cases the real symptoms | der any special obligation of vindicating the claims of comparison, the most successful remedy. If cholera from the precedents of violence and dishonesty, which be discontinued—for a time at least—from want of

every patient recovered; where these were by the mutual diate employment of the Elixer. If this be not with- that which is lawful and right," we are ready to do them agreement of the Officers of the Institution, for a short in reach, then resort to the Naphtha drops, as well as in reach, then resort to the Naphtha drops, as well as the discontinued, the number of daily deaths was in a the warm haths, and especially to vigorous frictions. time discontinued, the number of daily deaths was in a few days nearly doubled.

"And it is a well known fact that all the medical men, who were seized with the fever during their attendance at the Emigrant Hospital, unanimously agreed in ascribing their recovery to the free and judicious use of stimulants, —and indeed the superior success of the Toronto Hospital, over the Emigrant Hospitals in other parts of the Province was mainly considered to be owing to the medical

The Naphtha used is the genuine white, or rose
who were seized with the fever during their attendance at the Emigrant Hospital, unanimously agreed in ascribing cates all bleeding and mercurial medicines. If diarnow the few and judicious use of stimulants are competency upon those of our Representatives who cannot help saying that "A British Canadian to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprecates all bleeding and mercurial medicines. If diarnow the few and judicious use of stimulants are competency upon those of our Representatives who cannot help saying that "A British Canadian to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprecates all bleeding and mercurial medicines. If diarnow the few and judicious use of stimulants are caused in the Leeds Mercury:—

"His eloquence, his high attainments, his generous exult in the conjoint honours of the Assembly and the reyoski treats it simply with opium, not considering it premonitory of cholera."

"His eloquence, his high attainments, his generous exult in the conjoint honours of the legal profession rather to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprecates all bleeding and mercurial medicines. If diarnow the few are diarnow to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprecates all bleeding and mercurial medicines. If diarnow the few are all bleeding and mercurial medicines. If diarnow the few are provided in the Leeds Mercury:—

"His eloquence, his high attainments, his generous exult in the conjoint honours of the Assembly and the warm baths, and excending the few are provided in the Leed exult in the conjoint honours of the Assembly and the Bar. It may be very true that the large number of lawyers in the House of Assembly, both excludes the representation of other interests—the Agricultural and conjoint honours of the Assembly and the warmth of disposition, and even his extreme youth, caused him to be popular at the very commencement of his ministry. But he was destined to sustain a speedy reverse, which was painful at the time, though salutary in its effect on his subsequent character. representation of other interests—the Agricultural and Commercial, for example,—and has a tendency, to multiply laws without improving Legislation. Our friend, no doubt, holds this opinion; and very few, the condition of the first tendency in its effect on his subsequent character. He had, in his ministerial capacity, attended with assiduity and kindness Mr. Joseph Blackburn, an attorney of this town, who was friend, no doubt, holds this opinion; and very few, executed at York for forgery in the spring of 1815; and

Our next remark relates to a peculiarity of phraseoand truths, too much accuracy cannot be observed in using them. The religious principles which "A British Canadiau" evidently possesses is enough to satisfy us, that he will take it in good part, if we remind him that the word "Episcopalian" cannot be correctly used to distinguish the members of the Church of England from those of the Church of Rome. Compared with them those of the Church of Rome. Compared with them those of the Church of Rome. The resemble is the composition, and especially by a learned phraseology and somewhat inflated style, which brought upon the author unmerciful criticism. Forthwith it became fashionable to cry down the young preacher as a pedantic and bombastic declaimer; and the impression for a considerable time thinned his congregation." we are more than Episcopalians, for we retain Episcopacy, which they have, with purity of doctrine, which they have not. We must be permitted to dissent a-Canadian in his letter of the 7th August: "Were the University endowment, with the lands already appropriated for Grammar Schools, converted into a fund for the maintenance of respectable Seminaries in every Township in the Country, it would be more real benefit to the people than the University is likely to prove." We are compelled to question both the feasibility of the scheme implied in this statement, and the correctness of the conclusion at which the writer has arrived. In the first place, the endowment is not sufficient for the purpose; and, next-which is the most important consideration—there cannot be—we believe any permanent and adequate security for the existence of "respectable" township seminaries, without the guidance, example and encouragement, which an University is designed to afford, and which the University of King's College is, at this moment, effectually affording. But we have no time to pursue this subject: we may return to it hereafter. Meanwhilewith the friendly caveat which our known principles constrain us to record-we commend "A British Canadian" to the notice of our readers.

KNOX'S "CHURCH."

This new place of worship in connexion with the 'Free Church' was opened on Sunday last. The following is from the Patriot.

"The collection amounted, we are informed, to £250. One of the congregation observed to a friend of ours 'there is an example for you Episcopalians.' The building itself is a substantial edifice, well finished without and within, and a very handsome addition to the ecclesi architecture of Toronto."

We have no objection that Churchmen should imitate the zeal of this body, whilst they will ever-we institutions, and forgetful of every thing loyal and trust-devoutly take care to eschew the spirit of their

> HOW THE SEEDS OF SEDITION ARE SOWN. When we contemplate the dignified and comparatively peaceful position which our beloved Father-land occupies in these latter days of anarchy and revolution, we may well wonder that in her borders, any so headstrong and insensate should be found, as to meditate the overthrow of a Constitution, which is alike the wonder, and envy, of the civilized world .civil and religious liberty, missionaries of misrule are at this moment busily engaged in inculcating among the simple ones of Great Britain, hatred to the Church and disaffection to the Crown.

> A Correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle, furnishes us with an illustration of the manner in which Treason and Schism are promulgated at the present day. In the village of Chatteriss-he states-where Sectarianism rankly and rifely prevails—there is "a Dissenting School" the hapless pupils of which are openly taught to sing and recite the following most pestilential lyric.

"THE ANTHEM OF FREEDOM." Base oppressors, leave your slumbers, Listen to a nation's cry; Hark! united countless numbers Swell the peal of Agony! Lo! from Britain's sons and daughters In the depth of misery,
Like the sound of many waters Comes the cry 'we will be free.

Tyrants quail! the dawn is breaking Dawn of freedom's glorious day; Despots on their thrones are quaking, Iron bonds are giving way; King-craft, Priest-craft, Black Oppression Cannot bear our s-rutiny, We have learnt the startling lesson If we will, we can be free, By bright freedom's glorious Charter! By the fire within our veins! By each truth attesting Martyr! By their tears, their groans, and pains! By the rights of nature given! By the voice of Liberty! We declare before High heaven! That we must, we will be free!!

Winds and waves the tidings carry; Spirits in your stormy car!
Wing'd with lightning—do not tarry,
Bear the news to realm afar. Tell them-sound the thrilling story Louder than the Thunder Glee-That the people ripe for glory Are determined to be free."

This truly Satanic "Anthem," it is added, is composed by a Dissenting Preacher in Northamptonshire! Can it be a matter of surprise that the viper of sedition should erect its venomous crest even in

"Britain happy and free," when such abominations as the above form part of the staple instruction in certain seminaries of dissent!-Well may the question be reiterated, in what condition would our nation now be, if devoid of the sanctifying and conservative influence of her Apostolic Church? And small wonder that the sour and sulky anarchist should complain that that Church forms the main obstacle to the carrying out of his wild democratic

THE REV. G. C. MOORE-a minister of the Baptist Denomination in Ireland—who is now on a passing visit to this City, has directed our attention to the peceives no compensation—is sanctioned and approved phew of the Right Hon. the late Admiral Dawson .is merely passing through Canada, and desires to be Street, New York; or—if preferred—immediately to the Rev. Vicar Dawson, whose address is Easkey operations. And the Committee are now making arrangements the Rev. Vicar Dawson, whose address is, Easkey Vicarage, Dromore West, County Sligo.

The Woodstock Monarch, we regret to learn, is to

EXTEMPORE PREACHING .- AN ILLUSTRATION.

friend, no doubt, holds this opinion; and very lew, probably, would be disposed to object to it, if it were expressed without unreasonably sharp rebuke.

Our pext remark relates to a neculiarity of phraseo-Our next remark relates to a peculiarity of phraseology. Some persons, perhaps, may consider it frivolous; but when certain terms represent weighty facts and truths, too much accuracy cannot be observed in

If any justification be required of the article upon extempore preaching" in our last number, it is abun- RE dantly supplied by the foregoing extract. Dr. Hamilworks indicate superior powers of composition. He preached a sermon upon a striking and interesting occasion-which sermon "had not previously been written,"-and what is the result? Being called upon to publish the discourse, he wrote it out "in the especially by a earned phraseology and somewhat inflated style, whch brought down upon the author unmerciful criticsm."

Apply the test of printing to the vast majority of extempore pulpit prelections, and how few of them will come out of the ordeal less scathed, than that which we have above cited? And who will affirm that the Press demands, and is legitimately entitled to, more care and consideration than the Pulpit?

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

We readily give insertion to Mr. Pell's communication, but we do not admit the justice of his charge, that in our article upon the Drama, we failed to do of your usefulness is enlarged, and that your worldly "common justice" to the Mechanics' Institution of "common justice" to the Mechanics' Institution of Toronto. While we agree with our correspondent, that there is much to commend in the zeal and exertions of the Directors of that institution, and frankly concede that much has been done by them to lay the foundation of an effective popular seminary, we must repeat, that a "Mechanics' Institution which would afford systematic instruction in the arts and sciences," is still a desideratum in our city. It is true that "the courses of the last two seasons were not at all to be complained of"-so far as they went. Many able essays were read by competent persons on topics of general interest. But we contend that comparatively little benefit is to be anticipated from such miscellaneous and unconnected prelections. One solid consecutive course of lectures on Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, similar to those which are annually delivered at the Glasgow Andersonian University, would be worth a thousand detached disquisitions, on Architecture, Music, or Political Economy. At the close of a session, the student attending such an Olla Podrida course-if course that can be called which course is none-would find himself precisely in the position of readings, without any fixed method or plan. He gained a knowledge of a variety of technical terms; but would discover that he had acquired little of any account: little which could benefit him in the manufactory or workshop.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Pell's letter that thy and flourishing condition-indeed we had no conception that its resources were nearly so extensive. And we must take the liberty to say, that with a Hall free from debt-a list of two hundred and fifty members-and an annual allowance from Government of £50, we can see no reason why a regular lectureship on Chemistry and Mechanics, as applicable to the useful arts of life, might not at once be established. Supposing that each member paid ten shillings currency per annum, which is less than what is generally contributed by the artizans of Great Britain for simimentioned grant, would readily secure the services of at least one competent and experienced lecturer-and furnish by degrees the apparatus necessary for experiment and demonstration.

We trust that Mr. Pell and his constituents will receive these remarks in the friendly spirit which dictates them, -our single object being the advancement of science and really useful knowledge amongst the great mass of the community. And we may add that any aid which it may be in our power to bestow upon the cause will be promptly and cheerfully rendered.

Owing to the demand made upon our space by various other matters requiring immediate attention, we have been compelled to defer the following articles, which we intend to take up next week :- The continuation of "Liturgical Discrepancy;" the conclusion of the Report of the Quebec Church Society; and the Report of the St. James's (Kingston) Parochial Association.

AGENT IN LONDON AND NEW YORK. Any Parcels for this Office, or for The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which may be sent to Mr. Rowsell, 73, Cheapside, London, or to Mr. Bainbridge, Wholesale Stationer, 32, Platt Street, New York, will be regularly forwarded to Toronto.

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church criodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible fo he opinions of our Correspondents,—Ed. Church.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,-In your paper of Thursday last is an article commenting upon the erection of a building for Theatrical amuse-ment in Toronto, in the greater part of which I fully concur and as one of the community, thank you for; but when speak-ing of the establishment of a Mechanics Institution, I think you hardly do the one already in existence common justice, and supposing this to have happened from a want of knowledge of its actual condition and prospects, I take the present opportunity members. During the Winter season, about one hundred and fifty are in the habit of obtaining Books regularly from the Library which contains about one thousand tolerably well selected works: Lectures are delivered weekly during the same time and it has been generally admitted that the courses of the two last by the occasional rental of the rooms, in fact a source of revenue, o increase their means of instruction during the com convinced will be happy to obtain the co-operation and assistance of all feeling interested in the prosperity of such an In-

Your very obed't serv't, Toronto, Aug. 22, 1848. J. E. PELL.

stitution.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS, AUGUST, 1848.

REV. CHARLES RETTAN, late Minister of St. George's, Toronto, to Paris, Gore District, Mission, vice Rev.

W. Morse, resigned. v. Stephen Lett, I.L.D., late Curate of Callan, and Chaplain to the Military Detachment, Diocese of Ossory, to be Minister of St. George's Church,

Toronto, vice Rev. C. Ruttan, appointed to Paris.
Rev. George C. Street, late Missionary at Newmarket
and parts adjacent, to Port Stanley, London District,
New Mission.
Rev. Septimus F. Ramsey, M.A., late Incumbent of St. Michael's, Burleigh Street, Strand, London, Diocese of London, to Newmarket, Home District, Mission, vice Rev. G. C. Street, appointed to Port Stanley. R. ROBT. SHANKLIN, late Assistant Minister at St. Catharines, to Fenelon Falls, Colborne District, vice

Rev. Thos. Fidler, deceased.

George Bourn, late Assistant Minister of St.

James's Church, Toronto, to the Carrying Place,
Prince Edward District, Rectory, vice Rev. P. G.

Bartlett, resigned. w. RICHARD MITCHELL, A.B., T.C.D., late Curate of Christ's Church, Harpurhey and Moston, Manchester, Diocese of Manchester, to be Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto, vice Rev. Geo. Bourn,

appointed to the Carrying Place.
v. Wm. Bleasdell, A.M., T.C.D., late Minister of Collyhurst, District Manchester, Diocese of Manchester, to the Trent, New Mission.

To the Rev. P. G. BARTLETT, Rector of Murray. REV. AND DEAR SIR,-We, the undersigned, who have lerived advantage from your ministrations among us since your appointment as missionary at the Carrying Place, beg to assure you of our esteem and affection. upon to publish the discourse, he wrote it out "in the course of a visit te London"—(from recollection, doubtless, as it had been delivered,) and "though the sermon was one of great ability, &c.,"—"unhappily it was disfigured by faults of taste in the composition, and especially by a earned phraseology and somewhat induties, as well as for his kindly bearing and personal affability on all occasions, we feel that we may be deprived for many days of any one to superintend our flock, widely scattered, and sorely needing a diligent, watchful,

and faithful shepherd.

It will afford us much gratification if you will allow yourself to be the medium of conveying to Mrs. Bartlett an assurance from us of our esteem and regard. The frankness and affability, as well as the Christian humility, with which she conducted her intercourse among us, and your flock generally, have made a pleasing and lasting

impression upon us, and we are desirous of recording this our humble testimony of her worth.

Regretting, as we do, the severance of the connection which has subsisted between us for the last five years, we nevertheless trust that it may not be without advantage to you. We shall be rejoiced to hear that the sphere of your usefulness is enlarged and that your restulness. nbrance, and that even in your prayers we may not

And now, Rev. and dear Sir, we must bid you farewell! heartily wishing you a speedy and safe journey to your native land; and that every prosperity and happiness may attend you and your family. Permit us, dear Sir,

o subscribe ourselves,

Your faithful friends and servants,

(Signed) ROBT. C. WILKINS, Churchwardens,

BENJ. WELLER. Carrying Place Ch.

In behalf of the congregation, The Rev. Philip George Bartlett. (Signed) ADAM HENRY MEYERS, SHELDEN HAULEY, J. B. Crow, Geo. E. Bull.

On behalf of the congregation at the Trent. REPLY. My DEAR FRIENDS, -- The assurance of your esteem and affection, conveyed in this kind Address, is indeed most precious to me. I greatly rejoice that my very humble services in the cause of Christ among you, have been so acceptable, though I must ascribe the too partial

tribute of regard now presented to me, rather to that kindness of heart, and that willingness to be pleased with but imperfect efforts, with which, on your parts, our inter-course has always been distinguished, than to anything ever, which your affectionate Address naturally excites would have got a smattering of many matters, and in my breast, brethren, is all but destroyed when I remember that it marks the dissolutions of those endearing ties which, for nearly six years past, have united us toyou, brethren, I feel that a heavy debt of

gratitude is due; and to some of you, more particularly, I must return my most hearty thanks for self-danying services rendered to the temporal interests of the Church in this neighbourhood—in the benefits of which not only the financial affairs of the Institute are in such a heal- have I shared myself, but in which my successors also and their flocks, will participate. I trust that your apprehension of the pain you are good enough to say you feel at the prospect of our separation being increased by finding yourselves left for some time without a Pastor, may prove unfounded,—as I feel assured our venerable op will not leave you as sheep without a shepherd, but will quickly supply my place with one, who, I am willing to hope, may rival his predecessor in every good quality, but affection for his flock.

Your gratifying allusion to Mrs. Bartlett I receive with unmingled pleasure, by it, allow me to say, you reflect honour upon her, her husband, and yourselves: accept our united and sincere acknowledgement for it. Be assured, brethren, that the part of Canada where I first belar purposes, the amount, combined with the above gan my pastoral labours, and a people who have not only mentioned grant, would readily secure the services of proved themselves diligent on his ministrations, but also personal friends of their minister—can never be effaced from my memory, and at the footstool of a merciful God, my prayer for you shall ever be, as it now is, that
"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, may be with

you all forever more. - Amen" (Signed) PHILIP GEORGE BARTLETT. To Hon. H. C. Wilkins, ? Churchwardens at the Carrying Benj. Weller, Esq. } Place, In behalf of the congregation.

In behalf of the And A. H. Meyers, M. P. P. S. Hauley, Esq., J. B. Crow, Esq., George E. Bull, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

On behalf of the congregation at the Trent.

Hillier, 24th August, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the Churchwardens of Christ's Church, Hillier, in behalf of ourselves, and the congregation, beg most respectfully to express our deep regret upon the occasion of your departure from this Province. Previous to the recent appointment of our Province. Previous to the recent appointment of our present clergyman, we enjoyed, for upwards of four years, the advantages of your labours among us, and we most unfeignedly offer you our sincere and heartfelt thanks for all you have done for us. When you began your ministry n Hillier, there were only a few families who attended divine service, or appreciated the beautiful and pure form of worship observed by the venerable Church, of which we have the inestimable privilege to be members. A country school house, or a room in a private dwelling, was sufficient to accommodate all your hearers; by God's assistance, however, your efforts have been crowned with signal success, and we have now, as you are well aware, a congregation amounting to several hundreds, a hand-some church, and a clergyman to reside among us: and when you, Rev. and dear Sir, reflect that you have been the instrument, in the hand of God, through whom these blessings have been chiefly attained, you cannot but feel gratified at the result of your ministrations and pious exertions, nor can we forbear to express our lively

Most cordially wishing you, Mrs. Bartlett, and your family, a speedy and prosperous voyage to your native land, and every happiness there, we respectfully and affectionately bid you farewell.

That the Almighty may bless and preserve you and

ours, is the sincere prayer of your old congregation in We are, Rev. and dear Sir, Most respectfully and truly yours,
(Signed) Jas. Jones, Sen. Churchwardens,
HENRY BABBIT, Christ's Ch., Hillier.

On behalf of the congregation. Carrying Place, August 27th, 1848. MY DEAR FRIENDS, -The Address which has been resented to me, on the occasion of my leaving this Prorince for England, by those who once formed part of my pastoral charge in Hillier, gives me the most lively pleasure. It will, indeed, be gratifying to possess such a memento of their regard, when the Atlantic divides us

from each other. In touching upon that part of your memorial in which you allude to the happy progress of the cause of Christ and His Church among you, I will only say, that, where the People evince (as they have done in this case) a cheerillingness both to "spend and be spent" in furthering that blessed work, the merit of the Pastor is less than theirs, and all his labour is thereby turned into pleasure, To the Giver of all good I would humbly and thankfully ascribe any results my very poor services, which may redound to the honour of the Saviour, and the good

spiritual welfare of myself and my family; and be assured, that my old congregation in Hillier will ever hold a foremost place in my heart and prayers, and that it is not without much pain that I now bid them adieu, commending them fervently to the care and guidance of an ever-watchful and merciful God. "Brethren, my love be with you all in Christ Jesus .-

(Signed) PHILIP GEORGE BARTLETT.
To James Jones, Sen. \ Churchwardens.

and Henry Babbit. Churchwardens.
On behalf of the congregation of Christ's Ch., Hillier.

From our English Files.

THE TRUE RELIEF MEASURE. (From the John Bull.)

For Arracepting that that the Sh with a Mo Crown emb For undress buttoned at For This the Militia to be the s dress, a Bl down the formal that the state of the s

Mr. Since the world with reference of the extended of the exte

We hail the meeting held at the Guildball yesterday as an indication of a growing conviction that colonization is the only safety valve by which society can be relieved of the burden which is now pressing upon it, and making itself felt in all its classes. The large attendance of persons belonging to the lower orders, and the interest which they evinced in the proceedings, prove that those who are to be benefited, are, as much as those who wish to benefit them, alive to the desira a well-organized system of emigration; and in a case like the present, such a proof is half the battle. If the numerous ablebodied and industrious persons who are struggling in this country for a bare subsistence were once convinced that it is infinitely to their advantage to emigrate, the first and great step in advance would be already gained. To effect this object, however, on a scale sufficiently large to make emigration tell as a relief measure upon the mother country, will require efforts both powerful and persevering, and founded withal upon the soundest principles. It is not sufficient to place before the poor man the fact, instructive as it is in its way, that while in England 260, in Ireland 300 human beings are crowded, on an existing the property of average, within the space of one square mile, in Australia, on the contrary, the average is 12 square miles to one individual; in other words, that from 3,000 to 3,600 persons occupy the space here, which would fall to the lot of one individual, if the immense tracts of unoccupied land at the Antipodes were equally divided among the population settled there at present. We may bring the subject somewhat more within his apprehension, by informing him that a twelvemonth ago it was calculated in New South Wales, that within the year no less than 64,000,000lbs, would be absolutely wasted, sufficient to feed upwards of a million of our starving population; or that a man with a small family may by his labour command there as large a quantity of the necessaries of life, as would be got in this country for 80l. or 100l. a-year.

All this information will, no doubt, sound most tempting to the labourer who lives upon a starvation allowance, who finds his summer earnings barely sufficient to enable him to pay up the arrears of the preceeding winter, and with the utmost exer-tion of labour and skill is constantly on the verge of pauperism. But in order that such facts, however well authenticated, should tell largely and effectually upon the surplus population of this country, two conditions are absolutely requisite. In the first place, means must be provided for transplanting emigrants who have no means of their own, or whose sources are insufficient, place, means must be provided for transplanting emigrants who have no means of their own, or whose sources are insufficient, to the scene of this prospective plenty; and, in the second place, it must be clearly shown that emigration is not extirpation.—
The former object the Colonization Society, recently established, is intended to secure. It is proposed that the expense of emigration should be divided, on as equitable a scale as possible between the certific to be herefitted by the certification. of emigration should be divided, on as equitable a scale as possible, between the parties to be benefitted by the operation, viz., the emigrants themselves, the mother country, and the colonies. As regards the colonies, especially those in which labour is most in request, there can be no doubt that they will gladly come forward in aid of any plan by which a want so important to a young country shall be permanently and efficiently supplied, and the advantages accruing to them from an increased power of turning their internal secures. plied, and the advantages accruing to them from an increased power of turning their internal resources to account, will enable them to fulfil any engagements into which they may enter for this purpose. As for the mother country, scarcely any sacrifice can be deemed too great to relieve her of the burden under which she now groans, and which, by its progressive pressure, threatens, at no distant period, to involve her in utter ruin.—

The mere fact that the rates for the relief of the poor absorb a great millions apparelly, and that nearly operates the of sum of seven millions annually, and that nearly one-tenth of the entire people of England are dependant on parochial relief, is sufficient to show that unless a vent is made, and that with-out delay, for our unemployed surplus population, the days of our peace and prosperity are assuredly numbered. Even an extraordinary effort, in the shape of a loan, or an emigration tax—better at all events than a war tax—would soon repay itself, by the diminished pressure upon national and local re-

As regards, in the last place, the emigrants themselves, it but too certain that many of those who wish to emigrate and whose emigration would be most advantageous both to the mother country and the colonies, have it not in their power to contribute to any extent, however small, to the expenditure necessarily required for their outfit, their passage, and their before they can find employment and settle down in their new sition. To meet this difficulty it is proposed to make ar-ngements by which the emigrant will be enabled to draw upon his future earnings in the colony to which he is going; the advances made to him being recoverable in the colony in dustry. Such arrangements, if prudently made, and fairly carried out, will convert any fund raised for this purpose in the first instance into a floating capital, available for fresh advances to successive emigrants. But when all these objects shall have been secured, when the colonies shall have been induced to cooperate with the mother country, when the mother country itself shall have made the necessary effort and sacrifice, and when emigrants shall have been enabled to convert their pros-pective labour into present capital, it is still vain to hope that emigration will ever be carried on successfully, extensively, and in a manner beneficial to all parties, so long as it shall in any degree partake of the character of extirpation. Next to religion the love of his own country is the noblest and best feeling of a man's heart; it is in the affections of her people, in their attachment to her institutions, that the strength of our beloved country has long consisted. No movement that shall impair these feelings in the hearts of Englishmen can possibly operate No movement that shall impair as a blessing, either to those who quit her shores, or to those who remain behind. We should be sorry to see large masses of our people emigrate, because the mother country had been depreciated in their estimation, because they had been taught to look for an Utopian state of society on the other side of the Atlantic or the Pacific. To prevent this, to make the emigrant look upon his removal to a colony as a mere change of locality, not as a change of his civil and moral status, is the great point to be kept in view in the colonization efforts which, we earnestly hope, are about to be made. For this purpose i is absolutely necessary that emigration should be so conducted as to reproduce in the colonies both the spirit of the mother country, and her unrivalled institutions; that is to say, that inducements should be held out for men of all classes to transplant their industry, manual, commercial, or intellectual, to the colonial soil, and that legislative provisions should place the colonist in a position not inferior to that which he occupied at

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE ROMAN STATES.

(From the John Bull.) It is a singular coincidence, and one of the strange fatalities attaching to the ill-favoured Diplomatic Relations (Court of Rome) Bill. that whilst an infatuated Minister has announced his determination to urge forward that measure in the British Parliament, the state of affairs at Rome has taken a turn which renders it not only inopportune to the last degree, but absolutely impracticable. At this moment the "Sovereign of the Roman States" has two Foreign Ministers, pursning two diametrically States" has two Foreign Ministers, pursuing two diametrically opposite lines of policy; the Cardinal Secretary of State, whose official acts are distinctly sanctioned, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose official acts are openly and expressly disavowed by the Sovereign professedly represented by both.—
This anomalous state of affairs has been notorious ever since the Pope, in his allocation of the 29th of April, and his Motu proprio of the 1st of May, declared his unalterable determination to take no part in the Italian war, but to confine himself strictly to the defence of his own States in case of an attack.—Whilst in accordance with the spirit of these two documents Whilst in accordance with the spirit of these two documents the Pope entered into negociations with Austria, with a view to the pacification of Italy, the Ministry which the popular voice has forced upon him, connected the Roman States with the Lombardo-Sardinian Government by an alliance of an agreesial character against Austria levied troops and continuous gressive character against Austria, levied troops, and sent them to reinforce the army of Charles Albert. In other words, whilst the Sovereign has declared that he will have no war, his Ministers have not only declared, but actually carried on, war in his

So undisguised is the contempt with which the Pope's authority is treated by his own Ministers, that the official Gazette has ceased to be the organ for the publication of the documents proceeding from the Pontifical Chancery, and a new journal under the title Giornale Romano, with the Papal arms at the head, has been established for this purpose. In fact, as there are two governing powers, so there are two official journals, one the organ of the Sovereign, the other that of his Ministers. A still more glaring evidence of the state of utter impotence to which the Pope is reduced, is the violation of his correspondence with his representatives at foreign Courts. A despatch of the Cardinal Secretary of State, containing instructions to the Nuncio at Vienna, which had been transmitted under cover to the Nuncio at Turin (as it would have little chance of reaching its destination if sent directly), was interrupted and actually printed, without so much as an apology for the violation of the Apostolic seal, in the journal of a Mr. Mazinni,—the same gentleman, by the way, if we mistake not, who raised such an outery in England some time ago about the violation of his own correspondence. From his journal it was not only transaferred to some of the Roman prints, but posted in the form of a placard at every street corner in the Eternal City. The sensation which this fact has created at Rome and all over Italy, may readily be conceived; the Pope, however, has no redress; he must gulp this, like every other outrage upon his Sovereignty and Apostolical dignity.

CHARTISM IN LONDON DEFUNCT .- The following official communication was issued on Thursday last, from the Chartist head-quarters. John-street Institution, Tottenham Court-road; -"We have this day balanced our accounts, and have to anof your souls. Accept my very sincere thanks for your truly kind and Christian wishes for the temporal and of the Executive Council, John M'Crae, Secretary," nce to our friends that we are without funds .- On behalf

Colonial.

MILITIA OF CANADA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 25th August, 1848.

GENERAL ORDER. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased t order that the uniforms to be worn on service by the Militia of Canada West, shall be that recommended by the Board of Clothing, appointed at Toronto in 1838, and approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenaut Governor of Upper Canada, by the General Order of the 23rd of April, 1838, viz.:—

FOR THE GENERAL'S STAFF—the uniform prescribed for the Staff of the regular service, excepting that the Epaulettes, Embroidered Lace, and Mountings of Sword Belt, are to be of Silver.

OR ARTILLERY—the uniform prescribed for the R. A., excepting that the Epaulettes and Lace are to be of Silver, and that the Shako is to be of Blue Cloth, of the regulation pattern, with a Mohair Band two inches wide, having on the front a Crown embroidered with Silver, and the Royal Cypher beneath. or undress, the Shako is to be worn with an Oilskin Cover,

FOR THE INFANTRY—full dress, the same as prescribed for the Militia of G. B., with the exception of the Shako, which is to be the same as the Artillery Shako already described—undress, a Blue Frock Coat, single-breasted, with nine buttons down the front, and Prussian collar—the shoulder-strap of silk cord, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, doubled.

The Click Doubled Bonnet. gary Battalion are to wear the Highland Bonnet, Tartan Scarf, and Trowsers as heretofore.

By command.

D. Macdonell,

Lt. Col., Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Mititia.

LETTERS OF A BRITISH CANADIAN.

NUMBER XXXVII. (From the Hamilton Spectator of the 16th August.) "But if the endowment is to be diverted from its original purposes, I am then for such an application of it, as will render it really available to the people, by appropriating not merely an illusory and unreal surplus, but the whole endowment to the Grammar and Common Schools,"

[Baldwin's Letter to Electors, 4th Riding York.

London, August 14, 1848. Mr. Spectator:—There perhaps never was in the history of the world a people so peculiarly situated as the people of Canada, with reference to the University question. With wealth and civilization. civilization Universities have grown up in the various nations of the earth, founded and endowed by public grants, or by private munificence. At the time of making such grants or bequests, the donors have generally attached such conditions as left no reto room for dispute about the constitution of such College niversity. But the grant for the endowment of our Canadian University. But the grant for the endowment of our Cana-dian University does not appear to have been accompanied by any conditions, but merely provided for "The establishment of a College or University for the instruction of youth in the dif-ferent branches of liberal knowledge." No one can doubt, however, that had his Majesty, King George III. of beloved memory, who granted the lands for the endowment, confirmed the grant at the time the lands for the would have made it the grant at the time by Royal Charter, he would have made it a Church of England University to all intents and purposes.—
The Charter of George the IV. did virtually make it so; but the Act amending that Charter, of William IV. divested it of every principle of exclusiveness. Notwithstanding this liberality and concession, the question is again opened up, and the people of all others, the most incompetent to decide on such a question, have been invoked by every means which spiritual pride, religious animosity, and conscious inferiority could suggest, by the mere force of numbers, to pronounce a decision on the University Question! Well may it be said that this is a Peculiar case for the people to decide upon: a question so entirely beyond the capacity of the great bulk of the people, and in which they need take so little interest were they not stimulated by religious prejudices, that it is sheer mockery and an insult to common sense, to pretend to consult them about it.—

This is a question on which the religious prejudices of the people have been shamefully, nay, wickedly, made use of, for political party, and sectarian purposes. Had Mr. Baldwin and the party who have always kept up the agitation on the University Question, been really and only desirous of meliorating the coulding. versity Question, been really and only desirous of meliorating the condition of the poor, by diffusing the blessings, without the evils, of education, they would have acted very differently from the beginning. They would not have begun by exciting the bitter feelings of religious animosity of every seet against the Church of England, and for what purpose? To induce the People to elect representatives who are animated by the most rabid, malevolent, and intemperate political feelings, and who hold no principles in common to guide them, save a deadly hostility to the dignitaries of the Church of England! And from a majority of the men so elected, through falsehood and corruption, a ministry is selected with Mr. Baldwin as one of its heads, (for our Ministry, like the Siamese twins, has two heads, French on one side and English on the other,) by whom it is proposed to take to pieces the University of King's College, and to remodel it on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraevils, of education, they would have acted very differently from and to remodel it on the principles of liberty, equality, and fra-ternity. Would it not be preferable to convert it into a School of Industry, or even into Ragged Schools? Most assuredly it

To decide upon such a question, of all others, requires a class of men very different from those elected to the House of Assembly, particularly the popular demagogues of the day. Such a question should be submitted to men of the calmest deliberation; of finished education, of the most extensive academical works and the control of the most extensive academical works and the control of the most extensive academical works and the control of the most extensive academical the control of the most extensive academical control of the control of the most extensive academical control of the contro knowledge, and of sincere and exalted piety. What did Le Stanley say to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, What did Lord a question of a similar nature, in a despatch dated 12th Nov., 1845? His words will apply here. "The science of education, especially in its higher walks, must be learnt, like all other sciences, by patient study and long experience. All our Collegiate institutions in England have been originally founded or progressively moulded by learned and scholastic men. We have no such institutions in the second have no such institution deriving its internal economy from an act of Parliament. The failure of a college regulated by an act of the Provincial Legislature, is no just cause of surprise." And again: "The whole of this question might be withdrawn from debate in a popular Assembly to a more tranquil, and for this purpose, a more computent tribunal." this purpose, a more competent tribunal."

Such a question ought indeed to be decided, as Lord Stanley

recommends, by persons competent to deal with it: learned and scholastic men. Instead of which, it is now about to be undertaken by taken by the most incompetent. A set of lawyers, certainly not one of them ranking above mediocrity, beyond the precincts of a Court house, and even not much more clevated in mind, with a black gown on their shoulders. In fact just the sort of men of when Levinesses "If there he may instances on record, with a black gown on their shoulders. In fact just the sort of men of whom Junius says, "If there be any instances on record, as some there are undoubtedly, of genius and morality united in a lawyer, they are distinguished by their singularity, and operate as exceptions." Some persons may be disposed to consider Mr. Baldwin as one of the exceptions; be it so, but the letter from which I have quoted is no proof of it. Mr. Baldwin and his associates would not be in power at this moment, were it not for the University Question. They have the ignoble consciousness of being indebted for their present elevation to a set of men who assume to be Ministers of the Gospel, but who, instead of confining their exhortations to the Divine precepts which it contains, have availed themselves of its influence to which it contains, have availed themselves of its influence to gain over the minds of their deluded followers to their own base purpose! Men, elevated by such means, are little calculated to legislate on the subject of University Education, or to pre-

scribe what shall be the internal economy of such an Institution.
But how long, I would ask, will the people of Canada allow themselves to be made the dupes of designing men, who to pro-mote their own interests, and to gratify their morbid feelings of envy, hatred, and malice, lead them by the nose, to their own destruction? And more pointedly, I would say, how long will Conservatives (who made one step backwards when they forsook the more honest apellation of Tories,) how long will they allow their dearest and most sacred rights to be tampered with and jeopardized, without making a struggle, and such a struggle and jeopardized, without making a struggle, can jet those rights as will convince their opponents that they consider those rights worth contending for, and worth preserving? The influence of wealth and the influence of intelligence are unquestionably on the side of the Conservative party, and numerically they are not inferior to their opponents; but unfortunately, many Conservatives are so fascinated with the sound of the blessings of a high standard of education for their children, that they either play into their opponents' hands, by remaining neutral, or seduced by professions of universal benevolence, they support them by their votes. In the meantime the enemy is sapping and undermining the foundation of all those rights, civil and religious, which such weak-minded conservatives, or maybe reform-

ers, think they are supporting.

Now, what are the rights of the people in this University Question? Simply that there shall be a College or University for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge. It will be difficult, I think, for any man, who like myself, does not understand radical and liberal knowledge to be synonimous terms, to conceive an institution better adapted to answer the end of its establishment, and the end for which the endowment was granted, than the University of King's College as at present existing. Neither professors nor students are excluded on account of their religious faith, and the members of every Christian Church are eligible to receive the benefits deviced by the control of the control o Fivable from such an Institution. But this is not sufficiently liberal for our University-question demagogues, and voluntary mendicants. With fiendish malignity and hearts corroded with envy, they still cry out in the spirit of Haman of old, "All this availeth me nothing so long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting at the King's gate;" or rather, so long as there is a Divinity chair in the University, and that chair occupied by a Professor belonging to the Church of England. In order to get rid of

this eye-sore, they would tear up the Institution from its of dation, and attempt to erect a Tower of Babel in its place!

an University, where religion is not considered necessary to a high standard of education.

Notwithstanding that our present Ministry, with Mr. Baldwin at their head are considered all-powerful, I believe that the University Question will not be settled without the concurrence tacit or avowed, of the Conservative party. That is, all those who consider religion the chief corner stone of University education. I must reserve further remarks until my next A BRITISH CANADIAN.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION .- We have from time to time drawn the attention of our readers to the Provincial Exhibition to be held in Cobourg in October next. But it may not be out of place to make some more explicit statement as to what has been done for the accommodation of the Public and

the Stock.

The show-ground is located about one mile from the wharf, near the Ontario Woollen Mills, immediately in the rear of Capt. Wallace's house, on an oblong rise of ground, covered with a smooth green sward; containing about seven acres of land, which is to be surrounded with a fence (close board) seven feet high. On the west the ground is sheltered by a dense and beautiful wood, and on the north by a high ridge of hills.—From every part of it is seen a fine view of the lake and town, on the very edge of it a large pond of clear water. The ground

served for Stock .- Cobourg Star.

With respect to the intimation said to have been even made advances toward a reconciliation with those he had so savagely assailed a few hours before. Will we not be justingly assailed a few hours before. With respect to the intimation said to have been conveyed to our dearly beloved Inspector General, of the necessity of the official organ being loyal in its tone, it is high time some one thought of giving the hint. If the Government organ extoll rebellion, who can blame the mass for believing themselves to be justified in practising it? For daring to advocate principles or opinions contrary to those of Mr. Hincks and his friends' Government, patronage, in the shape of a few scattered advertisements, has been withdrawn and withheld from various newspapers—journals which inculcated loyalty and veneration for the sovereignty of Great Britain; and yet, O! strange anosovereignty of Great Britain; and yet, O! strange anomaly, the Government organ, the Pil t, which issues its intelligence "by authority," lauds the efforts of conspirators, and Quebec Mercury.

including a small portion of the town of Dundas, has within its limits a population of 4528, 13 churches, 14 schools, 24 merlimits a population of 4528, 13 churches, 14 schools, 24 merlimits a population of 4528, 13 churches, 14 schools, 24 merlimits a population of 4528, 13 churches, 14 schools, 24 merlimits a population of 4528, 13 churches, 14 schools, 25 merlimits and advantages of Life Assurance in more generally known,—for it is only because the comfort of this kind of Assurance is so little known, that it is so little at shops, 7217 acres under tillage, 2730 acres in pastures

CENSUS of the Township of West Gwillimbury,

411; Secession, 117; Wesleyan Methodist, 499; Church of Rome, 570; all other denomination, 453.

Population of Port Hope, by the present Census, 1812; amount of assessed property, £24720; amount of Revenue, 4d in the pound, £509 9s.; number of children attending Common Schools, 115; products exported to the United States this season, Wheat. 30205 bushels; Timothy Seed, 300 bushels; Shingles, 138000; Sawed Lumber, 952000 feet.

Place; the Engineer, the, Commissioners, and the Contractors leading, accompanied by the Dundas Band, Mr. Notman's Artillery Company, and upwards of sixty carriages: from thence they proceeded over the Road to Mr. Binkley's, where a sumptuous Lunch was prepared for the whole company. After regaling themselves and receiving a Royal Salute, fired by Captain Notman's Company, the procession reorganized and, on returning, passed through the principal streets of Dundas to the Church lot at the top of the hill, when the Road was formally delivered over by the Contractors to the Commissioners. After an excellent and appropriate speech from Mr. Hatt, chairman of the Commission, and the Hon. James Crooks, the company retired to Mr. Lyons' and partook of a most excellent Dinner,

The day will long be remembered in Dundas, and well may its inhabitants rejoice over the completion of this road. Twelve months ago it was allowed to be one of the worst and most dangerous peices of road in the District, now it is pronounced by competent judges to be the figest piece of road in the Province, alike creditable to the District Council, the Contractors, the Engineer, and gentlemen who superintended its construction.
We are sorry time will not allow us to do justice to the occasion by giving a more full account of the day's proceedings.

THE HON. R. B. SULLIVAN.—We believe it is pretty well understood that Mr. Sullivan has been offered the vacant Judgeship, and that he will accept the appointment. It is not generally known that he was offered the same appointment some years ago, and that he declined it at the suggestion of the

Colonial Secretary.

Few men who have played so conspicuous a part in the politics Few men who have played so conspicuous a part in the politics of Canada—who have been so long in the heat and front of struggles which evoked the strongest feelings of political resentment, could leave the scene, with so many kindly feelings accompanying him, of both friends and opponents. This is perhaps owing to his good honest hatred of all that is petty and mean in political warfare. When the late Solicitor-General, Mr. Cameron, was made the subject of an indecent attack,—which was levelled as well at his professional as his political reputation,—some two years ago at the Cobourg assizes,—Mr. Sullivan, at the expense of the distrust and ill-will of many of his own supporters, came forward and vindicated him. Such his own supporters, came forward and vindicated him. Such acts as these show the man. They show that Mr. Sullivan is

acts as these show the man. They show that Mr. Sullivan is above receiving the petty advantage that those can bring, who bring but the wares of scandal and detraction.

Apartfrom Mr. Sullivan's political history for some years past, we are among the many who sincerely admire his talents. A plain man—plain in his speech—plain in manners—essentially in sympathy, in heart, and in soul, one of the people; he has raised himsef by his own efforts, and has brought to he has raised himsef by his own efforts, and has brought to bear upon the more secluded classes of society, and upon the Government itself, the common sense, the energy, and the feelings of that good body the people, of whom he is suessentially the type. And one can scarcely estimate the vast advantage to civilization that accrues from these chains of intellect—these Telegraphic wires, if we may so speak—of soul, which the minds of great men, rising from the people, form, in a free government, across the limit which divides the great many from the great few; and by which the thoughts, ympathies, and principles of the one class are conveyed to the

Mr. Sullivan's first appointment to office under Sir Francis Head, in 1836, was purely and solely on account of his own talent. It was not the strength of his party that raised him talent. It was not the strength of his party that raised him to power; it was the breadth of his intellect. The truth is, his political virtue lay in his eloquence. Instead of beating up for recruits to vote with him, he was beating up arguments to convince the House; and we can pay him no better compliment than to say, that when he trusted to his mind more, and to party less, he was far the greater man. If he has, however, which declarate from high places he has related the fight. to party less, he was far the greater man. If he has, however, plucked honours from high places, he has plucked them fairly. He has stood upon no man's shoulders, nor upon no man's ruins to do so. If he has flown away from, or higher than others, it was because he had stronger wings; and he has shown what is the truest test of a man of enlarged mind. He has preserved all his implicitudes of manner in power;—in taking up office he did MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. his simplicity of manner in power; -in taking up office he did

CANINE FIDELITY. - Whilst the City Council, in the absence of money and more profitable employment, are waging a war of extermination against the free canine race, and have employed persons to shoot through the city, contrary and have employed persons to shoot through the city, contrary and have employed persons to shoot through the city, contrary and have employed persons to shoot through the city, contrary and have employed persons to shoot through the city, contrary and have employed persons to shoot through the city, contrary and have employed persons to shoot through the city to state that Lady Elgin's visit to Beaumont has been attented with the most favourable results, and that Her Excellency has returned to Monklands with her Health completely results. to the Church of England. In order to get rid of sore, they would tear up the Institution from its found attempt to erect a Tower of Babel in its place!

The cell the University, and that chair occupied by a 17-50-55 and have employed persons to shoot through the case made, to the by-law respecting the firing of guns, in such case made, to the by-law respecting to the by-law respective to the by-I trust, Sir, the Conservative party will give this University Question the fullest and most mature consideration; and that whatever may be their religious opinions that no members of that party will lend themselves to the unballowed designs of that party will lend themselves to the unballowed designs of the so called liberal party. Let every British subject, and the severy Protestant particularly, reflect what must be the consequence of laxity of principle in religious faith. No man who professes to be religious, and understands what he professes, can for a moment consider it a matter of indifference, whether his on becomes an Universalist, an Unitarian, a Roman Catholic, or a Jesuit, so long as he does not become an Episcopalian!—

Titust, Sir, the Conservative party will give this University of the consecution of their chemes in this City, and prove worthy a scrap in the of their chemes in this City, and prove worthy a scrap in the of their chemics of the coast of Arraca.—Particle.

Arraca Market Street, found in that part of the City called Moore's Market Street, found in that part of the City called Moore's Market Street, found in that par

his protection, and appeared determined to perform his duty.— Early in the morning another member of the family, who was Early in the morning another member of the family, who was not aware that they had visitors, went into the room, but he had hardly placed a foot inside when he was furiously attacked by the dog, and was actually compelled to decamp. Before doing so, however, he seized a chair to defend himself, and broke it to peices over the dog, without producing any other effect than rendering it more savage and determined than before. Finding it impossible either to get into his room or coax the dog out of it, or awaken the child, Mr. Ryckman procured assistance and an entry was effected simpltaneously by door assistance and an entry was effected simultaneously and window. Still the dog remained resolute; he would permit nobody to approach the child, and it was actually necessary to beat him severely with clubs ere he could be driven out of the house. This being effected the dog started off as rapidly as it could, and in the course of a couple of hours returned, as it could, and in the course of a couple of hours returned, accompanied with the child's mother, jumped into the room and began licking and fondling its little companion! Even then it was with difficulty that the woman could prevent the dog from flying at those who had peen compelled in self defence to beat and drive him from the house. The woman stated that she had been in search of the child all night without success, and that in coersing the company near Dandara, she saw the dog From every part of it is seen a fine view of the lake and town, on the very edge of it a large pond of clear water. The ground is easily approached from every direction. The road up from the what is gravelled, and in all seasons dry and good.

The buildings now being erected are:

1st. A splendid Floral Hall, seventy foot by forty.

2nd. A Hall fifty feet by twency, arranged with every convenience for the display of Domestic Manufactures.

3rd. A fine building, fifty by twenty, for the exhibition of Dairy Produce, Grain and Seeds.

4th. A Business Office, twenty-four by twenty.

5th. Eight refreshment booths, twelve feet square.

Pens commodiously situated round the enclosure, are reserved for Stock.—Cobourg Star.

fied in adding that the City Council, in ordering an indiscriminate massacre of dogs, without giving their owners sufficient notice of the intention, prove themselves as merciless as the Goths and THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY .- The First General Annual Meeting of this very important Institu-tion was held in Hamilton, on the 1st instant. The Report of the operations of the Company, which was adopted by the Meeting, is of a very satisfactory and highly encouraging nature: if space permitted, we should very gladly have transferred the whole of it to our columns, not only because it is of interest ceives the money and patronage of the Government!—

the whole of it to our columns, not only because it is of interest to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the soft interest to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the to an important class of the community, but more because the soft interest to an important class of the community, but more because the soft interest to an important class of the community but more because the community in the properties of the community but more because the community but more because the community in the properties of the community but more because the community

chant shops, 7217½ acres under tillage, 2730½ acres in pastures 13541 acres of wild land, 5 grist mills, which manufactured last year 40578 bbls. of flour, 10 saw mills, 1 paper mill, making 4600 reams of paper.

There were produced during the past year 34047 bushels of wheat, 4041 of barley, 19617 of onts 4404 of white the same system of rigorous economy in its expenditure, and care in the risks undertaken, in a few years the Institution will hold a most important resition amongst kindred Societies. past year 34047 bushels of wheat, 4041 of barley, 19617 of oats, 4404 of potatoes, &c.

There are in the Township of Dumfries 92000 acres of land, of which 55000 are under cultivation, having thereon about 800 houses, exclusive of those known as "round log," 8 grist nills, 17 saw mills, 34 merchants shops, and 9 distilleries.

In the Township of Brantford there are 21406 acres of uncultivated land, 40079 acres of cultivated land, 4 grist mills, 7 to make the sum of 59,650L, and creating a revenue from Premiums of 1,650L 6s. 10d.: of these 136, covering 55,650L, have been taken up and are now in force.

cultivated land, 40079 acres of cultivated land, 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 517 houses. Amount of rateable property other than land, £42282; total amount £86915 11s.—Guelph Advertiser. Deposit of 1*l.* per cent. on the Stock £ 500 0 0 First Premiums on 136 Policies taken up 1548 12 8 Entrance Fees on Half-Credit systen..... 15 0 0

> While the payments for the current expenses amounted to 380l. 8s. 11d., leaving a lalance of 1772l. 15s. 4d., of which 740l. 8s. is invested in Bank Stock, and 587l. 8s 11d. secured upon such Policies as have been taken up by quarterly and half-yearly payments.

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Tuesday the 8th August, 1848, Hugh C. B asly re-elected President, and Jno. Young, Esq., Vice-

From the 1st June to the 24th August, 33 additional Policies were issued, making the total number assured at that

The Report bears emphatic and deserved testimony to the indefatigable labours of the President, H. C. Baker, Esq., to whom the public are much indebted for his untiring exertions on behalf of Life Assurance.

DISMISSAL OF MR. HINCKS .- As to Lord Elgin's retirement, and Mr. Francis Hincks' dismissal, we suspect that the one is too true and the other not at all true. Notwithstanding our dislika to many pasts of Mr. Hincks' political character, we do not think the present cabinet could very well character, we do not think the present cabinet could very well dispense with his services. Everything considered, Mr. Hincks is perhaps the "strongest man" in the Ministerial body, and, he gone, they would be deprived of their most active, most practical, and most useful member. Even the unpopularity of the member for Oxford has, as Martin Tupper would express it, its "uses." A remark made by one of his colleagues illustrates this. Some one was complaining to this party of Mr. Hincks, and observing the odium he caused to the Government.—
"Odium," repeated the brother minister, "that's just it; that's what makes him so invaluable to us. Why, sir, we could never what makes him so invaluable to us. Why, sir, we could never get on without him. He covers us all like a shield. Whenever there's a fault committed he's sure to get the credit of it. He's the most valuable man for a colleague you can imagine." And this is just the truth; and what is more—Mr. Hincks seems to like his position. His active and irritable temperament must have something like a row to engage it, and so (as if a minister's duties were not enough) he continues to be an editor!
Still Mr. Hincks is a useful man, and if he brings (as he does) enormous odium on his colleagues, he also helps to hide their infirmities, and works for them, moreover, like a regular West

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL .- The introductor Lecture, this session, was given by the Hon. W. Badgley, D. C. L. Several new Statutes, highly favorable to Students at not lay down the man.

In Mr. Sullivan the bench will gain an upright Judge, and a sound lawyer. The Legislature will lose one of the most practical buisness men in the Province, and the most eloquent debater that it has as yet produced.—Hamilton Gazette.

Lecture, this session, was given by the Holl. L. Several new Statutes, highly favorable to Students at Law, have lately been passed at a meeting of the Governors of McGill College, at which His Excellency was present. They have been sent Home for Her Majesty's confirmation—Mont. Herald.

We have much pleasure in having it in our power

The celebrated Engineer, Mr. George Stephenson, sagacity and attachment of the dog may soften the hard hearts of their enemies in this City, and prove worthy a scrap in the known. He is said never to have got over the death of his son,

Let parents consider how difficult it is to preserve their children from the allurements and blandishments of vice and dissipation, and from the intoxicating draughts of pleasure, even when under the constant surveillance of parental solicitude: and let them reflect how easily youth are led astray from the paths of religion and virtue, even when these are daily presented to their view as inseparable companions, and as the only true source of prosperity and happiness, and they may readily imagine, how imperceptibly and stealthily their sons may be led to cast off the restraints of piety altogether, when sent beyond their control to an University, where religion is not considered necessary to a high standard of education.

Let parents consider how difficult it is to preserve their children making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the night, the night, the making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the child, the dog testified his delight by making a bed for the night, the night, the support of a few pounds worth of books eler from the human purchase of a few pounds worth of books eler from the human purch the bookseller's mind, and he referred the note to Bishop Fleming who remembered an advertisement which appeared some time ago in the English papers respecting the robbery of said Bank of a large amount of notes by a young man named Mac-Naughton. He referred to the advertisement, and found the No. of the note offered in payment to correspond with the one which was advertised, and immediately caused the young man and his companion to be arrested. A search was instituted, and three £500 notes were found in their possession. The Nos. of these also correspond with those advertised, the young Nos. of these also correspond with those advertised, the young men had nothing to offer in explanation, and were therefore committed for trial. The whole amount advertised as having been robbed from the Bank is £1900.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept	emb	er 6	th, l	1848.	18
	8	đ		8	d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	4	6	a	5	0
Spring do. do	4	0	a	4	6
	1	3	a	1	4
Rarley, per 48lbs	2	0	a	2	1
Peas	2	0	a	2	3
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	26	3	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)	25	0	a	0	0
Market Flour do	22	6	a	0	0
Beet per lb.	0	21	a	0	31
Do. per 100 lbs	17	6	a	20	0
Mutton per lb	0	3	a	0	34
Dame Non II	35	0	a	0	0
Racon de de	30	0	a	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	0	a	0	0
Butter, tresh per lb	0	75	a	0	91
Butter, fresh, per lb Do. salt, do	0	64	a	7	0
Cheese par lh	U	4	a	0	51
Apples, per barrel	5	0	a	7	6
Rogs pardag	U	5	a	0	0
Tunkout	2	6	a	3	9
		6		,	103
Ducks, per pair	1 - 1		a	200	8
Fowls. Do	100	3	a	1	6
Straw, per ton	27	6	a	0	0
Hay do	55	0	a	60	
Vivo Wood	10		a	12	
Bread, per loaf	0	5	a	0	6

EXCHANGE. On England—Bank 12 @ 0 per cent. On New York—Bank 3 @ 0 " New York on England, 30 d's 9 @ 9\frac{1}{4} "

Gore and Wellington Church Society. The Managing Committee meet on Tuesday the 19th Sept. in the Sunday School Room, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to be J. GAMBLE GEDDES,

Midland Clerical Association. The Members of this Association are reminded that the next Meeting will be held (D.V.) on Wednesday the 13th, and

Secretary.

Thursday 14th September next, in St. James's Church, Town-SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 14th August, 1848.

CONCERT. MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

Prima Donna Assoluta di Cartello of the San Carlo, Naples RESPECTFULLY announces, that on her return from Lower ONE CONCERT,

AT THE CITY HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING, 11TH OF SEPTEMBER, On which occasion she will sing some of her most favourite

Cavatinas, Songs and Ballads, In Italian, French, and English, not sung by her before in Toronto (See Programmes.) MADAME ANNA BISHOP will be assisted by her Musical Director, the celebrated Harpist,

BOCHSA Harpist to the Queen of England, &c. &c., who will perform on the HARP THREE NEW PIECES.

The Concert will also be under the mar BOCHSA, who will preside at the Piano Forte. Tickets FIVE SHILLINGS each, may be had at Messrs Scoble & Balfour's; H. Rowsell's, A. & H. Nordheimer's, and at Concert to commence at half-past Eight o'clock.

September 6th, 1848.

Works on the Church.

Vindication of the Episcopal or Apostolical Suc cession; by the Rev John Sinclair, M.A. of Pembroke Colleg Oxford, Minister of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburg. Rivingtons, London, 12mo, stiff covers, 2s. 6d. An Apology for the Doctrine of Apostolical Suc cession, with an Appendix, on the English Orders; by the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Percival, B. C. L., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, &c. Prot. Epis. Tract Society, New York, 144 pages, paper covers, 10d.

The Old Paths—Where is the Good Old Way, or the Notes of the Church, in connection with which the Child of the Church is examined concerning Ecc esiastical Principles; by the Rev. J. B. Pratt. M.A., Episcopal Minister, St. James's, Cruden, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Errol. Third Edition carefully revised ond greatly enlarged. John Henry Parker, Oxford, 12mo, cloth, 6s. 8d. Plain Discourses on Church Government; being the substance of Sermons on the same subject; by G. T. Chapman, D.D.. late Rector of Christ's Church, Lexington, U. S. *Diocesan Press*, Toronto, 12mo, cloth, 74d.

A View of the Organization and Order of the Primitive Church, as presented in Scripture and History, to the End of the Second Century; with the Apostolic Succession to the Present Day: by the Rev. A. B. Chapin, M.A., Mem. Philog. Soc., Mem. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences, &c. S. Babcock, New Haven, 12mo, cl., 6s.

Letters to a Friend whose Mind has long been harrassed by Many Objections against the Church of England; by the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. Seeley & Burnside, London, 12mo, cl., 7s. 4d.

Perranzabulce, the Lost Church found, or the Church of England not a New Church, but Ancient, Apostolical, and Independent, and a Protesting Church 900 years before the Reformation; by the Rev. C. T. Collins, Trelawny, M.A., late Reformation; by the Rev. C. T. Collins, Trelawny, M.A., late Rector of Timsbury, Somerset, and formerly fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, 5th edit., Hivingtons, London, 12mo, cl., 1 s. 6d. American Edition, from 5th London edit., Stamford & Swords, New York, 12mo, cl., 4s. 6d. The Definitions of Faith, and Canons of Disci-

pline of the Six Œcumenical Councils, with the remaining Canons of the Code of the Universal Church. Translated, with Notes. Together with the Apostolical Canons; by the Rev. Wm. A. Hammond, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. First American Edition; to which are added the Constitution and Canons Ecclesiastical of the Church of England, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. J. A. Sparks, New York, 12000 et 56. 12mo, cl., 6s.

Episcopacy Tested by Scripture; by the Right Rev.
Henry U. Onkerdonk, D.D., Assistant Bishop of the Prot. Epis.
Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Prot. Epis. Tract
Society, New York, 12mo, cl., 1s 104d.

Society, New York, 12100, etc., is 1041.

ermons on the Ministry and Ordinances of the Church of England; by the Right Reverend Father in God. William Beveridge. D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. J. H.

The Original Draught of the Primitive Church;

The Original Draught of the Primitive Church; in answer to a Discourse intitutled "An Enquiry Into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church that flourished within the first three hundred years after Church; by the Rev. William Sclater, D. D.; a new edition, carefully corrected, with the quotations from the Fathers, &c., given at length. D. A. Talboys, Oxford and London, 12mo, cl., §s.

A Discourse on the Right of the Church in a Christian State; by Herbert Thorndike, B.D., formerly Prebendary of Westminister. A new Edition, by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, and Assistant Minister of Ely Chapel, Holborn. Cleaver, London; Parker, Oxford, 12mo, cl., 11s. 4d.

11s. 4d,
A Trentise on the Different Degrees of the Christian Priesthood; by Eadrian Saravia. Parker, Oxford. 18mo, cloth, 3s. 6d. The Apology of the Church of England; written by the Very Learned and Reverend Father in God John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 12mo, sheep, 1s. 10 d.

The Perpetual Government of Christ's Church; by Thomas Bilson. D.D., Bishop of Winchester. A new E. with a Biographical Notice, by the Rev. Robert Eden, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Oxford Unite Press, 8vo, cl., £1 5s.

Theophilus Anglicanus, or Instruction for the Young Student, concerning the Church and the Anglican Branch of it; by Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Canon of St. Peter's, Westminster. Rivingtons, London, small, 8vo., cloth, 11s. 4d. Treatise on the Church of Christ: designed chief for the use of Students in Theology; by the Rev. M A. of Worcester College, Oxford. In two volumes. London, 8vo, cl., £18s.

The same, with a Preface and Notes, by the Right Reverend W. R. Whittingham, D.D., Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church in the Diocese of Maryland. Appleton & Co., New York, 2 vols., cl., £1 12s. 6d.

Primitive Truth and Order Vindicated from Modern Misrepresentation; with a Defence of Episcopacy, particularly that of Scotland, against an attack made on it by the late Dr. Campbell, of Aberdeen, in his Lectures on Ecclesiastical History; by the Right Reverend John Skinner, in Aberdeen, Senior Bishop of the Scotlish Episcopal Church; to which is annexed a Review of Dr. Hawels's Church History. T. & J. Swords, New York, 8vo.cl., 10s. Church Principles considered in their Results; by W. E. Gladstone, Esq., late Student of Christ Church, a M.P. for Newark. Murray, London, 8vo, cl., 15s. 9d. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

A YOUNG LADY, who is permitted to refer to the Venerable Archdeacon of York, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION, in a School or Private Family, as GOVERNESS. She is competent to teach the rudiments of French and Music.

1088 Apply (post-paid) to E. B., at the Star Office, Cobourg. Cobourg, September 1st, 1848.

Piano-forte, Organ, and Theory of Music. MR. G. W. STRATHY will resume his instructions in the above on the 2nd of OCTOBER next.

Terms:

Toronto, 1st September, 1848.

THE MISSES MACNALLY

THE MISSES MACNALLY

Beg to announce that their Seminary for Young Ladies
Re-opened, after the Summer Vacation, on September 1st.
The plan ofeducation which Miss McN. pursues, is based upon the
most approved modern European system, and the young ladies entrusted to her care, have the advantage of being under her immediate superintendence, or that of her sisters, who feel happy in
devoting their time exclusively to their improvement.

Pupils studying German, Italian and French have the advantage
of frequent conversation in those languages; and to facilitate an
attainment now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive
practice in French Speaking is held on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Separate hours and apartments are allotted to the various branches
of study, by which method the rapid progress of the pupil in each
department is insured.

Prospectuses, stating full particulars, can be had on application to
the Establishment, 36 Wellington Street West, next door to the
residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

6-2i

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antig's Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlemen.

The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every franch of Education,—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which re evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success. with a view to insure success.

For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Education.

For Tuition in the Greek and Latin Classics, and the Mathematics.

The Charges for Private Instruction, will vary according to the time and attention required by the Pupil.

The School will be opened on the 18th Systems paraget at No. 2.

The School will be opened on the 18th SEPTEMBER next, at No. 2, P. GRONGE'S SQUARE.

TESSIMONIALS of QUAINICATIONS From the REV. Hy, AMELYING, LUBDIA to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Comany's College, Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head laster of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop f Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Joronbo

Private Tuition.

THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton, having recently engaged the services of the Rev. Thomas W. Marsh, B. A., of King's College, is prepared to receive a few additional Pupils for Private Tution. He has two vacancies in his house for BOARDERS. The School will Resopen on the 1st SEPTEMBER. Hamilton, 23rd August, 1848.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

THE COUNCIL of BISROP'S COLLEGE, beg to announce to the public, that Michaelmas Term COMMENCES on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.

Candidates for Matriculation are requested to present themselves to the Principal on that day.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. J. H. NICOLLS,

PRINCIPAL.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOME DISTRICT.

August 14th, 1848.

THE business of this Institution will be resumed, after the Mid-summer Recess, on MONDAY, the 4th of September next, at he usual hour. A few vacancies for Boarders—Terms moderate. M. C. CROMRIE,

Mrs. CROMBIE'S Young Ladies Seminary will be Re-EDUCATION.

MRS. COATES'S establishment will RE-OPEN on the 21st of September.

Toronto, August 21st, 1848.

4-31 FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

Work Street. MADAME DESLANDES begs to inform her friends and the Public, that Studies will be Resumed on Mondax, Sept. 4th, when she hopes by her continued exertions towards the welfare and advancement of her pupils; to still ensure the high patronage she has ever so like ally received.

advancement of her pupins, to sint ever so liber ally received.

The school is divided into separate departments, with qualified Teachers to preside over each.

Monsieur Deslandes, who is a Graduate of the French University, devotes a certain portion of his time every day to the teaching of his own language, and also of the higher branches. English Grammar, Composition, Writing and Arithmetic, by a Master. Terms, ing Board, and a thorough English and French Education, with

Music, Singing. Drawing, Dancing and the Guitar, by the most oproved Masters.

The highest references given.

Toronto, August 10, 1848. Establishment for Young Ladies.

COBOURG. Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blatter, and Octavity, and Grant Spring of Spring, Blatter, and Cottavity, and Monday the 31st August.

Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a hort time they have been in Cobourg.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev'd.

References kindly permitted to the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; and G. M. Boswell, Esq.,

Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; and G. M. Boswell, Esq.,

Timmings in all their variety.

August 8th, 1848. GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY who has the charge of a limited number of pupils, wishes to engage an Assistant who is qualified to teach Music, French, and Drawing.

A member of the Church will be preferred.

Address (post-paid) care of T. D. Campbell, Esq., Brockville.

Brockville, August 8, 1848.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, AS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and

JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare,

by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg. Terms and other particulars made known upon application Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

Ming's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

> WINTER SESSION. October, 1848, to April, 1849.

H. H. CROFT, Esq., Chemistry. - Five Lectures in the Week. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology.—Five Lec-JOHN KING, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine. - Five Lectures in the week.

WILLIAM BEADMONT, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice
of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week.

W. B. Nicol, Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.-Five HENRY SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy. -Five

GEORGE HERRICK, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—Three Lectures in the week. The Fees are £2. 10s. per course of Six Months; or £4.

Lucius O'Brien, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence.—Three Lectures in the week.

Three Lectures in the week.

H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Chemistry. -- Three Lectures in him.

Three Mouths; or £4 perpetual. H. BOYS, M.D., 6-tf 28-562-13

Registrar, K. C.

JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS,

LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. 6

Upper Canada Building Society. THIRD LOAN MEETING

WILL be held at the office of the Society on TUESDAY, 12th September, at 7, P.M., when the Directors will proceed to loan FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, (or such further sum as may be decided upon) in manner provided for by the rules of the Society.

E. SHORTIS, By order, Albany Chambers, Toronto,

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES. Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c.

THE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY invite the attention of Shareholders in Building Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who may have payments to make by Instalments, to their system of DECREASING TEMPORARY ASSURANCES,

Toronto, June 13th, 1848. Daguerreotypes for One Dollar!

ST NEW YORK PRICE. 43 (TO SUIT THE TIMES.)

Rooms over Mr. Phillips's Store, corner of Church and KING STREETS.

JOHN S. BLOGG. BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs Beckett, & Co., Medical Luboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid. Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a mantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City.

Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

THE MAPLE LEAF for 1849.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests that contributions, intended for the Canadian Annual, may be forwarded to him before October 1st, as it is his the ention, in conformity to a wish very generally expressed, to have next year's volume ready for circulation before the close of the navigation, 1848.

DENRY ROWSELL.

Bank Stock, &c. BANK OF UPPER CANADA,

HENRY ROWSELL,

W. B. PHIPPS, General Agent

COMMERCIAL, TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY, FARMERS & MECHANICS' Do. CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY, Shares of the above STOCKS for Sale by

N. B. Farms, Wild Lands, Town Lots, &c. Toronto, August 10, 1848. BOARD.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at Mrs. STREET'S. No .57, York Street. Toronto, August 10, 1848 Organ for Sale. A LARGE PARLOUR ORGAN, with three Full Story Open and Story Diagrams and Polyander

A viz., Open and Stop Diapason, and Principle, having a Pedal Octave attached It is sufficiently powerful for a small Church, and can be blown with hand or foot Toronto, Aug. 31, 1848. G. B. WYLLIE.

T. HAWORTH, IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

MRS. and the Misses DUNN, beg most respectfully to inform their friends, that Studies will be resumed after a short Vacation, Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions;

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS IN FAVOUR OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Exeter, Maine, Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with heneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry

effected a cure.

E BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point, N. Y., in a letter dated August 3rd, 1845, says—" in the course of my practice in this vicinity, I have tested in some degree the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in Pulmonary Complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine.

she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished Education.

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person requiring them.

References kindly permitted to the Lord Bishor or Tronsto, and the Rev. William Herchmer, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. Poetter has had the honour of finishing.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., Kingston; G. S. Daintey, Esq., John Turnbull, Esq., Colborne.

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of in the German Language. He has been in the habit of in the German Language. He has been in the habit of in the German Language. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required.

20, William Street.

Toronto, May, 1848.

PD U C A T I O N.

James Windeat, Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare,

BIRTHS.

On the 20th August, near Toronto, the wife of W. A. Johnson, Esq., of a son.
On the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. F. C. Capreol of a MARRIED.

MARRIED.

At Windsor, N.S., on the 14th ult., by the Rev. A. Gilpin, A.M., J. W. Weldon, Esq., Q.C. and Speaker of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, to Susan, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Halliburton, of Clifton, Windsor.

In Kingston, on Thursday, 31st August. by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, D.D., Mr. George M. Wilkinson, to Miss Ann Batterstath all of Kingston.

deacon Stuart, D.D., Butterworth, all of Kingston.
On Saturday evening last, by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart,
D.D., Mr. Wm. Marshall, to Miss Ann Maria Wilton, both late of Cornwall, Eugland.

At Frelighsburg, Missisquoi, on the 28th ult., by the Rev.

James Reid, Rector of St. Armand East, Joshua Chamberlin,

Esq., M.D., to Miss Jane Westover, daughter of the late Asa Westover, Esq., of Durham.

- DIED. On Sunday morning, Mr. Wm. Morrison, of this city, Jew-WILLIAM BEAUMONT, F.R.C.S. Edg., I Therpies and Tacks
of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week.

W. B. Nicol, Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Five
Lectures in the week.

HENRY SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy. —Five
Lectures in the week.

The Fees for each of the above are £3 10s. per course of Six
Months; or £5 10s. perpetual.

WILLIAM BEAUMONT, F.R.C.S. Edg., I Therpies and Tacks
of Mr. Abraham Boice, aged 13 years and 10 months.

At Abbeyton Grove, in the Township of Guelph, on the 28th ult., Mary, the wife of Mr. Davis, deeply regretted by a large family, in the 64th year of her age.
On the 26th ult., aged 58 years, Jane McCulry, wife of Capt. John McCulry, Orange Grove, County Down, Ireland.
On Monday evening, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Boomer,

On Monday evening, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Boomer, Galt, Isabella Moughead, aged 22 years.

At Flamborough West, on the 21st ult., Mr. Jonn Haynes,

late of Toronto, and for many years Captain and Adjutant of the 1st Frontenac Militia, aged 64. In Bytown, on the 28th ult., Doctor James Stuart, formerly

LETTERS received to Wednesday, September 6 ,-

The Fees for each of the above are £2. 10s. per course of Three Mouths; or £4 perpetual.

C. E. Thomson (the papers were forwarded as usual); Rev. Juno, William Adams (bis request shall be attended to), Rev. Juno, McIntyre; J. Lloyd Thomas, rem; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, McIntyre; J. Lloyd Thomas, rem; Rev. J. Gunne, rem.; Rev. T. G. Elliott, rem.; Rev. J. Gunne, rem.; Rev. T. R. P. C. T. R.

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SPEECH OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Concluded from our last.] Taking together the four heads that he had mentionedmilitary, naval, civil, and extraordinary—the total expenditure on account of the colonies would amount to at least £4,000,000 a-year; but he believed that the actual expenditure would be

"The declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the colonies in the year 1844 was nine millions sterling, including one million's worth of exports to Gibraltar, which are seut to Gibraltar to be smuggled into Spain. Therefore the expenditure of Great Britain on account of the colo nies amounts to nine shillings in every pound sterling of its exports; or, in other words, for every pound's worth of goods that our merchants send to the colonies, the nation pays nine shillings; in fact a large portion of our colonial trade consists of goods which are sent to defray the expenses of our establish-

Now what are the advantages that we derive from our colonial possessions? Colonies are to be divided into two classes—those useful for political purposes, as military stations; and colonies properly so called, valuable for commercial purposes—"Our military stations are Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta, the

Ionian Islands, Bermuda, the stations on the West coast of Africa, St. Helens, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Hong Kong, Labuan, and the Falkland Islands. What do these cost us—of what use are they to this country? They are called the outposts of the British Empire, and they are supposed to be useful in periods of war, for purposes of aggression. But, so far removed from the centre of the empire, they would be sources of weakness rather than of strength in weakness rather than of the surface about £500,000. The Bermudas have a garrison of 1,200 men, at a cost of £90,000; besides £600,000 spent in naval and ordnance works, which will take £260,000 more to complete them. St. Helena costs £40,000 a year; the West African settlements, £52,000; besides half a million spent annually on the vain attempt to suppress the slave-trade—but he excluded that from the colonial expenditure. To abandon the fleet and the colony of Sierra Leone would save the country at least £450,000 a year." The Cape of Good Hope is not of much importance as a

"The declared value of our exports to it was £458,000, of our imports from it only £258, 000; the military expenditure of 1843-4, £294,000, or fifty per cent. on exports. In 1843, the troops numbered 2,651 rank and file; last year, at one time, they numbered 5,470 rank and file. This increase was in consequence of the Kaffir war, and for the same reason the fleet on this station was increased to nine ships, with a compliment of 1,700 men; which fleet must have cost this country at the rate of £170,000 a year. For that war we have already paid £1,100,000, and in all probability (500,000) £1,100,000, and in all probability £800,000 or £900,000 more will be required to close the account. The House will not be astonished at this expenditure, when it is informed, in the words of Sir H. Smith, 'that in the last bit of a brush with a Kaffir chief, called Sandilla, £56,000 were expended in wag-

ordinary years there might be a saving at the Cape, in military expenditure alone, to the amount of at least £200,000 a year. If public money must be spent, it had better be spent in emigration. Emigrants can be sent to the Cape at £10 a head; that if our military force were reduced by 1,500, we might send out 9,000 emigrants each year, with such rapid increase of the population as would enable the colonists to defend the frontier against the Kaffirs. To Mauritius the declared value of our exports is £285,000. The annual cost is at least £92,000; and we are going to spend £150,000 in improved defences. What is all this military expense for? To keep down the justly discontented planters! Ceylon is properly not a colony, but part of our subjugated Indian possessions; our exports to it are £240,000; it costs us £110,000; but the import trade, especially of coffee, is rapidly increasing. Hono exports to it are £240,000; it costs us £110,000; but the import trade, especially of coffee, is rapidly increasing. Hong Kong figures in the estimates for £94,514, besides 40,000. for troops, and 45,000. for naval and military expenditure in the China seas. Labuan makes its first appearance in the estimates this year for 9,8271; of which 2,000. is the salary of his Excellency Rajah Brooke of Sarrawak. The desolate Falkland Islands, once wisely abandoned, now resumed, cost 5,000 a year. Thus, the twelve military stations and Ceylon or a Kaffir war that an outcry is raised and the Colonial Office cost 1,300,000. a year. Year; exclusively of extraordingry expenditure. cost 1,300,000.0. a year; exclusively of extraordinary expenditure for Kaffir wars, &c., which may be set down at an average the Mediterranean, African, Cape, and Chinese stations, which must cost 1,500,000. What I propose to the house is this: to withdraw our military protection from the Ionian States, to discuss with our effections, and fleet on the West coast of A. I. The state of the stat cost 1,300,000l. a year; exclusively of extraordinary expendiles called to an account; and then there is not above a score of manner: 6,000 for Malta and Gibraltar; 4,000 for Bermuda, the Cape, the Mauritius, and Hong-Kong. If this were done, there would be a reduction in military and naval expenditure, to the amount of at least a million a year for the military stations alone.

An effectual check over colonial expenditure is prevented by The Colonial Office labours under a similar difficulty from the inconceivable delays in auditing the colonial accounts .-Accounts of four or five years' date from several colonies are still lying in the Audit-office, unaudited—of six years' date from Ceylon, of eight years' from the Cape of Good Hope, and of ten years' from Mauritius. Sir William entered into calculations to show that the rate of expenditure in the colonies with representative institutions is less than half what it is in the colonies without representative institutions. The total expenditure by all the colonies, with some exceptions, for a population of 3,400,000, is 3,350,000; the annual expenditure being 19s. 8d. per head. The colonies be excepted are—Ceylon, which is not properly a colony; the settlements on the the colonization, in 1843; when he showed lon, which is not properly a colony; the settlements on the

peopled as the Ionian Islands, pays 16s. 6d.; the Ionian Islands only 14s. 3d. In Ceylon, the expenditure is no more lands only 14s. 3d. In Ceylon, the expenditure of the population in all, 1.673,803. Emigration has varied considerably in sive. In New South Wales, the expenditure in 1841 was 350,000l. or 3l. 4s. a head. After the grant of a representative assembly, in 1843, the expenditure was reduced, by 1846, with a greatly increased population, to 254,000l., or only 1l.8s. a head. In Van Diemen's Land, in 1844, the expenditure was 4l. 6s. a head. In South Australia, which became bankrupt through the extravagance of Governor Gawler, the expenditure was at one time 10l. a head. In Western Australia, the expenditure exceeds the income; and New Zealand receives 20,000l. or 30,000l. a year for its city government; evel we was a state of the colonies all powers of local legislation and administration which are not absolutely inconsistent with the sovereignty of this country, I believe that our colonial empire

Hope, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Western Australia, South Australia, New Zealand, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Malta. All the petitions but one have been rejected: New South Wales has obtained a sort of mongrel form of representative government, which will soon have to be smended. Sir William did not mean to speak with disrespect of past or present Secretaries of State for the Colonies; but he did condemn the system, and would quote very high authorities on his own side of the house; amongst others his hon, friend the member for Liskeard, the hon, gentleman the member for Sheffield, and the noble Earl at the head of the Colonial Office, before he became Secretary of State for the Colonies. So long as the system exists, the majority of the

colonies must be ill-governed, and their inhabitants discontented; for the Colonial Office undertakes an impossible task judicial, and ecclesiastical, of some forty different communi assemblies. It would be difficult enough to discharge all these functions in a single office, if all the colonies were close together must elapse, before an answer to a letter can be received, before a petition can be complied with, or a grievance redressed.—
Therefore, orders which are issued from the Colonial Office in accordance with the last advices from a colony are, in innumerable instances, wholly unsuited to the state of the colony when the orders arrive; in some cases, questions which time has settled are re-opened, forgotten disputes revived, and the tardy interference of the Colonial Office is felt to be a curse even interference of the Colonial Office is felt to be a curse even the colonial office is felt to be a curse even the colonial office in the product of the colonial office is felt to be a curse even the colonial office is felt to be a curse even the colonial office is felt to be a curse even the colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in the product of the colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colony are, in innumerable instances, wholly unsuited to the state of the colony when the orders arrive; in some cases, questions which I affirm can be spared from our colonial expenditure) would have been sufficient, in ten years, to double or triple the British population? A third part of it (the two millions a year which I affirm can be spared from our colonial expenditure) would have been sufficient, in ten years, to double or triple the British population of our colonial or triple the British population of our colon when a wrong is redressed. In other cases, the instructions of the Colonial Office are wisely disregarded by the governors, or rejected with derision by the Colonial Assemblies, who marvel at the gross ignorance of their transatlantic rulers. In addition to its other arduous functions, the Colonial Office is required to assist in the vain attempt to suppress the slave-trade

with Africa; and it has likewise the difficult task of administering secondary punishment in a penal colony at the Auti-podes. Now, if it were possible for any mortal man to dis-charge the duties of such an office, it is evident that he ought charge the duties of such an office, it is evident that he ought to possess, not merely great mental powers, but a long and intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the colonies; he should be brought up to the business; it should be the study of his life; and he should be appointed on account of special aptitude to conduct such business. Is this the rule for selecting Secretaries of State for the Colonies? Nothing of the kind. They are generally chosen haphazard from the chiefs of the two great published parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in this or the other large of the said parties in political parties in this or the other House of Parliament; and political parties in this or the other House of Parliament; and they retain their office, on the average, some eighteen months or so. During the last nine years there have been no fewer than six Colonial Secretaries—namely, Lord Glenelg, Lord Normanby, Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Grey; all of them, I acknowledge, men of great

ability; all of them, I believe, most anxious to use their abilities for the benefit of their country and of the colonies; but I feel persuaded that one-third of them had little or no acquaintance with colonial affairs prior to their acceptance of office; just, therefore, as they were probably beginning to learn the wants and interests of the more important colonies, and to acquire the first rudiments of colonial lore, they were succeeded by some other statesman, who had to commence his lessons of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to try his hand in the description and irrepresentation. despotic and irresponsible government of some score or so of dependent states. In fact, the colonial government of this country is an ever-changing, frequently well-intentioned, but invariably weak and ignorant despotism. Its policy varies incessantly, swayed about by opposite influences; at one time directed perhaps by the West India body, the next instant by the Anti-Slavery Society: then by Canadian merchants or by a New perhaps by the West India body, the next instant by the AntiBut, so far removed from the centre of the empire, they would
be sources of weakness rather than of strength in war, and in
the event of a really serious struggle, like all outposts, would
be abandoned. He stated the cost of the stations that he had
named. The Mediterranean Colonies, Gibraltar, Malta, and
Ionia, with garrisons of 8,000 troops, cost about £500,000;
about £500,000. The Bermudes have a garrison of 1,200
the pseudo-systematic colonization and rescaled constitution of the pseudo-systematic colonization and revoked constitution of New Zealand. Such a Government might suit serfs and other

Wales, to New Zealand, and your other Australian Colonies; from all of them you will receive the same answer, and the same prayer to be freed from the control of the Colonial Office.

Even the Canadas are not content, though they have responsi-Even the Canadas are not content, though they have responsible government, and though in most respects they are rirtually independent of the Colonial Office; yet every now and then the Colonial Office contrives to produce irritation by stupid interference in some question of minor importance, such as the interference in some question of minor importance, such as the purposes of colonization. They might find them going out for the purposes of wealth and slave labour—they might find them purposes of wealth and slave labour—they might find them going out simply for the purposes of gain—but certainly not also colors. Though the colonies have ample reason to complain of the manner in which their affairs are administered by the Colonial Office of this country, they have still greater reason to com-Office of this country, they have still greater reason to com-plain of the Governors and other functionaries who are sent by the Colonial Office to the colonies; for, generally speaking, they are chosen not on account of any special aptitude for, or knowledge of the business which they will have to perform, but

sir William attached no blame to Lord Grey or his predecessor for this war—he believed no one was more surprised by the bill for it than Lord Grey: it was owing to the system; but, with seven hundred miles of savage frontier, war must inevitably occur:—

"There is but one means of securing our purses for the future—namely, by withdrawing our troops from the frontier, and letting the colonists distinctly understand that they must defend themselves, and pay the cost of such defence. Then they will have the strongest motives to prevent the commencement fend themselves, and pay the cost of such defence. Then they will have the strongest motives to prevent the commencement and to hasten the termination of a Kaffir war. In return for so doing, they should receive free institutions, and have complete control over their own expenditure. Then a thousand troops would be a sofficient garrison for Cape Town, and in ordinary years there might be a saving at the Cape, in military the colonial factions; whence perpetual jeanusses an never-ending feuds. The governors, the judges, and other high func-tionaries, are generally on hostile terms. The governors remove the judges, the judges appeal to us for redress; every year a petition or two of this kind comes under the consideraeach soldier landed in the colony costs about £60 a year; so that if our military force were reduced by 1,500, we might of the colonial of two of this kind comes under the consideration of Parliament. To settle such questions the Colonial Office has just created a new tribunal, composed of an ex-Indian

dispense with our stations and fleet on the West coast of Africa, to reduce our establishments at the Cape and the Mauritius, and to bestow upon those colonies free institutions; to transfer Ceylon to the East Iodia Company; to keep a sharp watch over the expenditure for Hong. Kong, Labuan, and Sarawak, and to acknowledge the claim of Buenos Ayres to the Falkland Islands. Then 10,000 men, instead of 22,000, would be sufficient to garrison the military stations in the following.

partial accounts, and the distance which impedes explan

lation of 3,400,000, is 3,350,000; the annual expenditure being 19s. 8d. per head. The colonies be excepted are—Ceylon, which is not properly a colony; the settlements on the West coast of Africa, which have no trustworthy population returns: and the Ionian Islands, whose expenditure is not included in the return from which he quoted—

"In the West Indies, the colonies with representative assemblies expend at the rate of 12s. 10d. per head; those without representative assemblies at the rate of 1l. 9s. The Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, crown colonies, are grievously taxed, and pay about 1l. 7s. per head. Malta, twice as thickly peopled as the Ionian Islands, pays 16s. 6d; the Ionian Islands. is shown in the reports of the Emigrant Commissioners, who state that in the last twenty years 825,564 persons went to the United States; 702,101 to the North American Colonies; is analogous to that of India, the expenditure is exces-In New South Wales, the expenditure in 1841 was ed, from the minimum of 26,092 persons in 1828, to 258,270 the expenditure exceeds the income; and New Zealand receives 20,000l. or 30,000l. a year for its civil government; exclusively of the bill that will have to be paid for the Maori war, the loon to the New Zealand Company, &c."

In the course of the last ten years petitions against the administration of the Colonial Office, and praying for representative government have been presented from the Cape of Good to be possible to people this desert with active and thriving the company of the cape of Good to be possible to people this desert with active and thriving the company of the cape of Good to be possible to people this desert with active and thriving the company of the cape of Good to be possible to people this desert with active and thriving the company of the cape of the cap Englishmen?—to cover it with communities composed of men with wants, habits, and feelings similar to our own, anxious to carry on with us a mutual beneficial trade?"

He believed that funds for the purpose might be found, according to the well known plan of Mr. Wakefield, in systematic emigration, and the sale of waste lands. But he would assume that funds must be obtained, for the present, from some other

" Now, I ask the House to consider, first, that we spend four millions sterling a year on the colonies, in army, navy, ord-nance, commissariat, Kaffir wars, Canadian rebellions, and the like; secondly, that for half four millions, (the sum which I propose to save by a reduction of colonial expenditure,) we olonies must be ill governed, and their inhabitants discontened; for the Colonial Office undertakes an impossible task—

"It undertakes the administration, civil, military, financial, addicial, and ecclesiastical, of some forty different communities, pending the public money would the nation derive the greater with various institutions, languages, laws, customs, wents, and interests. It undertakes to legislate more or less for all these colonies, and altogether for those which have no representative in 1835, when their force was ample for the defence of the assemblies. It would be difficult enough to discharge all these functions in a single office, if all the colonies were close together and close to England; but they are scattered over the surface of the globe from the Arctic to the Antarctic pole. To most of them several months must elapse, to some of them a whole year must elapse, before an answer to a letter can be received, before a petition can be complied with, or a grievance redressed.—

a petition can be complied with, or a grievance redressed.—

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b compliance of expenditure? A Canadian insurrection suppressed, a Kaffir war terminated, barren trophies in India—the gates of Somnauth—Hong Kong, Labusan, and the Falkland Islands.

What have we to show in return for this enormous increase of expenditure? A Canadian insurrection suppressed, a Kaffir war terminated, barren trophies in India—the gates of Somnauth—Hong Kong, Labusan, and the Falkland Islands.

What should we have had to show for it had only a portion of its complex to the canadian insurrection suppressed, a Kaffir war terminated, barren trophies in India—the gates of Somnauth—Hong Kong, Labusan, and the Falkl What have we to show in return for this enormo Gold and Silver bought.

boast about. Again, the same sum of two millions sterling a year would in ten years have conveyed to North America some three millions—say, of Irishmen. With that sum I believe you might have created beyond the Atlantic a new and happy you might have created beyond the Atlantic a new and happy Ireland, so attractive to the Celtic race that they would have migrated in shoals from the old and unhappy Ireland, and thus, perhaps, have enabled you to solve that fearful problem which neither gagging bills, nor coercion bills, nor alien bills, nor even a repeal of the union, will ever solve. That would have been a feat for a great statesman to accomplish, and would have covered his name with incorrect because "

red his name with immortal renown."

But to colonize beneficially it is necessary that the higher But to colonize beneficially it is necessary that the higher and richer, as well as the poorer classes, the employers of labour as well as the employed—all classes of society—should migrate together; forming new communities analogous to that of the parent state. On such principles were they colonies of Greece and of New England founded. Sir William abstained from proposing any particular plan of colonizing: his object was merely to show that a great and noble career lies open for any estatemen processed of the power and vigour to central the any statesman possessed of the power and vigour to curtail the expenditure, reform the system of government, and promote systematic colonization. He concluded by moving the following resolution; intimating, that if Government acceded to it, he should next session follow up the subject by moving for a

"That it is the opinion of this House that the colonial expenditure of the British empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and that to accomplish this object, and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the colonists, they ought to be invested with large powers for the administration of their local affairs."

Mr. Hutt seconded the motion. Mr. Hawes agreed as to the importance of the debate; be-spoke the kindness and indulgence of the House while he drew somewhat largely on its attention; and humbly begged to take a share of the reproaches which had been heaped upon the Colonial Office, and upon his noble friend now at the head of

"It was not for him to presume to defend all the arrars and defects which might in past time have characterised that system; but this he did say, that our colonial policy, taken as a whole, was the most successful and the most beneficial which the world had ever witnessed. He asked hon, members who thought otherwise to point to any foreign possessions, either now or in past times, where there had been the same success and the same progress—the same establishment of free institu-It was not for him to presume to defend all the err New Zealand. Such a Government might suit serfs and other barbarians; but to men of our race—intelligent and energetic. Englishmen, accustomed to freedom and to local self-government—it is one of the most hateful and odious Governments that can be well imagined. It is difficult to express the deepseated hatred and contempt which is felt for the Coloniel Office by almost every dependent subject to its sway. If you doubt this fact, put the question to the West Indies and the Marritius; put the same question to Van Diemen's Land, to New South Welles to New Zealand, and the same from the most successful and the most beneficial which the world had ever witnessed. He asked hon. members who thought otherwise to point to any foreign possessions, either now or in past times, where there had been the same success and the same progress—the same establishment of free institutions, British law, a free press, and trial by jury—as we had to the old colonial system; a phrase which conveyed to his mind no very definite ideas. It was said that the old colonies of America were the three had been the same success and the same progress—the same establishment of free institutions, British law, a free press, and trial by jury—as we had to the old colonial system; a phrase which conveyed to his mind no very definite ideas. It was said that the old colonies posed to the direst vicissitudes and misfortunes; and when hon gentlemen talked of various colonies composed of every grade of society, he asked them to tell him when and where ing out simply for the purposes of gain—but certainly not recolonization. He believed there was not one modern colony to which we might not point as a triumphant contrast to the old American colonies. Whether we look to New Zealand, or South Australia, or Port Phillip, or any other place where we had attempted to found a colony, everywhere the most marked success has attended their efforts; and it ought to encourage us to continue in the course which contrasted so beneficially with the older colonies to which reference had been made. Not one of the old American colonies had succeeded so rapidly, for instance, as South Australia—not one. He, therefore, was not disposed to recur to the colonial system, when he remembered that it comprehended monopoly and sla-

Mr. Scott moved the adjournment of the debate, and, after some conversation, it was adjourned for a fortnight.

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DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings, ADELAIDE STREET.

Toronto, May, 1848. DOCTOR O'BRIEN

Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. JAMES BICKET,

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

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

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BAZAAR.

BAZAAR will be held in the Town HALL, NIAGARA A on the 11th and 12th of September next, for the purpose of procuring funds to repair and complete the Tower of St. Mark's Church, and to purchase a new Organ.

Contributions of Fancy and other Work will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, who have kindly con sented to preside at the Tables :-

Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Boulton, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Boomer,
Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Sampson,
Mrs. W. H. Dickson, Mrs. Powell,
Niagara, April 20th, 1848. Mrs. F. Tench, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Creen.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

A FAIR for the Exhibition of Samples of Workmanship, by Mechanics and Artisans of Canada, will be held in the SOCIETY'S HALL, on or about the FIRST MONDAY in OCTOBER next. OCTOBER next.

Due Notice will be given of the Day appointed for the reception of Subjects for Exhibition. By Order,

WM. EDWARDS,

Mechanics' Institute, June 14th, 1848. N.B.—Editors of Newspapers interested in the advancement of the Mechanical and Fine Arts in this Province, are requested to give publicity to the above.

SITUATION WANTED,

S SALESMAN in a Grocery or Dry Good Store; a Man who can be well recommended. Reference to the Rev.

NOTICE.

MATTHEW MACFARLANE, Stone Mason, parish of Capagh, county of Tyrone, came out in the Rose, from Liverpool, in April, 1847, with his father and mother. His mother, who lives on Lot 3, Sixth Concession, Township of Toronto, would be very glad to hear from him.

TORONTO BATHS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Toronto, that the TORONTO BATHS have been re-opened and are now ready to receive the Public every day, from Seven in the Morning to TEN o'clock in the Evening, during which hours every attention will be paid to Visitors. ANGUS BLUE.

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST. THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about 1,500,000 Acres of Land, in blocks varying from 1000 to 10,000 Acres, dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada. Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province; it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

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

Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest, at 6 per cent, upon the cash price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN; whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will FREE the Settler from Further calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease. The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course stopping payment of fur-ther Rents, before the expiration of the term, upon paying the Purchase Money specified in the Lease.

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

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

Settlers' or Savings Bank Account.

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provi dent Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT, MR. DANIEL BROOKE,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.

Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT, and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settlers' Provident to the Purposition of the Savings Rank Account, "thus affording to the Purposition of the Savings Rank Account," thus affording to the Purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed "Settlers of the Purposition of the Savings Rank Account," thus affording to the Purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed "Settlers of the Purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed to the purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed "Settlers of the Purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed to the purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed to the purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed to the purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed to the purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed to the purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed to the purposition of the Savings Rank Account, which is termed to the purposition of the Savings Rank Account to the Purposition of the Purposition of the Purposi OR SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT,"—thus affording to the pruon Savings Bank Account, —thus affording to the pru-dent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he Leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten Years; but should bad harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account

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

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CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid. Nov. 12, 1847.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON,

Secretary.
12tf-Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co.,

ALSO:
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436 Two Shoemakers.

437 History of Tom White, the Postilion.

438 Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.

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441 Black Giles, the Poacher.

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