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Original Poetry.

SONNET. THE WANDERER'S RETURN. (By the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge.)

Long toss'd upon the waters of Dissent,
Dear Mother Church I come to thee once more Weary and cold the years that I have spent Since last in prayer I knelt upon thy floor;
Draughts have I drained from many a cistern strange
Hewn out by restless hands,—but all in vain;

My scorching thirst, unquench'd did still remain,
Still pined I for some new exciting change:
At every backward step some dark'ning doubt
Deepened the gloom which brooded o'er my soul.
Within were feverish fancies—while without Confusion rioted devoid control. How gravely sweet to me so long exiled
Thy sober, kindly voice. Mother receive thy child!

THE DAILY SERVICE.

(From a Sermon by the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, A.B.) THE DUTY OF THE DAILY SERVICE.

The ceremonial observances of the Law were the shadow of those "heavenly things" whose substance was to be found in the Gospel, and we shall but imperfectly discern our duty as presented in the second is reflected upon it from the first.

ought humbly and diligently to enquire into those be observed in His Church to the end of time.

Lord," consisting of "one Lamb to be offered in the the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life." morning, and another at even." Aaron also was directed to burn sweet incense "every morning and evening before the Lord throughout your generations." And so, under the Gospel dispensation, are we com-

type, that we can alone rightly understand the great duty and the precious privilege of daily worship. It is in the antitype of the Law of the Christian Church. may with impunity be withheld from Him?

Practice as pertaining to the things that have passed children.

their own immortality. tested and confirmed in subsequent ages by the prac- day by day in their households. tice of His people, and the Church which is the keeper

and we shall there discover in the silent testimony

upon the Word of God. *piritual strength and refreshment which it is His gra- has been cast in a household where God is unknown? cious promise to give to them who wait upon Him in

It is impossible for us to open our Prayer Books site and necessary as well for the body as the soul.

THE SIN AND DANGER OF NEGLECTING IT.

Gain has been made of Godliness-coldness has be- she sat, and to whose word she hearkened.

the Church to be spoken against; and it was the force of this reproach which gave strength to the objection that her forms were cold and lifeless. Men left her in quest of more fervour than her Liturgy appeared to supply; they felt that the warmth engendered by the Sunday Service became weak and faint in consequence of its being neglected during the week. They sought by separation what they found not in the body. They endeavoured to discover in the Meeting House, what had been denied them in the Church, and, by resorting to means which God had not approved, they failed in obtaining a closer communion with their Saviour.

The bond of union was dissolved—the heritage of Testament, if we neglect to study it by the light which god was despoiled—to perpetuate schism, it was ne-We ought reverently to approach the contemplation that I was requisite that Catholic doctrine should be corruptof that Law which is "holy and just and good;" we ed,—that new tenets should be set forth—that Apostolic fellowship should be laid aside. And thus it was, observances which were "ordered after the pattern that the unity for which Christ prayed was despised shewn to Moses in the Mount," remembering the and set at naught by the people for whom Christ died. words of our Saviour, when he said—"Think not Nor did it end here, for the successors of those who that I am come to destroy the Law and the Prophets, found it necessary to make heresy subserve to sehism, I am not come to destroy but to fulfil; for verily I have become, under the guidance of their reason, in say unto you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot too many instances, apostates from "the truth as it is or tittle shall in no wise pass from the Law, till all be in Jesus," bold adherents of a faith which has no hope, fulfilled." Let us then approach an enquiry, in which impious assertors of a creed which has no Redeemer. We shall discern from the precepts of the Old Testa- And how did the Church act in these periods of peril? ment and from the practice of the New, that the daily Let us be humbled in the dust, whilst we confess that Public Service was commanded by God, as a Law to the daily prayer appeared to cease in the Sanctuary, at the very moment when the petition should have The Law ordained that a "continual burnt offering been unceasingly poured forth, "that all who profess should be offered throughout your generations, at the and call themselves Christians, may be led into the door of the Tabernacle of the Congregation before the way of truth, and hold the faith in unity of spirit in

ITS COMFORTS AND ADVANTAGES.

To that class of objectors, who allege that the restoration of Daily Worship in the Sanctuary will be manded to offer up the sacrifice of broken and contrite attended by the cessation of Prayer in the closet and hearts, mingled with the perpetual incense of praise, the family, I have nothing to answer—for it is obviously no part of my duty to reason against the abuse intercession and thanksgiving.

It is by contemplating the truth, as it exists in the Word commanded the observance. God requires all, Word commanded the observance. God requires all, and is it for the creature, in his presumption, to dewas the Law given in type to the Jewish Church-it | termine with his own heart, what part of the obligation

The great work of the Apostles at first was to show But there is another class-earnest and sincere how the Old Testament was fulfilled in the New .- hearts, who are impressed with the belief, that family The Epistle to the Hebrews was written principally, if prayer at home was substituted for social prayer in the not expressly, for this purpose, and St. Paul after sta- Sanctuary. This assumption is of modern growth, ting "that by the offering of himself Christ had per- and is unsustained either by the precepts of God's fected forever them which are sanctified," adds- Word, or by the practice of his people; for under the "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without Mosaic Economy, when the morning and evening sawavering, for he is faithful that promised, and let us crifices were constituted portions of Public Worship, consider one another, to provoke unto love, and to we observe that family religion was also a prominent Bood works, not forsaking the assembling of ourselves and commendable part of domestic life, and this hely together, as the manner of some is, but exhorting one practice of the Patriarchs, which was so acceptable to another, and so much the more as ye see the day ap- God, was not dispensed with and disregarded after the of whose fellowship he cannot realize in any manner proaching."

Let those who forsake "the assembling of themselves together," and cavil at the restoration of the practic.

The practic of whose fellowship he cannot realize in any manner giving of the Law. No, my friends, the Law nowhere so effectual as that foreshadowed by the Psalmist in the words of our text, "Prayer shall be made for him continually, and daily shall He be praised."

away, call to mind that it was in the Temple their The assumption that Family Worship is substitulour taught daily-that it was to the Temple the ted for daily Public Worship carries with it another halt and the blind and the lame came to seek Him consequence, which has no warrant in history, no that it was in the Temple, after the descent of the proof in Holy Writ, namely, that in earlier times fa-Holy Spirit, "the Apostles continued daily 'with one there and masters of families did not honor God in accord,"-that it was to the Temple the Disciples their households, as they do now. Oh! little do they repaired after the ascension of their Lord, to offer their know of the history of the faithful, who imagine that, Praises and thanksgivings unto God, who in raising up by reason of their personal service in the House of Jesus from the dead, had given them the assurance of Prayer, they left their dwellings desecrated, their hearths unhallowed, and their families "without God The duty of praising God in the Congregation is in the world; they of old who worshipped God daily not only prescribed in His Word, but it has been at- in His Church, worshipped Him, far more than we do,

But, admitting for a moment the validity of the obof Holy Writ, the only authoritative exponent of jections which have been taken, there is another ques-Apostolic doctrine—the only accredited exemplar of tion, too important to be evaded, arising from the Apostolic discipline, has borne unvarying witness to melancholy fact, that in the dwellings of thousands of our population, family worship is still unknown. The Let us turn, therefore, to the ritual of that pure erring parent has neglected his duty—the irreligious Portion of the Universal Church to which we belong, father has "restrained prayer before God." For the house in which he finds shelter, when the rough world which it has continuously borne to the holy character howls around him, the spot about whose hallowed preand divine obligation of the ordinance of daily Public cincts are clustered the dearest objects of his earthly Worship, the commentary which the Church has made care, in which the most precious of this world's hopes are centered, he asks no prayer, he invokes no bles-It is but too true that the supineness or forgetful- sing. Shall the Church then close her doors, though ness of the Clergy, the neglect or indifference of the but one child of this erring and sinful parent should Laity, have rendered us obnoxious to the grievous desire in public, before God, to express his gratitude charge of restraining that which was ordained for the for those great benefits received from Him, from whom glory of God, of resisting that which was intended as his father has withheld his thanksgiving? Shall the a source of blessing to Hls people. For where the Church refuse a shelter for those inmates of crowded daily sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving is not offered rooms, who have literally no place in which to pray, up, God is not duly honoured, and His people lack the or deny an asylum to those unfortunates whose lot

But, my friends, prayer should be practised as a privilege, not enforced as a duty, for though God is honoured in our supplications, it is man who is benewithout observing that the prayers of the Church are fitted, and so likewise our attendance upon the courts ordered to be said daily throughout the year, and that of the Lord's House was not designed as a burden; it the exhortation at the commencement of our Services, was intended as a blessing, and unless we so esteem it enforces the duty inculcated in our text, of rendering our worship can be of little avail. To those, therethanks for the great benefits we have received at God's fore, who urge as an objection to the Daily Service hands, of setting forth his most worthy praise, of that few will be found able, and still fewer willing, to hearing His most holy word, and of soliciting daily attend, we can only answer that though the minister from the Throne of Grace those things that are requigation, it is not his part to be discouraged, for he knows that duties and blessings are not to be determined by numbers, as the gifts of the Holy Ghost are The daily sacrifice of the Christian Church, like not to be purchased with money; that the intercesthat of the Jewish, has long ceased to be offered up sions which are here offered are not alone for the per-Continuously, but, my friends, if we would be found culiar few who are present, but for "all sorts and conan acceptable people" at the Saviour's coming, our ditions of men," for all God's creatures in every place. disused ordinances must be restored—our shut and And who shall tell, while the proud man slights our and charity, and may with one mind, and one mouth, silent Houses of Prayer must be re-opened—our evawords, the self-righteous man mocks our endeavours, glorify Him through Jesus Christ our Lord." ded Altars must be again approached—our slighted and the ignorant man smiles at what he designates raments must be reverenced-and lest God should our novelties-who shall tell, but that the worship afflict us in our families with His anger, or overwhelm which to his natural reason may appear so useless, out country in His sore displeasure, our supplications may, by God's blessing, be converted into benefits to to the Throne of Grace must become more ardent, our be showered down upon himself and upon his country? prayers more frequent, our intercessions more imporfrom before God, it is not in his power to obstruct the For we must not forget that this falling off from dew of that blessing which may be poured upon him

should not be closed against their devotion.

world exacts six days of hard unbroken service.

master, who refuses to those whom he has custaved pot ever wore.

even one short hour for meditation and prayer. The In the writings of the ancients there is constant re-

day should be consecrated to God in His Sanctuary, gard for the memory of departed beauty. that the language of confession, intercession, and the House of Prayer."

ndividual has his personal necessities, each family its tenderness of impassioned caress. domestic anxieties, each country its national wants, to lay before God. But it must not be forgotten that the Christian is a member of a more extensive brotherhood than that which is comprised within the confines of any particular territory; he is a member of the Church Universal, and has therefore a personal interest in the Communion of Saints, the blessedness

Let us no longer act as though we belonged not to privilege, of approaching our Maker in the congregation of the faithful. Let us turn for a brief moment 'enter not into judgment with his servant." From the enjoyments of the world, the distractions of earthly cares, let us arise and go to our Father, and say unto Him, "Father I have sinned against heaven and before Thee, and am no more worthy to be called Thy

In periods of prosperity let us enter into His Temple, and in the company of His Worshippers express our gratitude to Him "who alone giveth the increase." And when our earth-bound hearts expand towards the Divine goodness in homage for spiritual blessings; let us in the presence of the congregation, express with our lips the hidden joy of our souls, and offer our numble and hearty thanks for all His goodness and oving-kindness to us and to all men, but above all for His inestimable love in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, for the means of grace and for the hopes of glory." In seasons of trial, in days of adversity, let us repair to His Sanctuary, and peradventure we may find comfort and relief "according to our several necessities." And though our troubles may not be at once removed, yet we may receive patience and serenity under our sufferings, and finally

obtain an "happy issue out of all our affliction." If blessings have descended upon us, if joy hath visited us, let us repair to the Temple of our God, and to the melody of David's Harp, attune our hearts

If our minds are perplexed with doubts, or agitated by fears, if "an evil heart of unbelief," is stirred within us, let us kneel in confession before our Godand who shall tell that the comforting words of our Redeemer may not hush our disquieted spirits to rest, as of old they did the troubled waters, when He said 'Peace, be still, and there was a great calm."

Are we dismayed at the signs of the times? are we desponding at the divisions in the Church or the schism and heresy which are abroad in the land? Let us draw near to him who ordained that "There shall be one fold and one Shepherd," and implore our God to give us grace, seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions, to take away all hatred and prejudice, and whatsoever else may hinder us from godly union and concord, that we may henceforth be all of one heart, and of one soul, united in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith

> For the Church. FLOWERS.

BY THE REV. JOHN HUTCHINSON.

" Ἰδὲ πῶς, ἔαρος φανεντος, Χάριτες ῥόδα βρύουσιν."

considered by many as but a questionable endowment; happy old age. numbed the energies of the Church—her watchmen Again I do not say that it is the duty of all to and the science was esteemed altogether so pernicious have slumbered upon her ramparts—the flock have come daily to this temple to worship, for as prayer is by Plato that he banished it out of his system of goslept in the wilderness, whilst the sceptic has calum- a privilege as well as a duty, it rests with yourselves vernment, as an enervating and licentious study, alike . . . then I shall die. and her children have been decoyed from her fold.— the people will hear or whether they will forbear, it is character. But flowers have ever been the delight of And then? Whereupon the young man made no counter-argument, they would most certainly have The negligence of her members has made the world- the duty of the clergy to see to it, that the daily Pub- the wise, and the passion of the elegant. They have The negligence of her members has made the sold and the philoso- last And then? had pierst like a flash of lightning spoke volumes. No ecclesiastical assembly, that has lie Worship of Almighty God should not be intermit- been, in all ages, the poet's theme and the philosomade the irreligious conceited; and the absence of ted or suffered to cease out of the land. Our Saviour pher's solace; and he who is insensible to their beauty into his soul, and he could not get quit of it. Soon been convened since then, could boast so much learnfervour and constancy has estranged and alienated has said "where two or three are gathered together is guilty of affronting his Creator in overlooking these, after he forsook the study of the law, and gave himmany who would otherwise have become the brightest in my name, there am I in the midst of them; and the fairest work of the inanimate creation. No flower, self up to the ministry of Christ, and spent the rethough the mass of mankind, like Gallio, may "care however simple, is unattractive or unpleasing. Un- mainder of his days in godly words and works. and most exemplary of her clindren.

It was the torpidity and sloth of her clergy, who appeared at one period, prouder of being the disciples

The question which St. Filippo put to the young a natural beauty which clings to, and pervades the appeared at one period, prouder of being the disciples

The question which St. Filippo put to the young a natural beauty which clings to, and pervades the lawyer, I would put to all of you.

I would put to all of you. I would put to all of you. I would put to all of you. appeared at one period, prouder or being the disciples of Socrates than the Ministers of Christ, which caused duty that the place where prayer is wont to be made whole race, imbuing the simplest with the pure elements of perfect gracefulness. One flower may be done all that you are doing, all that you aim at doing, But it is stated that the habits of life, the occupa- preferable to another in the eye of the skilful florist. all that you dream of doing, even supposing that all tions of the world, and the claims of business, all con- This may be valued for the delicacy of its colour, that your dreams are accomplisht, that every wish of your spire to obstruct attendance on the Daily Service.— for the variety of its hues, and another for the peculi-Alas! the charge is too well founded. Times have arity of its shape, but upon the humblest that "blushes do, what will you be then? Whenever you cast your changed, and it is to be feared for the worse, worship unseen, or wastes its sweetness on the desert air," thoughts forward, never let them stop short of this is thrust aside, scarcely one day in the week's cycle is the unmistakable impress of elegance and side of the grave: let them not stop short at the grave given to the God of Heaven, whilst the god of this beauty. A love of flowers indicates refinement of itself: but when you have followed yourselves thither, taste and parity of thought, and their culture is the and have seen yourselves laid therein, still ask your-The habits of life are altered; men have now less leisure than formerly, the demands of the world upon cupy the minds of the fair. One single rosebud our time have risen with fearful rapidity, and we have wreathed allove the brow of female loveliness is more THE SPREAD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE come the passive servitors of a hard unyielding task- attractive and beautiful than the richest tiara that des-

> insanctified by prayer, that our benefits and our bles- indebted for the capital of the Corinthian order of ings have been received without thanksgiving. Each Architecture—the most beautiful effort of Grecian ceeding day has uttered its speech in vain, and the taste and skill in floral sculpture. It is said to be the stillness of night has failed in imparting knowledge; invention of Callimachas, a favourite sculptor of Corand yet, while sin is accumulating around us, and inth, who formed it in imitation of a basket of flowers within us, is it not strange that there should be any covered with a tile, which he had observed standing who, while they confess and call themselves Chris- upon the tomb of a young lady of that city, and which tians, grudge that one short hour of each returning had been placed there as a tribute of affectionate re-

> But the oriental nations have of all others the keenthanksgiving should be unoffered in the place which, est perception of the beauty of flowers. With them before all nations, God has declared shall be called the pursuit is not a taste indulged at intervals, but a passion which enters into and mixes with every action The Church of God once consisted of an individu- whether of business or of pleasure. In their archid, then of a nation, and now, by the blessing of Hea- tecture, their furniture, and the decorations of their ven, many "tongues and nations and people" are houses, flowers are the types from which their artists embraced within the Christian Commonwealth. But have borrowed their ideas, and drawn the materials of though it may now number its thousands of congre- their combinations. The allusions which their poets gated worshippers, the command which was at first make to flowers are not casual but constant; nor are laid upon a solitary individual to draw near to God, they spoken of metaphorically, but positively and preis not annulled because he can unite his prayers and cisely, as if in themselves the objects of high and depraises and thanksgivings with those of the congrega- served admiration. And not content with their own Christian must convince him of this truth. Every embrace in all the wild witchery of song and all the

"There-the rose o'er erag and fell,

this spiritual brotherhood—as though we wished not gory first appeared in the parables of Krummacher, to participate in "the Communion of Saints." Let and though repeatedly rendered into English by various us not despise the blessing, nor think lightly of the writers, no translation has ever yet, or perhaps ever can equal the exquisite simplicity of the original German. Without pretending to have produced a better from our path of pleasure, and entreat the Lord to version than those already given, another is here ventured to be added to the number.

The angel of flowers upon rosy wing,
From Paradise gate took his airy flight,
He wandered along 'mid the blossoms of spring
And sprinkled upon them the dews of night; But when morning arose on the flow'ry glade, He slumbered beneath the rose bush shade.

A rose bud fann'd by the Zephyr's breath, Bent over the cherub like one who grieves,
As if fearing his sleep was the sleep of death,
And kissed his cheek with its opening leaves;
But with radiant brow the angel awoke, And thus with silvery voice he spoke:

"Oh! best and brightest! -thou child of my heart, Whose odours are borne on the balmy air, For the shade, I thank thee, thy blossoms impart, I thank thee for all thy duteous care. Ask me some boon, if thou hast a voice, And thou shalt receive the gift of thy choice."

The rosebud bowed its head to the earth, And blushed with a deeper—warmer glow;— And a spirit's voice came murmuring forth From the stem of the rosebush, sweet and low, "Adorn me," it said, "with some charm unknown, Some new grace impart to be mine alone."

The angel smiled on his favourite flower,
As he rose from the grassy couch where he lay;
Then gathered some moss from a neighbouring bower,
And dressed all its buds in simple array; And it stood in its beauty the pride of the gro The rose—the moss rose—the flower of love.

Then listen, dear Harriet, thou fairest and best, To the simple lesson which nature brings,— Thou art not brightest when gaily drest In jewelled robe, or in glittering rings; Like the rose—thy beauty is all thine own, Like the moss rose—thou bloomest a peerless one. Toronto, 12th May.

PLANS OF LIFE.

of the Italian universities; when a young man, whom he had known as a boy, ran up to him with a face full admission in Latin, in presence of the collected wisof delight, and told him that what he had long been wishing for above all things in the world was at length fulfilled, his parents having just given him leave to study the law; and that thereupon he had come to the lawschool of the collected wishing for above all things in the world was at length study the law; and that thereupon he had come to the lawschool of the collected wished dom of the Presbyterian Churches: "Alas! my lord, we are unfortunate in having departed from Episcopacy." There was silence again. The Synod apparishments. The proposer of the opposition list demanded a poll, which the Vicar said he would grant if he should receive a satisfactory constants. through his studies as quickly and as well as possible. been drawn up for signature. On returning to Eng-In this way he ran on a long time; and when at last land, he gave the following statement of what he had

And then? askt the holy man. And then, said the youth . . . and then . . . and then ground to stand upon; and they dared not contend siept in the winderness, withist the sceptic has an energy and interesting and destructive to manly in a privilege as a state of sound morals, and destructive to manly in a privilege as a state of sound morals, and destructive to manly in a privilege as a state of sound morals, and destructive to manly in a privilege as a state of sound morals, and destructive to manly in a privilege as a state of sound morals, and destructive to manly in a state of sound morals are stated as a state of sound morals.

PROVIDENTIAL.

(From a Surmun provided on St. George's Day. 1847, by the Rev. Henry Scadding, M. A.)

in antient history was called the Western Empire, were agreed to. may perchance in future history be termed the Cenincreasingly so as they will be, with a certain character of unity by the general prevalence within them of a common tongue.

The extensive spread of the language which we speak, is allowed for purposes similar to those which have been furthered in former ages, by the extensive spread of a language and multiplication of a people. Church Building Society. It is for religious purposes. It is that there may be a tem of Christianity, -of a system at once primitive and uncompromised; and adapted to the ages in which we live and to the latter days of the world. We see difficulties, obstructions, failures, shortcomings, defilements, and confusions occurring in its progress, the work doubtless has begun. The will of God, neighbourhood. The Christian Religion is both personal and social in its requirements, and the daily experience of the Christian must convince him of this truth. Every waters cover the sea.

TESTIMONY OF THE SYNOD OF DORT.

(From the Evergreen.)

In the month of November, 1618, there was a great gathering of divines in the ancient city of Dort, in Holland. It was an eventful era in the history of the Marquess of Salisbury, the Earl of Verulam, H. H. been brought about by schism,—when the terrible effects of ecclesiastical divisions in the Netherlands had been laid before the august assembly,—when the had been laid before the august assembly,-when the Arminian clergy had left the Synod in disgust and re-tired to their homes, Bishop Carleton rose and said, Wednesday was the day appointed for the annual election Arminian clergy had left the Synod in disgust and re-"My brethren, and why are these things so? Because of Churchwardens for the parish of Leeds, and although "My brethren, and why are these things so? Because ye have not retained the Government of Bishops, as for the last fifteen or eighteen years, the Churchwardens of the parish have been either Dissenters, commonly so (From "Parish Sermons," by the Rev. J. C. Hare, M.A.) handed down to us in the Church from the time of the Apostles." There was silence for a space among the Astory is told of a very good and pious man, whom the Church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the Church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the Church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the Church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on the Rome has enrolled among her saints on the Rome has enrolled among her saints on the Rome has enrolled among her saints count of his great holiness. He was living at one was not the one to make it. At length the president the parishioners assembled the propriety of electing as lawschool of that university on account of its great spoken; and Bishop Carleton went on to protest fame, and meant to spare no pains or labour in getting against a clause in the confession of faith, which had

Mayore for the supplications of the supplications o

instances, been indifferent spectators of her shame.— stowed, and especially blessed by Him at whose feet the poet's dread catalogue. A taste for music has been dignity, and shall be able to look forward quietly to a This was a signal triumph. The Bishop was right, knew well that they had no Scriptural or traditionary with such a challenger. The occasion was a great

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

At the monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Bishop of London in the chair, the standing committee gave notice of their intention to propose, at the next general meeting, that the sum of £500 be placed at the disposal of the Rev. C. Perry, D.D., Bishop elect of Melbourne; that the sum of £1,500 be placed at the disposal of the Bishop of New Zeakand, towards the completion of St. John's College in that diocese, in addition to the sum of £500 already voted towards that object; and that a sum not exceeding £800 be placed at the disposal of the Madras Diocesan committee, as a master, who refuses to those whom he has custaved master, who refuses to those whom he has custaved master, who refuses to those whom he has custaved master, who refuses to those whom he has custaved master, who refuses to those whom he has custaved master, who refuses to those whom he has custaved master, who refuses to those whom he has custaved master, who refuses to those whom he has custaved master, who refuses to those whom he has custaved the seven one short hour for meditation and prayer. The morning sun may arise to brighten the path of business, or to gladden the stream of pleasure, but he lights not the way to the sanctuary, he guides not our feet to the path of peace, for his rays illumine a deserted Temple.

Our fellow-men who witness our toil will applaud our industry, and honour and respect will wait upon our success, but angels, the ministering spirits of the Most High, will certify that our labours have been unsanctified by prayer, that our benefits and our blessing the materials, and woven into chaplets which were worn into chaplets which were worn into the path of business, or to gladden the stream of pleasure, but he lights not the way to the sanctuary, he guides not our feet to the path of peace, for his rays illumine a deserted Temple.

Our fellow-men who witness our toil will applaud our industry, and honour and respect will wait upon our success, but angels, the ministering spirits of the Most High, will certify that our labours have been unsanctified by prayer, that our benefits and our blessing the ference made to flowers. They were introduced at all festivals, and woven into chaplets which were worn the Rev Henry Scadding, M. A.)

What the Greek Language as long as it was all festivals, and the Latin Language, as long as it was all festivals, and woven into chaplets which were worn the Rote of the Rev. Henry Scadding, M. A.)

In the vraings of the ancients there is constant reference made to flowers. They were introduced at all festivals, and woven into chaplets which were worn the Ro

The Bishop of London intends alienating part of the tral,—while the Empire of the West may denote the regions in which we live, impressed as they are, and

nal green. The value of the living, it is said, will be reduced from £1,500 to £800 per annum. A Bill is now in the House of Commons, for dividing the Rectory of Doddington w. March, in the Isle of Ely,

The late Bishop of St. Asaph has bequeathed (after the death of his widow and two nicces) the sum of £8,000, to the diocese of St. Asaph; viz., £5,000 to the Clergy Widows and Orphans Charity, and £3,00 to the Diocesan

returned at £7,306 per annum.

BIRMINGHAM. - The first stone of the new Church of vehicle, under God, for the wide outspread over this continent and in the islands of the sea, of a pure system of Christianity of a system at once primitive day afternoon, with the usual solemnities, by the Hon. Frederick Gough, in the presence of a number of the leading Clergy and laity of the town and neighbourhood. NEW CHURCH AT HORNCASTLE.—The corner stone of this new Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid on Tuesday last, by the Rev. T. H. Clark, the Vicar, in through human weakness and human sinfulness. But
the work develope has began. The will of Cod

intelligent Gospel, with its divine system of means and appliances, newly cleansed and restored, has gone forth, and that from our Father-land, and is spreading and working under God, through the medium of the The maid for whom his melody,
His thousand songs are heard on high,
Blooms blushing to her lover's tale."

The rose indeed seems to be an especial favourite
very where; poets and painters have contended in nging its praises, and pourtraying its beauties. But
and working under God, through the medium of the sons of th singing its praises, and pourtraying its beauties. But samong all that has been written of it, nothing, perhaps, is more beautifully fanciful than the celebrated haps, is more beautifully fanciful than the celebrated "Origin of the Moss Rose," which has been so often paraphrased in prose and verse. This graceful allegated that the celebrated with a pure offering. The West will then have met the East,—and the day will approach when the knowledge of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the earth, as the graceful allegue of the Lord shall have covered the instrumentality without causing the withdrawal of any missionary on the society's list. 1836 the total number of missionaries on the Society's list in seven dioceses was 64; in the beginning of 1846 it was 385 in 15 dioceses. The increase in 10 years was 221. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE

> gathering of divines in the ancient city of Dort, in Holland. It was an eventful era in the history of theological opinions. The sceptre of England had recently departed from the house of Tudor; and the reign of the first of the Stuarts had been signalized by a popish conspiracy against the lives of the king and Parliament. The crafty Cardinal Richelicu was coming into power in France; the Inquisition governed Spain; the political importance of Italy had been destroyed; and the Thirty Years' war had been begun. Holland, moreover, had become a republic; and religious questions were discussed with extraordinary zeal. Such was the condition of the European world when the great Synod of Divines assembled in the ancient city of Dort, to decide between Calvinism and Arminianism. This Synod was convoked by the States General of Holland. The spectacle in the great Reformed Dutch Church was one of no common interest. There were the Deputies from the Belgian Churches, and their reverend brethren from all parts of Europe—presbyters from the mountains of Savoy, and presbyters from Bremen on the banks of the Weser. Among all these presbyterian divines were the Bishops Hall, Carleton, Davenant, and Ward, wholed head the proposition of the Church of England, yet as the acceptance of them history of Dort, to decide between the laity and the Clergy, they would be enabled to establish a better system of education for the people. The Rev. L. Deeds, the Sceretary of the board for this division, read the report for the past year, which showed that the pecuniary assistance received had increased during the year. The report having been adopted the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, of August and December last offer no peculiar advantage to the Church of England, yet as the acceptance of them worked to show the development this head ward, who had been sent this they be advantage to the Church of England, yet as the acceptance of them the Bishops Hall, Carleton, Davenaut, and Ward, who had been sent thither by James the First to represent the Church of England. When they had disputed the Church of England. When they had disputed the concerning the much concerning the differences in doctrine that had ion with the board; and gratefully acknowledges the im-

THE CHURCH AT LEEDS.-A change seems to have should receive a satisfactory guarantee for the expenses before four o'clock in the afternoon.

TESTIMONIAL TO EARL POWIS .-- The Clergy of the diocese of St. Asaph, duly mindful of the noble and un-wearied exertions of the Earl of Powis on behalf of the ing to him with great patience and kindness said,

Well! and when you have got through your course of
studies, what do you mean to do then?

Then I shall take my doctor's degree, answered the
young man.

And then? askt St. Filippo Neri again.

Church generally, and of the See to which they belong
in particular, are taking active steps to perpetuate a grateful remembrance of his Lordship's zeal, by the foundation
in the confession, namely, that Christ instituted an
equality among the Ministers of the Gospel. I publicly
declared that it could nowhere be shown that Christ
bad ordered such an equality that the state of the generally, and of the See to which they belong
in particular, are taking active steps to perpetuate a grateful remembrance of his Lordship's zeal, by the foundation
of a commemorative testimonial, which shall be productive of some permanent benefit to that part of the principality in favour of which has Lordship's exertions have
been more particularly directed. Church generally, and of the See to which they belong

CHURCH EXTENSION. - The new Church in Hamilton-Church Extension.—The new Church in Hamiltonplace, Edgeware-road, is completed. It is dedicated to
St. Mark, and contains about 800 free sittings, and is
expected to be consecrated during the present month.
The new Church, to be called Christ Church, erecting in
Guy Street, Bermondsy, to contain 1,000 free sittings, is Guy Street, Bermondsy, to contain 1,000 free sittings, is rapidly approaching completion. St. Jude's Church, situate in the new street, called Commercial Street, leading from Whitechapel to Spitalfields, is also completed and ready for consecration.

A MEMORIAL to the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to consider the state of the several Bishopricks in England and Wales is in course of signature in Hertford. The memorial solicits that St. Alban's may be the See of one of the contemplated new Bishops, and that the ancient Abbey may be the Cathedral Church.

A silver tea and coffee service, together with two silver salvers and a library time piece, (the subscriptions for the purchase of which amounted to £240. 17s. 6d.) have been presented to the Rev. Vicisimus Knox Child, M.A., on his retirement from the parish of St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate, by the parishioners, "in testimony of their gratitude for his humane and successful efforts to improve the spiritual and temporal condition of the poor, and their affectionate regard for the pious, zealous, and faithful manner, in which he discharged the important duties of Curate of this populous parish during a period of sixteen

THE ETON MONTEM .- ETON COLLEGE, March 25 .-Lord John Manners, who took the chair at the adjourned meeting of noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton, held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, on the 9th instant, arrived at the College on Monday last; and after having had a long interview with the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, the Provost, at the lodge, proceeded to the residence of Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master, in Weston's-yard, where his Lordship remained a considerable time. It was stated upon his Lordship's departure, that both the Provost and the Head Master had been disposed to acquiesce in the wishes of those who were favourable to the continuance of Montem, and to abandon their previous determination to put an end to the celebration of that festival. Since the departure of Lord John Manners it had been hourly expected that some public notification to that effect would have to be once of the Conege.

The Head Master, however, having left Eton this morning for Paris, to spend the Easter holidays in the French capital, without any such public announcement having been made, the general impression now is that no alteration will take place in the arrangements determined upon in January last by the Provost and the Head Master.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Pirst Page.
Original Poetry.—The Wanderer's Return.

guage Providential.
Testimony of the Synod of Dort.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence. The Daily Service,
Plowers.
Plans of Life,
The Spread of the English LanThe Power of Truth.

Plans of Life,
The Power of Truth.

Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in lished privileges or overturning vested rights. the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the third of June next. Divine Service will commence

The Clergy are requested to meet in full black robes.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Church Society of this Diocese will be held at Toronto, on Wednesday, the second of June next. There will be Prayers, preparatory to the business of the day, in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 o'clock, r.M. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto will take the Chair at 2 o'clock. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the of management which threaten well nigh to engulph Church Society's Rooms, Toronto, on Friday, the 4th it all. June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

sincerity and good intentions of the gentlemen whose nauce of the Church reformed,-the Church most names are attached to the prospectus for promoting consonant, in comparison at least with that of Rome, scale, however much we may question the wisdom Protestant gentlemen as many of them are, we hear or the practicability of the plan by which they intend not a word of atoning for the robbery of the Church of to carry out that confessedly benevolent object.

We made, in our last number, some romarks upon to an alleviation of the temporal condition of the Irish the most enlarged and comprehensive scheme for emigrant; we have now to address ourselves to a more important portion of the subject,-to the religious considerations which are taken up in connexion that the effect of it, if carried out, must be, if not to sense of the importance of the Episcopal prerogative,

We are not unwilling to admit that a correct principle is recognized and insisted upon by the advocates of this extensive emigration, in proposing that it should include a provision for the religious instruction of the people who are to be exiled from their homes: and we shall never quarrel with the affirmation, that "every one who is familiar with the history of planting of colonies, knows that great success has never been attained when religious provisions were neglected, and that the influence of religious provisions was wanting in all the cases of remarkable failure." We are even willing, from a profound veneration for heaven-derived truth, to admit that any form or system of religion is better than none,-that Christianity, disfigured even by superstition or warped by irregularity, is preferable to that state of anarchy and barbarism which the total absence of any religion must of necessity induce. At the same time, we are bound to ask ourselves whether it is not equally a duty, in promoting a scheme of colonization, to provide the religious instruction, which is admitted to be indispensable, in such a form as will effect the greatest good; and whether it is not a serious dereliction of duty formally to establish, or directly to encourage, a religious system which-it may be, with truth as its basis-is so defective or distorted that the legitimate benefits of a religious organization are not in any satisfactory degree attained.

beathen darkness; much less that their Christianity is chargeable with the civil commotions, the religious animosities, and the national crimes which so much disfigure and disgrace their social condition. As the abuse often proves the use, so this very state of things manifests the inherent influence of their Christianity; it shews, from the very power it is made to exert in a wrong direction, how much, under a legitimate and right direction, it might bring about for the temporal and spiritual good of the people.

Circumstances have placed the teachers of religion amongst them in the position of agitators, -aiming at some undefined political boon and actuated by an hereditary jealousy of other parties in the state; and it is the great and trustful veneration of the people for emigration should be directed, and in which, accordingly, their religion which causes them to be the tools and a powerful Irish nationality would at once take root. dupes of those misguided or artful ministers. It is notorious, at the same time, that the engrafting of rity, their nationality would be lost or wasted; the best error upon the truths of the Gospel has caused the ones that could happen to them, speaking nationally, would be party so much to mislead, and the other to be such a speedy amalgamation with the different nations or comeasy dupes to their blind or crafty guides. Combining munities into which they had been received. In this case their connexion with Ireland, as nuclei of attraction to both, we have it as certain and undeniable that the social, moral, and religious condition of the Roman if, on the contrary, the great bulk of an Irish colonization Catholics of Ireland is a most degraded and lamentable took place in one part of the world, the process would one, -that with the form of Christianity, those unhappy people have unhappily cast away its genuine influence, its legitimate power,—that while they attend influence, its legitimate power,—that while they attend is parent stock, as to provide the strongest business connected with the University of King's Colwith an extraordinary zeal to the ceremonials of their moral or non-material inducements to the emigration of faith, they are habitually guilty of deeds of cruelty and blood which would be a disgrace even to uncivilized nations. Who indeed can be a stranger to this ap- in Canada, be he of what creed he may, who would palling feature in the modern history of Ireland; and not unequivocally condemn the idea here advanced .who, with this knowledge of the undue and unholy To those for whom the benefaction is intended, it direction which their religious organization is made to would only be a change of scene without an accomtake, and who must desire, amongst their heartiest panying chance of the alleviation of their moral degrafollowing extracts?-

sently supply an Irish Roman Catholic colonization with of desolation and wretchedness.

third in October, 1851. The scholarships are to be tena- that which neither exists at present nor could be soon ble for three years, and to be filled up annually in Octo-ber as they become vacant.

created: it could not furnish the classes of gentry and capitalists—the natural leaders or care-takers of society -who under a good system of colonization would emi men who constitute, as we have said, their real and actual view to a colonization rather than emigration of Irish Roman Catholics-in order to transplant and establish in society large numbers of that people—there must be trans-planted and established along with them the only instituion to which the great mass of them appear really attached in their native land. If there were any other institution which possessed an important influence here over the Irish Roman Catholic peasantry, that also ought to emigrate along with them. But there are two reasons why the transplantation of their Church is peculiarly indispensable. First, because, as the only existing institution really formed, respected, and loved by the people, it will be their chief security against falling into a state of anarchy or barbarism—into that state which an Irish Roman Catholic settlement in Canada, for example, invariably exhibits when planted without a clergyman; and secondly, because every one who is familiar with the history of planting of colonies, knows that great success has never been attained when religious provisions were neglected, and that the influence of religious provisions was wanting in all the cases of remarkable failure.

"If Irish settlement is to be largely promoted in Canada, the land, as well as the church, the clergyman, drainage and roads, the mill, the store, the blacksmith's shop, the school, must be furnished by some providence, some organization, some exertions, not those of the bulk of the settlers. These things may be termed aids of settlement; and to furnish these fully and extensively—above all, to secure the most ample and complete provision for the Irish Roman Catholic Church—is the most important feature of our plan. We conceive that such settlements might, by wise and beneficial administration, be made nuclei of nationality, centres of attraction for the Roman Catholic Irish, not only from Ireland, but from England, Scotland, and the United States, to a country which would present inducements, opportunities, and social advantages.

Giving to these propositions their due consideration, we are more than ever convinced of the far-sighted wisdom which provided, by the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, for the permanent support of a Pro- of their fathers, or adopt the practical infidelity of a testant Clergy in this Province. There is something religious indifference? significant in that term; and if it was desired, as unquestionably was the case, that a counterpoise should be provided to the Romish Establishment in Lower Canada, by this provision for the maintenance and perpetuation of the Protestant Church in Upper Canada, we must believe that it was dictated by no mere feeling of creating a balance of power which would better comport with the civil welfare only of the whole people. The history of the world, and the condition of Ireland even then, proved clearly enough the influence of a corrupt religious creed upon the best and highest interests of a nation, to induce them to remedy the evil, whenever an opportunity should be THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his afforded of doing so without trespassing upon estab-

> Not that this far-sighted wisdom of a pious King has been met in any corresponding degree by the calculating and selfish spirit of recent times. It has been thought no profanation to alienate that royal gift,no sacrilege to pervert the recognized property of the Church to secular uses. Should ever the scheme we are considering come into effect, -should the projectors of this plan be successful in perfecting and maturing the Romish Establishment which is contemplated, -then shall our Colonial politicians discover, when too late, the grievous and interminable mischief they have perpetrated in weakening the Protestant Church of England by virtually destroying her property. We may well call it a destruction of her property, when

The projectors of this scheme of emigration are aware, we must presume, of this fact: they must know We are, as we said before, most fully assured of the that no adequate provision exists here for the mainte-Emigration from Ireland to Canada on an extended to the feelings and affections of the people. And yet, England,-not a word about providing for the religious instruction of the existing population on any the leading features of that scheme as far as it referred adequate scale,—at the same time that they advance

Could the promoters of this plan fail, too, to see overturn the Protestant faith in this Colony, at all as it is displayed in administering the sacred rite of same condition in which unhappily they are found in attached to it. Ireland,-harrassed, persecuted, hunted down; and here without even the counterpoise which Ireland enoys, an Established Reformed Church? We have no guarantee whatever, -nothing in the nature of things to warrant the hope, -that, with the studied efforts earthly scene. After a lingering illness he breathed especially that are proposed of maintaining with them towards their Protestant brethren kindness and good- him that the sufferer to whose ghostly comfort he will,-that, sensible of the wickedness of past injuries, they will cultivate towards them amity and peace .- body, -was tranquil in spirit, and regarded his ap-There is nothing to justify such a hope, -nothing, proaching dissolution with faith and patient resignaindeed, in the temper or education of that people to tion. His mortal remains were committed to the allay the apprehension that the feuds and miseries of ground on Monday last in St. James's Cemetery,the Old world will be transferred, even with an aggra- The funeral was very numerously attended; and, as vated virulence, to the New.

There is something attractive, undoubtedly, in a picture of nationality, with the concord of affection and unity of enterprise which it presupposes; but we hope to be spared the engrafted nationality in Canada which the scheme before us proposes:-

"There is another influence, however, to which we attach a high degree of importance. It is that of nationality. Apart from religion, the Irish Roman Cathoin any satisfactory degree attained.

We are by no means disposed to say that the Roman
Catholic population of Ireland are worse at this moment, or even so bad as they would be in a state of heathen darkness; much less that their Christianity

In any satisfactory degree attained.

We are by no means disposed to say that the Roman
Catholic population of Ireland are worse at this moment, or even so bad as they would be in a state of heathen darkness; much less that their Christianity

Beautiful Apart from rengion, the trish Roman Catholic are what may be termed a national people; that is, they are a people bound together and separated from the rest of the world by peculiarities and sympathies of historical recollections, of actual circumstances, of customs and sentiments, and perhaps of origin or blood. They mix beathen darkness; much less that their Christianity like their religion and its potent influence on them, is a fact of which no human power can alter the complexion; and we believe it to be one on which a sound measure of Roman Catholic Irish colonization must of necessity be founded. We believe that, in order to plant any number of them happily in a new country, and in order to render that country attractive to great numbers of them, their national sympathies and associations, as well as their religion, must be carefully preserved and deliberately used for the furtherance of the best results which religio therefore, most unadvisable to scatter Irish emigration over numerous distinct colonies. It seems most expedient to choose some one country to which the main stream of establish an Irish nation, with free scope for the benefi-cial working of an Irish nationality, and with such inti-

No: there is not an intelligent, sober-thinking man wishes, the moral regeneration of that people, can fail dation; while it is forcing upon the quiet and the a Notice which appeared a short time since in the to be startled by the propositions embodied in the orderly, the contented and the loyal, a population fresh Montreal Courier of the Rev. Agar Adamson's Serfrom the revel of political agitation and religious hate mon from which copious extracts have been transfer-

Is there an individual amongst those whose names If Mr. Adamson has not seen it, he will be glad, no Communion or not, our alms should be placed on the would be nearly £2,000,000 before they were completed.—Mr. Is there an individual amongst those whose names are attached to this memorial, who is blind to the miserics of Ireland,—to its moral and religious not less than to its physical degradation; and can there be one amongst them who does not feel that this is owing to amongst them who does not feel that this is owing to amongst them who does not feel that this is owing to a copy of it."

If Mr. Adamson has not seen it, he will be glad, no doubt, that we have drawn his attention to it.

"If this should reach the eye of the author of the Serthan to its physical degradation; and can there be one an abuse which is now removed by conforming to the directions of the Church."

Would be nearly £2,000,000 before they were completed. The holy table and offered to God by saying the prayer for the Church Militant. Here then is an essential matter, the offering our alms to God, which was omitted in our form mode of collecting them,—it was an abuse which is now removed by conforming to the directions of the Church.

Church. the peculiar religious organization under which they live,—to the influence and direction, whether conscientious or artful we shall not take it upon us to say, of those who are their recognized spiritual guides? We

Our brethren of the Clergy will no doubt think the opportune suggestion which the Rev. T. S. Kennedy has made in the following Letter, worthy of their conductions of the Church, came to be adopted, and why it was left so long uncorrected. To the first of these questions. presume, too, that they all lament this state of things, -that they really are desirous of its cure,-that they would hail with a welcome any plan for its alleviation. But with this feeling for which, as men of honesty and men of charity we must give them credit, how can we reconcile the formal, deliberate, systematized effort to proaching Visitation, as upon former occasions. consolidate, establish, and perpetuate in another country the very religious organization which is fraught with so many ills in their own? What is already existing, baneful and faulty as it is, they cannot help: they may not attempt, on any prudential or equitable grounds, the forcible or sudden overthrow of the system which has well nigh proved the ruin of their country; but to foist the unmitigated evils of which they have hourly experience there, by a deliberate process, upon us here, is a tremendous responsibility which, we trust, there is not a man amongst them that would be willing to incur.

For many years past, there has been a steady influx to these Colonies of sober-living, industrious, and thrifty Protestants from Ireland. What, need we ask, was the cause of their emigration? Because they could not live in peace or security at home; because their religious profession had made them a mark for insult, injury and persecution. And are these exiles from their native land to be followed to their adopted home, where they have found tranquillity and comfort, by the same enemies to their religious freedom in overwhelming strength, -are they to be hemmed round by that baneful religious system which must force them to another and a more distant exile, or, in utter despair of remedy or relief, bid them sit down in a sullen endurance of their hard lot, cast away it may be the faith

But while we speak in utter condemnation of this misplaced tenderness for the nationality of the Irish Roman Catholies, including the firm consolidation of their religion in this new world, let it not be thought that we intend the slightest discouragement to an emigration such as we have advised in our previous article upon this subject. But to do justice to Canada, -to do justice to its present population,-to do justiee even to the emigrants whom it is proposed to transfer to these shores, let the idea of nationality here propounded be scattered to the winds. It would be the vice, the canker, the ruin of the whole scheme.-To be happy, to be prosperous, to be moral on sound principles, to be religious in its true sense, these emigrants must be mingled with the people amongst whom they are to be sent,—here a little, and there a little; and hope that it will not happen again.

A PRESENTER OF THE must be kept from self-contamination, and scattered nongst the more healthful population.

Again we say that we desire to see Ireland relieved of its superabundant inhabitants, and that this can only be done by a vigorous emigration. Yet it must be judiciously pursued, or the remedy will be worse than the disease: without benefiting Ireland, it would

The following table represents the results of the Confirmations regently held in the several Churches in this city by the Lord Bishop of Toronto:-

St. James's Church...... 75 Total..... 189 It is a comforting thing to the Church people in

this Diocese that Divine Providence continues to sustain our Diocesan in the discharge of his arduous duties. His Lordship's unfailing health and strength enable him still to abate nothing of his active and laborious exertions. On each occasion the Bishop preached, and delivered an address to the Confirmed. The large congregations which gathered together in every case were evidence, we hope, that the holy ordi nance has lost none of its interest in the eyes of the events to place the Protestant people in Canada in the | Confirmation, which is one of the peculiar functions

Since our last number was issued, the Hon. Mr. Justice HAGERMAN has been called away from this his last on Friday Evening, the 14th inst. His spirheir nationality, the Irish Roman population will itual friend and adviser during his long sickness was become essentially changed,-that they will entertain the Rev. H. J. Grasett; and we are glad to hear from ministered,-though reduced to extreme weakness of the procession moved along King Street to St. James's Church, where the first part of the Burial Service was read, the scene was very solemn and impressive. The Members of the Bar, attired in their professional robes, We now have, on some occasions, upwards of four bunpresented a peculiarly grave and becoming appearance.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, the Speaker of alone, and we have six churches in the parish. These the House of Assembly, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Mayor and Corporation, with others of the most influential inhabitants followed the remains of the respected deceased to the grave.

> It is with feelings of peculiar distress that we announce the death of the Rev. THOMAS FIDLER, Missionary at Fenelon Falls, who, as we have just learned from a Correspondent, came to an untimely end by a most appalling accident. Whilst engaged with two men in removing his boat, -an article in that neighbourhood essential to common convenience as well as to the discharge of duty,-to some bay lower down, where it would be in a more secure position, they were drawn into the rapid current, the boat was precipitated over the Falls, and all within it perished. At the last accounts, the bodies had not been found.

> By this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, another labourer has been removed from us in this Diocese, in the vigour of life, and when, to all human appearance, many years of useful exertion were before Mr. Fidler had for some months been labouring under the debilitating effects of the fever which, during the preceding summer and autumn, prevailed so extensively in that quarter; and a letter had just been despatched to him announcing a kind proposal from the Lord Bishop that he should avail himself of a few months' leave of absence, for the more complete recovery of his health.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul has returned from the Seat reading, the Deacons, Churchwardens, or other fit perbusiness connected with the University of King's Col-University, has been confirmed.

The Banner of the Cross-an eminent and wellknown Church Journal in Philadelphia-has copied "Now, the most careful Government could not preently supply an Irish Roman Catholic colonization with

*A recurrence to the original custom, in the Church of England,
of preaching in the Surplice, appeared to me to be a necessary consegraph is appended by our contemporary in the States.

not of the least consequence to a poor Clergy, the charges very moderate. Those who may be induced by these hastily written lines to adopt my suggestion, will, I am confident, be obliged to you for inserting them in the next number of your valuable paper.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your's very truly,
Thos. S. Kennedy. Darlington, May 17th, 1847.

We have lately had the pleasure of examining pretty closely a fine black silk Clerical Gown at the wellknown establishment of Mr. T. J. Preston, in this City. The material of which it is made seems to be remarkably durable and elegant, and the workmanship is certainly very tasteful and elaborate. Mr. Preston, we believe, has possessed the patronage of the Clergy very extensively, and, if this beautiful specimen of Ecclesiastical vestment be a fair proof of his skill, very deservedly.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,—In attending the funeral of the late Mr. Justice Hagerman, I was very much grieved at witnessing an act of irreverence which was committed just after the first part of the Burial Service, which is always read

in the Church. I allude to the undertaker and his men putting their hats on in the house of God, as if it was a common building,—an act of irreverence which I believe that I never witnessed before in the whole course of my life. As a priest of the Church, I felt a duty to call attention to it through the medium of your valuable paper

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ollections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Students in Theology.

Previously announced, in No. 116, amount, 263 13 $6\frac{1}{2}$

120 Collections..... £267 11 3½ The Treasurer has also received from Mr. Dudden, of Hornby, the sum of 10s., a special donation to this fund. The Treasurer has also received, per the Rev. A. Sanson, the sum of £6 5s. from the York Mills Parochial Association.

Also from Mono Parochial Association, per the Rev. George

Bourn, the sum of £1 10s. T. W. BIRCHALL, 20th May, 1847.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

(From a late Address to the Parishioners by the Rector.) It is most true that I have effected many changes since I came into this parish, and I thank God that He has enabled me to do so. When I came among you I found that there had never been any public observance, in this church, of the holy season of Lent, nor of any of those charges which are appointed by the Church to be kept holy. days which are appointed by the Church to be kept holy and that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was only administered three or four times in the year. By the ssing of God, we now have the Sacrament of the Lord's apper administered monthly, and we have the Daily ervice of the Church established. These changes with the church have been effected gradually, from time to

time, as circumstances appeared to permit.

But besides these changes within the walls of the church, we have also had some important changes with-When I came here there was no Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for furnishing our people with Bibles, Prayer Books, and other religious books and tracts; no Day-school for the gratuitous education of the children of the poor; no Sunday-school; no catechising of the children in the doctrines of the Church. all these things I have also been enabled, by the blesing of God, to effect a total change.

When I came to this parish, there was but one church, with a rather thin congregation, and the greatest number are also important changes, in effecting which I have borne my humble share, having been mainly instrumental, under God, in the erection of three of those churches. In the celebration of the service of the Church we have also had some changes-choirs of singers have been substituted for the solitary voice of the clerk-those portions of the service which are appointed to be said or sung, and which were formerly read, are chanted, and those Responses which were wont to be made by the clerk alone, are very generally made audibly by the congrega All these changes have, I believe, given universal satisfaction. But there has been one change in the church nnected with the celebration of Divine Service, and one in the service itself, which have occasioned some dissat isfaction. The first was the removal of the pulpit and reading desks and the substitution of lectures." But all are now so well satisfied, as far as I can learn, that this is a very great improvement, that I need say nothing more about it than to remark that it is susceptible of farther improvement. The second is the one have alluded in the beginning of this letter. I have long been dissatisfied with the mode of collecting alms for the poor in our Church—because it is not in accordance with the directions of the Rubrics in the Prayer Book. These here is, I believe only one other direction in those Ru bries, connected with the public service of the Church, which we do not literally follow, and a change in this matter would occasion so much inconvenience congregation, that I am not disposed to make it, unless it be generally ordered by the Bishop—and moreover the non-observance of that Rubric does not involve anything of essential consequence. The Rubric in question is that which directs that baptism should be administered after the second lesson. In the collection of alms, however, the case is quite different. The Rubrics direct that after the sermon "the Priest shall return to the Lord's Table, and begin the Offertony, saving one or were of these senand begin the Offertory, saying one or more of these sentences following," &c. "Whilst these sentences are for the poor, and other devotions of the people, in a de-The rumour which reached us through the The rumour which reached us through the reverently bring it to the Priest, who shall humbly preis a Communion * * * the Priest shall say, let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church Militant here on earth." Another Rubric at the state of Christ's Church Militant here on earth." Another Rubric, at the end of the Commu-nion Service, directs that "upon Sundays and other holydays (if there be no Communion) shall be said all that is appointed at the Communion until the end of the general prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church Militant

Tuesday, 13th April.

Codar, that he could not bring forward the miscenaneous estimates before Easter, and that he would fix the education mists? Adam Smith, the father and founder of estimates for Monday, the 19th of April. here on earth, together with one or two more of these collects last before rehearsed, concluding with the blessing." You will thus perceive that whether there be a

* A recurrence to the original custom, in the Church of England,

Our brethren of the Clergy will no doubt think the opportune suggestion which the Rev. T. S. Kennedy has made in the following Letter, worthy of their consideration. The house which he recommends to the Clergy is well known, and fully deserves, we believe, the favourable character which he has given of it. In regard to private hospitality we are sure that it will be as cheerfully and courteously evinced at the approaching Visitation, as upon former occasions.

To the Editor of the Church.

Dear Sir,—As the Clergy of this extensive Diocese of the courted it was possible, it would be well if they are the provinced it will soon be found, by all, to be highly entertained as at the Club House, or,—as it is sometimes called,—the Old British Coffee House, kept by Mr. Elizan, as it is not a public Horel but a Board inglight of the least consequence to a poor Clergy, the charges and the same always well taken care of, and though last mentioned, and this wife most accommodating, the horses always well taken care of, and though last mentioned, and this wife most accommodating, the horses always well taken care of, and though last mentioned, and for the least consequence to a poor Clergy, the charges and the precision of the Church in the proper in the Courte of the Church in the proper in the Clurch in the control of the control of the cream o ject of the petitions in this prayer for the Queen, for "the whole Council," for "All Bishops and Curates," and for all God's people, are somewhat different from the subjects of the petitions for the same persons in any of the preceding prayers; and it is moreover certain that there are, in the prayer in question, very important petitions which are not to be found in any other part of the public service.

in reading the sentences of the Offertory was formerly occupied by a voluntary on the Organ; and the two minutes occupied in saying the prayer for the Church Militant were fully made up, generally, by the prolongation of the voluntary beyond the time actually occupied in making the collections; and when there is a Communion the whole Service is shorter by about ten minutes than it was when we had double collection on those occasions. was when we had double collection on those occasions,-I state these as matters of fact, although I have no sym-

in this Chapel on Monday evening, May 3rd, at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of making arrangements for the more efficient maintenance of the Church among her more efficient maintenance of the Church among her members in that populous part of the town. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, Messrs. Taylor and Weston, Chapel-wardens, and several of the most influential members of the congregation were present. His Lordship addressed the meeting at some length in language well calculated to inspire his hearers with a deep sense of their duty, as professing Christians, to minister of their substance to the support of that gospel, the blessings of which they enjoy. He anticipated no difficulty in their acquiescence with the means he came to propose, being fully assured that it was unnecessary to say anything in the way of argument or persuasion upon the point: that, in the words of the Apostle, they "were willing of themselves." The conduct of God's chosen people, the Jews, in the two happiest periods of their history—the erection of the Tabernacle, and the building of Solomon's Temple, was beautifully tonehed upon as illustrative of that yeal which they are a minority, and cannot therefore poeket to much of the funds assigned by the State for educational purtarity of that yeal which they desire to erect the support upon strictly equal terms:

Taylor and Weston, Chapel-wardens, and several of the Lords in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentially observers, to be engaged in the defence of principles essentia Solomon's Temple, was beautifully touched upon as illustrative of that zeal which should ever be manifested, and which the true Israel ever will manifest, in the cause of our holv religion and the support of our Church. His Lordship then referred to the late decisions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with regard to the support of the Church in the colonies generally: the great drains upon that Society from all quarters, and its inadequacy—notwithstanding a great increase of late—to meet the wants of distant parts, where infant churches were being planted. He then alluded to the British North American colonies more particularly: the root which the Church of England had taken in them—under the blessing of God—even in his own recollection: the increasing desire for Church ministrations generally among the peodes one thousand claimants cannot receive as much as five thousand, therefore, nobody shall receive! Modest gentlemen! Why, if there were one atom of sincerity in their pretended zeal for the extension of education, would rejoice over a plan which extends to every one indiscrition that the church were ducate, and let the Church educate. The two together will banish ignorance from the land. But, no come ignorance—stereotype it—secure it with bands of iron—rather than see the hated sight of ten children taught by the Church for one tanght by Dissent. To avow this, however, nakedly and openly, would be rather too barefaced; so, lo and behold, these worthy people are suddenly smitten with a violent constitutional jealousy upon the subject. It is not the Church of the funds assigned by the State for education and the majority—because one thousand claimants cannot receive as much as five thousand, therefore, nobody shall receive!

Modest gentlemen! Why, if there were one atom of sincerity in their pretended zeal for the extension of the course, and the interior of the course, and its inderective as much as five thousand, therefore, nobody shall receive!

Modest gentlemen! Why, if there over one inte pouring his blessing abundantly upon his Church, and designed a great and important work to be accomplished through her instrumentality. The whole concluded with a more immediate reference to the affairs of the Parish: the decision of the Select Vestry of the Cathedral, in conjunction with his Lordship, with regard to the Chapelries, and the appointment of a fixed sum to be raised annually, as part payment for the services of a minister. For the ensuing year, the sum of £25 cy. was agreed upon for the congregation of St. Paul's; and a committee of seven appointed to take in hand its regular collection.

The usual Vestry Meeting was held in the above chaped.

Sounded—the Baines toesin rings in our ears—"to your tents on Israel!"—for we are about to perisk under the invasion of h Israel!"—for we are about to perisk under the invasion of

The usual Vestry Meeting was held in the above chapel on Tuesday in Easter week: Messrs. Taylor and Weston were again unanimously elected Chapel-wardens, and and several resolutions were passed relative to the general have before remarked, that the national Church is brought down and several resolutions were passed relative to the general interests of the Chapel. - Communicated to the Berean.

Arrival of the Britannia.

From the Globe Extra, of May 17th. BY TELEGRAPH.

The Steamship Britannia, arrived at Boston Monday morning at 4 o'clock, with the following (fifteen days) later news

om Europe :There bave been some fluctuations in the price of grain and

flour during the month, but prices have now settled down at 40s. for Western Caual Flour.

American red wheat, 10s. 6d. @ 11s. 9d.; white, 12s. 3d. per bushel; Indian Corn, 51s @ 52s.; red, 52s. @ 53s.; during the last day or two wheat advanced 2s. per 70lb.; Western flour, 1s. per bll.; Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, 6d. in the Liverpool market, and the demand is limited; and prices have leclined 2s. per 480lb. in yellow, and 2s. on white. Yesterday,

May 3rd, foreign wheat obtained an advance fully 4s. per quar-The flour trade is very active, and the rise of 2s. per bll. was established. White Indian corn was sold at 56s. a 58s.; for yellow, 58s. The money market during the last two weeks has had a downward course. Bullion advanced—still disappearing. Directors were stringent—they have virtually declined pearing. Directors were stringent--they have virtually declined to discount at all. The discount houses are charging 6 2 a 7

a stringent market and a higher rate of interest.

The potato blight has appeared in the neighbourhood of O'Connell is sinking daily. Weather undergone a favourable change. Vegetation making rapid progress.

Later from Mexico.

potato is favourable.

The latest accounts from Vera Cruz are contradictory. One eport says that deputations had reached the American lines from Puebla and city of Mexico, offering the surrender of both cities, and asking protection for lives and property, and that General Scott accepted the propositions. Fortifications were consequently discontinued.

Another account says they were making balls for defence. neral Bravo is said to have evacuated Puebla, and retreated to the Capital. Santa Anna is reported to be within forty iles of Vera Cruz, with 2,000 men, threatening an attack .-Canales is said to be this side of Puebla with a cavalry force, intending to join Santa Anna. The guerilla system of warfare d, operations having been made on both Americans

From our Files by the Cambria.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 22nd. GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

Mr. C. BERKELEY wished to put a question to the noble Government to persevere in the system of education proplege. The rumour which reached us through the Montreal papers that the Bishop of Toronto had tended by regions of the office of President of the lege. And when there is a Communion * * * * the Priest shall say by the shall say llaneous estimates?

Lord J. Russell said it was the intention of the Govern-

estimates for Monday, the 19th of April.

The New Houses of Parliament.—Mr. Hume moved for a variety of returns relative to the cost of erecting the new Houses of Parliament.—Mr. H. Baillie was very glad that these returns had been called for. The original estimate of exceting the new Houses of Parliament was £800,000; the expense already incurred was £1,000,000, and he understood that it

HOUSE OF LORDS.

public service.

Something has also been said, by way of objection,

homely appearance. The great problem upon which so method of the new House for the 178 about the length of the Morning Service being increased by the change. This is not the fact. The time occupied in reading the sentences of the Offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the change of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of to-day, the constant hum of conversation, perhaps of the offertory was formerly sitting of the

Peers thronged the steps to the Throne, the strangers' gall were not quite full, and several ladies lent the charms of their pathy with those who complain of the length of the Service. None who delight in the Service of the Sanctuary will complain of spending two hours in the performance of a solemnity so suitable to the Majesty of Heaven, so adapted to the wants, the necessities, the infirmities, the obligations, and the duties of a created and dependent being. senters, while many of their own body, and all who do not belong to it, speak with unmitigated disgust of their proceed

St. Paul's Chapelery, Quebec.—A meeting was held ings.

St. Paul's Chapel on Monday evening. May 3rd, at 7 o'clock, This is not surprising. There have been occasions when these so called conscientions sticklers for civil and religious liberty, have had on their side the semblance, if not the reality,

—the erection of the Tabernacle, and the building of Solomon's Temple, was beautifully touched upon as illus-

desire for Church ministrations generally among the people: the erection of new Bishoprics: and the happy increase of Missionary exertions, not only in this Province, but indeed everywhere throughout the British dominions; affording a cheering hope that the God of heaven was pouring his blessing abundantly upon his Church, and designed a great and important work to be accomplished.

this business: we only know the course it ought to pursu to the level of a sect. It proposes a great object—the education of the people—and among the people not a voice of disapprobation is heard, save from Chapels, Meeting houses, and Tabernacles. It will be the duty of Government to say to these last, we are legislating for the nation, not for a slaws, for the community, not for sections of the community. the community, not for sections of the community: we make the same offers to all; and we leave all to accept or reject them; but we are determined that they who are willing to accept shall not be robbed of their right to do so by the factious opposition

of those who decline our offer .- John Bull.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS .- As early as the reign of the cond Richard we find distinct indications of the Navigation Laws, which were afterwards more felly embodied in direct en the prohibition of the importation of certain commodities, and the imported in ships belonging to English owners, and manach by English seamen. The wise councils of Elizabeth extended and improved upon the enactments of former reigns, as by the 5th of Elizabeth, c. 5, foreign vessels were expressly excluded from our 6 by the state of the state from our fisheries and coasting trade. And then statute of the republican parliament, levelled against the Dutch who, at that time, engressed almost the whole carrying-trade of the world which carry the world, which forbids the ships of all foreign nations what ever from trading with the plantations in America withou baving previously obtained a license. The next year, 1651, saw all these separate enactments consolidated into the celebrated Navi ted Navigation Act, which, like all previous legislation on the per cent. Effect on business has been to almost put a stop to transactions of magnitude. During the past few days, however, the Bank has discounted rather more freely. Improved feelings, further strengthened by the announcement that the Russian Government resolved to invest £2,000,000 sterling in the English funds. nglish funds.

It is evident, that for some time to come we can only expect of the countries of which the articles were the growth, products or manufacture, from being intermediate negotiators, and thirdly, the encouraging and fostering of British manufactures.

These objects were accomplished by the act in question, which inter alia, declared "That no goods or commodities whatevers of the growth, production, or manufacture of Asia, Africa, of Accounts of wheat and oat crops highly encouraging; even America, should be imported into England, Ireland, or any the plantations (colonies), except in ships belonging to Brit the plantations (colonies), except in ships belonging to British subjects, the master and the greater number of the crew being English; and that no goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of any country in Europe should be imported in Great Britain or any of the manutations, except in British ships or in ships the bond fide property of subjects of the country in which the goods were produced." Such were the leading provisions of that great and salutary act, which was subsequently adopted by the regal parliament in the regal of the second adopted by the regal parliament in the reign of the secon Charles, and was justly described as the charta maritima to England. for in the charta maritima to the England; for in strict accordance with its letter and spirit England continued up to the modifications introduced by Mr-Huskisson in 1825, to regulate her naval and commercial in-tercourse with foreign states. This is not the place to go mi nutely through the relaxations introduced by the 6th Geo. IV. e. 109, and previous enactments, all of which have been subsequently recognized in the 3rd and 4th William IV. c. 54; but, a careful perusal of the preambles and provisions of these the statues will enable the most cursory reader to perceive that the maintainance of the marine of England in a state of efficiency, vigour, and prosperity, was amongst the first objects of the statesmanship of that day. It is to annul these laws which require the employment either of ships the property of British changes and manually a property of British subjects and manned by British seamen, or of ships belonging to subjects of the countries in which the commodities have been produced, in the importation of articles, that Mr. Ricardo and his band of conspiring free-traders are now so determinedly exerting themselves in the prosecution of their mock and one lord of considerable importance, upon a subject which was creating great agitation and uneasiness in the country at this manner, panels which was sided inquiry; and, it is in support of these laws that the ship owners, ship-wrights, and scamen of England, as well as of all manners, panels which are the ship owners, ship-wrights, and scamen of England, as well as of all manners. oment; namely, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's who feel in interest in the maintainance of Great Britain's namely, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's who feel in interest in the maintainance of Great Britain's name who wernment to persevere in the system of education proposed val supremacy, are called upon to put forth their opinions and

mires in the extent and greatness of England's mercantile mament to persevere in the system laid down in the minutes of Council; that he could not bring forward the miscellaneous estimates before Easter and the key large of the council of the cou

of some favourite theory? If they do not find proofs abundant, were made the of convincing them on that point. And, now, a word as to the imminent danger which threatens the shipping interest. What are the various maritime constituencies of England about?—

They may rely upon it, the select convenities in the salest convenities in the select convenities in the salest convenities on into the su y, 15th April.
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the Navigation Laws, and the consequent reduction of the British ship-wright and the British seaman to the level of the Swede or the Norwegian .- Extract from an Article in the New-SPAIN.

Scenes AT COURT .- The Queen of Spain, who evinced considerable energy in the summary dismissal of her Ministry, has since turned out certain members of her household who were equally obnoxious to herself and to the people. The Madrid correspondent of the Times has furnished amusing details of this last affair, and from which we select what follows, in an abridged

Nothing but consternation at the Royal Palace. La Chou-

After some consultation, the Marquesa and Cumbres-Altas treated to the private apartments of the King Consort to con-

dole with his majesty on their present gloomy prospect.

The Marquesa was not long in convincing the weak-minded Young man that, though the Queen was undoubtedly mistress of her kingdom, and had power to bring about Ministerial crises, and resolve them, to dismiss her Cabinet, dissolve her Cortes, make peace and war, and decide, finally and irrevocably, on these and such like trifles, yet that the more important rule of the chamber-maids, ladies of honour, &c., belonged exclusively to his majesty—that the Queen might, according to the Constitution, rule the nation, but that the King was master of his house. house. His majesty admitted the soundness of her arguments, and declared that he would protect her. He advised her, therefore, as well as others who were in the same situation, to remain firm at their posts; and if the Queen reiterated her orders dismissal, to say that they had received the King's instruc

tions to continue as before in the peformance of their duties.

The Queen, after having given the order for the dismissal of the three worthies, felt quite at ease, her spirits tranquil and her conscience satisfied, as one generally does after having per-formed a merritorious act, and thought all was right. When the hour came for her usual promenade, she was amazed, on Dassi. passing to the ante-chamber, to see the Marchioness of Santa in the same place; and, on inquiry, she was further in-ned that the intendant of the palace, and the representative of the Royal Yahoos, were rebellious to her authority.

Her majesty entered her cabinet without saying a word.—
She sent for the first stray ministers that could be laid hands

Mazzarredo and Salamanca were the first caught. "I have ordered those persons to be dismissed," said the Queen; "and why are they still here? In half an hour let the palace be cleared of them." To hear is to obey," answered the obese Mars of the Span-

Egana, Cumbres- Altas, and the Marchioness were summon-

Agans, Cumbres-Altas, and the Marchioness were seed, and the order of the Queen communicated.

The Marchioness resisted stoutly, but in vain.

In addition to these dismissals, the captain of the Halberdiers, Senor de Rubanes, has been also marched to the right about, and the old Duke of Bailen (Castanos) named to replace him.

hidden recesses of the palace—the secret scenes of vice and corruption — must be searched and well cleaned. Honest men and virtuous women of all classes will be delighted at the pu-

Since this affair the Queen has been received with the uttimes our authority), to paint her majesty's delight at this demonstration of public joy. On Sunday night she went to the theatre, and as she entered the royal box, the whole au-Joven Reina!" "Viva nuestra Reina Constitucional!" were " Viva nuestra Reina Constitucional!" were again and again repeated. The tears stood in the Queen's eyes

It is said that since then the King-Consort has not left his Private apartment, notwithstanding all the efforts made to induce him to accompany her majesty, as usual in her prome-andes and drives. Some days past it was remarked that he hades and drives. Some days past it was remarked that he only followed her at some distance in a close carriage, while she was, on some occasions, alone, and on others accompanied by her course, in an open one; and for the last three or four days

he has not accompanied her at all.

Some few days before the last palace row, her majesty asked the M.

I have read every word of it, and what is more, I understand it

well, and I think Cortina is quite right.

The Marchioness looked aghast. She retired to her room, called a meeting of the camarilla, and amounced the awful fact that the camarilla and as she had taken to reading

crowded parts of Madrid. Now, much rain had fallen the two days previously, and the streets were covered with mud. The Proposition was too much for the equanimity of Don Francisco, and he demurred, pleading the unroyal, and really inconvenient mature of the anusement. "Hombre!" she laughingly said, "what are you afraid of?—we can change when we get home; and, besides, I have never yet been in the streets of Madrid; I want to see the Calle Atocha and Plaza Mayor; and, besides, (she added, looking round with a pleased and self-confident sir). I don't think my people will respect me less because I mingle with them in their walks, or meet them in the streets."

Don Francisco made up his mind, and resigned himself, and

Colonial.

In anticipation of the danger to the health of the city, in and laid before the Council, suggesting the establishment of a quarantine ground on the Peninsula, opposite the city. We are of opinion that a better place might be selected. We take the following extract from Mr. Widder's letter:—British Canadian.

"I am aware that it may be urged that Toronto is so remote from any scaboard point of disembarkation, that emigrants have been proved before the reach us. This may be found to be a serious mistake, for if the emigrants reach Montreal or New York (and from the latter the paupers will assuredly be sent to Canada) in destitution, there will be neither means nor time allowed them. allowed them to improve their condition before they arrive here, we may have the seeds sown of some dreadful pestilence which it might be well to endeavour to guard against if practicable. Under these circumstances, I take the liberty of sug-gesting to your consideration, and of the Council, the expediency of making some arrangements to the effect that the west and of the Peninsula, opposite the city, should be made a Quarantine Ground, where all emigrants should be compelled to disrequire, he reside for such time as the medical officers should haps, also be found very advisable, for reasons which it is un-lecessary to point out to your acuteness, that all emigrants not ng or a determined place to proceed to, should be compelled we on the Peninsnla until arrangements should be made for distribution in the interior. By thus keeping all the emi-Starts at one place, no difficulty would be experienced by their friends or other parties desirous to provide for them, as the ferry-boats might be secured to insure a cheap and as continuous a communication. a communication as might be needful, with the depot on the Peninsula. I should suppose that the requisite buildings could be erected speedily and cheaply to insure the comfort of the people."

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AND FAIR.—The spring meeting

striking, and glorious, of the wisdom of the Navigation Laws in every page of British history, from the days of Elizabeth to Victoria—from the days of Drake to Nelson, the ablest defend-

The Kingston News of Monday last announces that John A. Macdonald, Esq., the member for Kingston, has accepted the office of Receiver General, in the room of Mr. Morris, who, it is reported, will be appointed President of the Council.

WILD PIGEONS .- We learn from a correspondent at Port Credit that the slaughter of wild pigeons in that neighbour-hood is so sanguinary that the birds are selling there at the rate of twopence per dozen. A person the other day brought down upwards of one hundred at one discharge near that thriv-

An Inquest was held on Tuesday and Wednesday last, before George Duggan, Esq., on the body of Mr. John Murchison. It appears that he had come into Toronto a few years ago, and had been residing with his father, who, observing him depres in mind, repeatedly asked him the cause, without obtaining any satisfactory answer. On Saturday last, deceased went to a druggist and bought half an ounce of arsenic, which he must Nothing but consternation at the Royal Palace. La Chouette, as the Marchioness of Santa Cruz is sometimes termed by her acquaintances, though it is difficult to say why, is in the depth of tribulation. Egana is bowed down by a grief that admits not of consolation. And a sort of Master of the Horse, caballerizo mayor, who bears the awful name of High Tops, or Cumbres-Altas, is frantic with despair.

As is the general custom with tranquil persons intending to get rid of servants whose fidelity is more than suspected, quiet notice was given to the above worthy trio to pack up and be off, and make room for their betters.

After some consultation, the Marquesa and Cumbres-Altas

EMIGRATION AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—It is generally the control of the co have take shortly afterwards. Soon after, meeting with Dr. Rolph, he told him what he had done. Dr. R. immediately

EMIGRATION AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .- It is generally admitted that, in order to provide for the numbers of poor people who will come to Canada during the summer, large publie works should be in progress, and to commence these, capital is necessary. The labourers will be here, but the wherewithal to hire them is wanting. We have several railway companies; ome preparing to commence operations, and the difficulty would be met were these companies enabled to prosecute their several undertakings vigorously and on a large scale. It has been suggested that for this purpose tracts of land, now at the disposal of the Government, might be made available, and such arrangements made as may, when the labourers shall have finished their work at the roads, place them in a position to benoisned their work at the roads, place them in a position to become settlers and landlords. In consequence of the Home Government not having, so far, attempted to make any arrangment, by means of which Emigration may be not only promoted, but directed and regulated; and their being no organized plan for the reception and disposal of the crowds who will be here shortly, we are placed in a difficult position. The work which should be a placed in a difficult position. which should have been now producing tangible results, has yet to be commenced. The subject must engage the attention of the Legislature, and, if properly treated, this crisis may have the effect of adding immensely to the resources of our country, by increasing the number of our agriculturists, and causing the erection of those lines of communication, without which the wealth of our soil lies comparatively useless and unprofitable.— In order to draw the attention of the Government to the subject, the Toronto and Lake Huron Rail road Company have rwarded a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General from which we take the following, as giving the outline of their

views. A reply will doubtless be promptly given:

e settlers.
"That labourers and others employed on the rail-road be paid sums sufficient for their subsistence, and be credited for he balance of their wages. "That for this balance they receive on their settlement upon

most enthusiasm, whenever she makes her appearance in the arrests or public places of Madrid. It would be difficult (continued in the lands, sufficient supplies to enable them to commence active the lands, sufficient supplies to enable them to commence active the lands, sufficient supplies to enable them to commence active them. "That if these advances should not absorb the whole wages coming to the settlers, the remainder be credited to them in the price of the land; or, if the settlers should have the means of

settlement in their own hands, that the whole of the reserved wages should be given in land.
"That the seitlers have a credit of ten years to pay the principal purchase-money of their land, and in the meantime be recipal purchase-money of their land, and in the meantime be required to pay the yearly interest on the purchase-money by way

tain settlement duties performed.
"That the land disposed of by the company in this manner

Some few days before the last palace row, her majesty asked the Marchioness of Santa Cruz to procare her a copy of Cortina's great speech in the Cortes, as she had heard a great deal about it. The Marchioness told her that it was all nonsense, things about "liberty," independence," and stuff of that kind, and so indecent as to be unfit for her majesty's eye.

"Well, but I wish to see it, and to read it," replied the Queen, "because a certain friend of mine praised it much."

"Please your Majesty," said the bewildered Marchioness, "it all on mathematics, mensuration, and such branches of science, so that your majesty will not be able to understand a word of it."

"Ah! confess that you don't wish to give it to me—but, look here," taking a small neat pamphlet from an ebony box; "a friend whom I esteem very much gave it me two days ago. I have read agan word of it, and what is more, I understand it have read agan word of it, and what is more, I understand it.

ailnre of reimbursement, take the work into their own hands.' -British Canadian.

W. D. POWELL, Esq. - On Monday evening last, the friends fact that the Queen must be mad, as she had taken to reading the speeches of the Recognition Dennities!

of this Gentleman met at Young's Hotel, to testify the high regard and esteem in which he is held by them. Mr. Powell The accusation of "madness" appears to be a favorate theme with the Afrancessado faction, whose adulation of the Queen was at one time beyond all hounds.

She drove out the week before last in an open carriage, on a windy day, and with clouds of dust enveloping the streets.—After having the other day fatigued her husband with a long promenade in the Paséo de Atocha (by the by, she is about an inch and a half taller than Don Francisco de Assis, and when leaning on his arm completely effaces him), she proposed they should return to the palace on foot, and through the most crowded parts of Madrid. Now, much rain had fallen the two days previously.

with them in their walks, or meet them in the streets."

Don Francisco made up his mind, and resigned himself, and the royal pair trudged home; and to the astonishment of all the old men and women about the palace, arrived there with presenting a larger number of serious cases than on former occamulate the knees. crime. The same thing has appeared in England, the proportion of criminal over civil causes at the last assizes having been unusually great. On the list are two cases of murder, and one of manslaughter in which two parties are concerned. The learned judge then laid down contain rules when he is a special cause of manslaughter in which two parties are concerned. The learned judge then laid down certain rules whereby jurors should be guided in distinguishing between the crime of murder should be guided in distinguishing between the crime of murder and laid before the Council, suggesting the establishment of a quarantine ground on the Peninsula. opposite the city. We take the following extract from Mr. Widder's letter:—British Canadian. tive in its effects, that it becomes the duty of those entrusted with the administration of justice to do their best for its sup-pression; it is still capital by our law, and only less beinous than murder. It is well known that many recent fires in this off into the swollen stream, and perished. city had given rise to suspicious, and people are ready enough to attribute that to the guilt of another which is probably the result of one of those accidents which may happen in a thousand

> to be satisfied of the identity of the party accused.
>
> The learned judge expressed his regret that so many men, by the violent surge and fall of the creek into the river, where acting as jurors, whose time at this season of the year must be particularly valuable, should be forced to remain for several Whatever esteem for the family, or af weeks in town, but it was inavoidable, and it cannot be expected that the Court should be prepared to grant the numerous requests for permission to return home, painful as it is to refuse them in cases of hardship. Formerly, when the time of holding the assizes were fixed by the Judges, whom the matter so much concerns, these assizes were held in March or April; but all their efforts were fruitless. Rafts were built; and, crawy as they were, hundreds were found ready to man them, at the new arrangement, which fixes the time, leaving no discretionary power in the Court, has caused the sitting at this period of the year. This defect it is hoped will shortly be remedied lift the sunken child. But their efforts were useless; and news

MARKHAM MURDER.—The trial of Stephen Turney, for the guilty. Thirsy Jones (female) arson, guilty. Thomas Bull

rence of the apsetting of a coach.

Art of the driver. Verdiet for defendant.

Fisher v. Clemens. Verdiet for plaintiff, £64 2s. 7d.

Medford v. Smith. Verdiet for plaintiff, £35.

British Canadian. habitants of this Province, rendering all the assistance in their power to the needy emigrants, whom we may expect to flock to our shores in great numbers. during the present year, Only one important criminal case had been laid before the Grand Jury up to the time of our going to press, which was that of an indictment for murder, against Davis a coloured man formerly indictment for murder, against Davis a coloured man formerly indictment for murder, against Davis a coloured man formerly indictment for murder, against Davis a coloured man formerly residing in the vicinity of Chatham, against whom a true bill residing in the vicinity of Chatham, against whom a true bill value of the Mathewson and Sinclair, all came into port in tow of the Alliance — Ibid.

Accident.—About seven o'clock yesterday morning, as a person, apparently a groom, was riding a fine has been also

morning the wires were all right, and the news came of the arrival of the vessel on the previous day. The Buffalo Morning Express, in complaining of the matter, says that "The time town, with the following receipt which he has received from a friend, who confidently declares his knowledge of its task of fault-finding is always an ungracious one, but the almost invariable occurrence of a similar disaster on the arrival of a foreign steamer cannot be accounted for except upon the auprosition of design. It is impossible to believe that the wires always break, in fair weather and foul, just at the moment when there is important commercial intelligence to be transmitted, without intention on the part of somebody interested."

And a subsequent number of the same paper tells us that at the Buffalo office, when some important news arrived, an quently bled, and smell a fresh peeled onion after taking each "The line of road proposed by your memorialists will pass through the town of Guelph and the village of Stratford, at a distance of from 8 to 17 miles south of the tract of waste lands which extends from the Owen's Sound road on the east, to the standing the contract to supply the papers regularly at a certain two millions of acres.

This remedy may be given to cattle in discretional proportions. They should be tied to the racks or their mouths should two millions of acres.

"Your Excellency's memorialists propose that the whole of this city a few days ago showed us a letter from a professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telemade available by way of security for the advances made by the made available by way of security for the advances made by the The Pigeon Roost, of which we last week copied an accommunications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from that city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from the city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphic communications sent from the city, directed to our professional correspondent in Rochester, reterring to two telegraphics. It is scarcely necessary to say that the dismissals, so far as the palace is concerned, have afforded infinite delight to all who and that the work and its proceeds be also pledged for the throne. They believe that much yet remains to be done. The hidden recesses of the palace—the secret scenes of vice and that the land be valued at certain fixed prices, and sold to the palace—the secret scenes of vice and that the land be valued at certain fixed prices, and sold to the palace. That the land be valued at certain fixed prices, and sold to the palace—the secret scenes of vice and that the work and its proceeds be also pledged for the amount to be advanced.

"That the land be valued at certain fixed prices, and sold to be palace—the secret scenes of vice and the palace is concerned. The palace is concerned, have afforded infinite delight to all who are the palace is concerned, have afforded infinite delight to all who are the palace is concerned, have afforded infinite delight to all who are the palace is concerned. The work and its proceeds be also pledged for the amount to be advanced.

"That the land be valued at certain fixed prices, and sold to be palace—the secret scenes of vice and the palace is concerned. The passes are the palace is concerned, have a palace is concerned. The palace is concerned, have a palace is concerned to the palace is concerned, have and the other on Wednesday week palace is concerned, have a pala of an appointment which some parties traveled a long distance to keep, and which failed for want of the intelligence. These communications are always pre-paid, and the public have a right to expect them in due course. There is evidently some gross mismanagement, or worse, "down East."—British Cana-

> THE "PARIAHS" OF THE WEST .- A circumstance has been mentioned in the late English papers which appears to have excited pretty general indignation and disgust amongst the community at home, and we have no doubt, will equally excite exeited pretty general indignation and disgust amongst the community at home, and we have no doubt, will equally excite sympathy with the oppressed, in this colony. All our readers have heard of a Mr. Douglas, a colored person from the United States, who has recently been travelling through England, and delivering lectures on slavery. He is described in the English papers as a gentlemanty and well educated person, and has been received every where with the greatest kindness and attention. It appears that on the 4th March last, Mr. Douglas, accompanied by G. Moxhay, Esq., of the Hall of Commerce, London, and engaged a berth on board the Cambria, for which he paid £40. 19s., and received his ticket. On the 3rd of April, he went on board the Cambria, at Liverpool, in company with some friends, and found that the berth for which he had paid, and the ticket for which he held, had been given to some one else. He complained to the captain, and on reference to the agent, Mr. McIver, that person declared that Mr. Douglas should not go on board unless he promised to take his meals in his own cabin, Melver, that person declared that Mr. Douglas should not go on board unless he promised to take his meals in his own cabin, not to mix with the saloon passengers, and to give up the berth for which he had paid. There being no time to resort to legal proceedings for redress, Mr. Douglas was obliged to submit to this most iniquitous piece of tyranny. The matter has since been taken up by the London press, and particularly the Times, and a long correspondence has been published. Mr. McIver, the Liverpool Agent, justifies his conduct by asserting that Mr. Douglas had created a disturbance on his voyage to England, and that he was desirous to guard against a recurrence of anything unpleasant. This, however, is positively denied by his friends.
>
> On the voyage to England he was a steerage passenger, and some of the English passengers had invited him into the cabin, some of the English passengers had invited him into the cabin, some of the English passengers had invited him into the cabin, and the weather was manifested by every mark of respect that could be paid. All the public offices, stores, &c., were immediately closed, and kept shut during this day also.
>
> Yesterday was the day for the opening of the new session of this Island; and its proceedings are so intimately connected with the above melancholy event that we cannot but conjoin them in our brief but hurried report of what

on the voyage to English passengers had invited him into the cabin, some of the English passengers had invited him into the cabin, upon which the Yankees on board had kicked up a row; if therefore any one was to blame, it was certainly not Mr.

The Members of the Privy Council were forthwith summoned Douglas. Another letter, couched in very coarse language, so coarse that we would not choose to copy it, has been published by a Mr. Burrup, a Yankee, who calls himself "Head Manager of the Cunard Line," and says that all white people are naturally disgusted with blacks, and that his exclusion was quite instificial. It is exclusion was quite instificial. rally disgusted with blacks, and that his excussion was quite justifiable. It is stated in another paper, that the agents of the Great Western, with the spirit becoming free-born Englishmen, refused to exclude a black Clergyman from their public every demonstration of affectionate regret. saloon in 1840, and that his decorous manners had eventually

won the esteem of all on board.

Lastly, we have a letter from Mr. Cunard himself, who says that Mr. C. A. Burrup, the fastidious Yankee, has nothing to do with the Cunard line of steamers, characterizes his statements as untrue, expresses great regret at the occurrence, and promises that it shall not occur again. For the sake of the character of our country, we trust that it will not. If the people of the United States choose habitually to persecute a people of the United States choose habitually to persecute a race of men, merely because God has given them black skins instead of white ones, we hope that when in England or in English ships, the citizens of the United States will be compelled to behave like Christians. The people of England have it in their power to inforce decency of conduct in this particular, by refusing their support to any line of packet ships, which shall be guilty of conduct so abhorrent to all principles of religion and morality.—Montreal Courier.

NAVIGATION LAWS .- A rumour, we believe a well founded 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M. The people looked 2t her with affectionate respect; the Afancesados gnashed their teeth, and—pointed significantly to ancesados gnashed their teeth, and—pointed significantly to a leave a continued in duce us to fear a continued increase of crime. The same thing has appeared in England, the proportion of the same terms as if in British battoms.

Avigation Laws.—A rumour, we believe a well founded cone, was very prevalent in the city yesterday, to the effect, that the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department to receive cergoes of flour, wheat, &c., which, under the recent temporary relaxation of the Navigation Laws, will be admitted to receive cergoes of flour, wheat, &c., which, under the recent temporary relaxation of the Navigation Laws, will be admitted to receive cergoes of flour, wheat, &c., which, under the recent temporary relaxation of the Navigation Laws, will be admitted to receive cergoes of flour, wheat, &c., which, under the recent temporary relaxation of the Navigation Laws, and the city yesterday, to the effect, that the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the last mail brought instructions to the revenue department the la

parrying trade over the summer.—Montreal Courier.

ACCIDENT.—A most painful and distressing event occupied instant was lost, by those to whom this tale was communicated, in hastening to the spot, and endeavouring to save the poor lad, who was a universal favourite; but all in vain. he was carried

ways, and against which it is impossible to be completely pre-pared. The first point for juries to determine is, that the fire cannot from the circumstances have been accidental, and then overbalanced himself .- fell into the stream, and was carried of

Whatever esteem for the family, or affection for the child, weeks in town, but it was unavoidable, and it cannot be expected | could do was done that evening to recover the body, but all in of the year. This defect it is hoped will shortly be remedied by the Legislature; it was indeed expected that some alteration would have been made ere this.

The Chief Justice hoped that all parties, the members of the bar as well as others, would exert themselves to dispose of the business of the Court with all expedition; but, he must confess, that the small number of Grand Jurors assembled, and at a late hour, past the middle of the day, did not promise very favour-

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AND FAIR.—The spring meeting off yesterday. The attendance was not as numerous as might have been reasonably anticipated. There were, however, some very good cattle and horses.—Patriot, 14th May.

IRISHAND SCOTCH RELIEF Fund.—The township of Dunn, to the Irish Relief Fund, and £13 3s. 9d. to the Scotch Fund.

To the Members of the Western Clerical Society.

The spring meeting deliots to reseaue the corpse, at the sacrifice of their own lives, and by yesterday. The attendance was not as numerous as ably. Unless more attended, those who had appeared would be obliged to remain during the whole sitting of the Court.

The smidle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the sacrifice of their own lives, were deep yord all detail.

To the Members of the Western Clerical Society.

Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next believe to the court.

The small number of Grand Jurors assembled, and at a late below the sacrifice of their own lives, were fort has been vainly and the promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day, did not promise very favour as the middle of the day.

The Members of the Western Clerical Society.

Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next to the Circular of the School, which may be obtained by application of the stilly spots.

To the Members of the Western Cler

METCALPE MONUMENT .- It is very gratifying to obs ceciving stolen goods, not guilty. Thomas Bull that the subscriptions to the Metcalfe Testimonial are "proceeding stolen goods, not guilty.

Civil Causes—Doe Crookshank v. Denison; ejectment. Verdict for the lessor of the plaintiff.

Hawke v. Johnson; assumpsit; plea, infancy. Verdict for plaintiff.

The proceeding the plaintiff of the plaintiff.

The proceeding the plaintiff of the plaintiff of the plaintiff.

The proceeding the plaintiff of the plaintiff of the plaintiff of the plaintiff.

The proceeding the plaintiff of the D. Perry v. British America Insurance Company. This was an action on a policy of insurance on a schooner, and was are sisted on the ground of certain facts not being disclosed at the time the insurance was effected. Mr. Hagarty appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Solicitor-General Cameron for the defendant. The case was ably argued, and a very full charge delivered by the Court. Verdict for plaintiff, £220.

Kenny v. Cook. Action for damages sustained in consecutives of exactly organized to the general doings in Nova Scotia, to transmit to Major Lachlan a donation of £25, to be placed on the Montreal list, in his own name; at the same time, he cordially obstance, virtues, and talents of the late lamented Lord Metalacter, virtues, and talents of the late lamented Lord Metalacter, virtues, and talents of the late lamented Lord Metalacter, virtues, and talents of the late lamented Lord Metalacter, virtues, and talents of the late lamented Lord Metalacter, virtues, and talents of the late lamented Lord Metalacter, virtues, and talents of the late lamented Lord Metalacter. the case was ably argued, and a very the case was ably argued to the case was always and the case was always argued to the case was always and the case was always argued to the case was alw

MEAT .- The price of butchers' meat in our markets is at present very high, and the supply very small. For good beef 4½d to 5½d is asked. We hope that with the opening of the navigation we shall shortly get supplies from the Upper Province. The fish market is better supplied. Pike, dory, white fish and the information of the contract of the THE ASSIZES OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.—The Assizes for this District were opened on Tuesday the 4th inst., the the Honourable Mr. Justice McLean, presiding. The Judge addressed the Grand Jury in a very appropriate speech alluding in a very feeling manner, to the distress prevailing in Ireland and Scotland, and setting forth the necessity for the Inhabitants of this Province, rendering all the assistance in their power to the needy emigrants, whom we may expect to flock to

ACCIDENT .- About seven o'clock yesterday morning, as a o'clock, A.M.

was found. The most interesting civil case was that of Eberts 28. Wilson. This was, we believe an action of ejectment of 28. Wilson. This was, we believe an action of ejectment of 28. Wilson. This was, we believe an action of ejectment of 28. Wilson. This was, we believe an action of ejectment of 28. Wilson. This was, we believe an action of ejectment of 28. Wilson. This was, we believe an action of ejectment of 28. Wilson. This was, we believe an action of the country. The visites of George Meldrum who died out of the country. The visites of George Meldrum who died out of the country. The Will having been made out of this Province, was not consider—will having been made out of this Province, was not consider—will having been made out of this Province, was not consider of the wire of the trop to involve real estate to the amount of £20,000. The verdict will we understand affect the titles of very many inhabitators of this District.—We stern Scandard, 8th May.

BEAUTIES OF THE Telegraph!—We have often observed that when any news of importance is expected, the wires are almost invariably out of order somewhere in the State of New York, and we were ungracious enough to suspect that the fact was not always accidental. We find that similar suspicious are now freely expressed on the other side of the line. On the day of the arrival of the Caledonia, the operator at Buffalo coolly told the Toronto office that he thought the steamer was in on Thursday, and Jonathan "guessed correctly; for on Frisday morning the wires were all right, and the news came of the arrival of the versel on the previous day. The Buffalo Morning the wires were all right, and the news came of the arrival of the versel on the previous day. The Buffalo Morning the wires were all right, and the news came of the arrival of the versel on the previous day. The Buffalo Morning the wires were all right, and the news came of the arrival of the versel on the previous day. The Buffalo Morning the wires were all right, and the news came of the arrival of the

-Rue, 6 oz., Garlie, 4 oz., Venice Treacle, 8 oz., and filings price be affixed to each article by the several contributors.

This remedy may be given to cattle in discretional propor-

count from the Woodstock Herald, is about 16 miles from Galt, and in the townships of Blenheim and Wilmot. The location is a dense beech and maple forest, and almost every tree in space extending for 20 miles north and south, and 2 or 3 in

breadth, is loaded with nests. Beech nuts form the principle

article of food to these flying millions .- Argus.

WEST INDIES.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR CUNNINGHAM. (From the St. Christopher Gazette, January 15.) With feelings of deep sorrow and regret we announce the

The Plate on His Excellency's Coffin, bears the following Inscription:

HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES THORNTON CUNNINGHAM, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Islands of Saint Christopher and Anguilla, Chancellor, and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c Obiit 14th January, A. D 1847. Ætat. 37 years. He has left an aged father, the venerable and respected Vi-

car of Harrow, and other near relatives—and who can depict he depth and bitterness of their auguish? Letters for England.

The next Mail for England will be made up on Tuesday, the

Commercial.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)

| | MAR | KETS. | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Toronto, May 20. | Hamilton, May 15. | Kingston, May 8. | Montreal, May 1. |
| | co | | s. d. s. d. | s. d. s. d. |
| Wheat, \$\mathcal{B}\$ 60lbs, prime | 4 9 0 5 3 | | 3 | ************ |
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| Bacon | 6 4 37 | | | |
| Potatoes. & hushel | | 0 4 45 | 0 10 60 4 0 | 0 10 0 1 0 |
| " Salt. " | 5 4 0 | | 0 8 | 71 0 0 |
| Cheese # Ib | | | 0 5 0 0 6 | 5 0 0 |
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| Fire-wood To cord 12 | 2 6 a 15 0 | :: | 110 5 411 0 | :: |
| | | | | |

BYE-LAW.

WANTED for the Boy's Parochiat Schoot, Converge, a Teacher competent to instruct in the usual Branches of a good compon English Education. He must be a Member of the Church of England. Apply, (if hy better A T the General Monthly Meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held at the Society's House, in the City of Toronto, on the 7th April, 1846, rable and Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of

post paid,) to REV D. HENRY PATTON, Nector of Cornwall.

April 1st, 1847. The Honourable and It was, on the recommendation of the Land Committee,

A LADY capable of giving Instruction in the usual branches of an English education, will be happy to en-That the Deeds of all Lands held by the Society, whether for General Purposes or in trust for a particular object, and also the Deeds of all Lands placed under the care and management of the Society by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, or by the Incumbent of any Rectory, Mission, Parsonage, or Living,

be deposited in the Office of the Society. Sanctioned and confirmed by me this fifth day of May, 1847. JOHN TORONTO. (Signed)

Truly extracted. THOS. CHAMFION, Secretary Land Committee, C. S. D. T.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, Wednesday, May 19th, 1847, at 7 o'clock in the evening. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Kingston, May 11th, 1847.

A General Meeting for the formation of a Branch of the Church Society for the District of Colborne, well be beld at Peterboro', on Tuesday, the 25th May next, at half-past 10

A full attendance of the Clergy of that and the neighbouring Districts is respectfully requested.

JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

GRANT SETTLEMENT SOCKETY is appointed for Saturday next at 3 P.M., in the Warden's Room at the Court House,—

BAZAAR.

IT IS INTENDED by the Ladies of the Congregation of St. George's Church, St. Catharine's, to hold a BAZAAR early in September next, (of the precise day due notice will hereafter be given) for the purpose of raising funds to pur-chase an organ. Tables will be under the management of the following Ladies, by whom contributions will be shankfully

Mrs. Elias Adams, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. James Benson, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Dr. Dr. Mack, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Chace, Mrs. Rykert, Mrs. Chace, Mrs. Richard Clarke, Mrs. Stephenson. Mrs. Clement. Mrs James Boyd, Mrs. A. C. Hamilton. Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Slate, Mrs. H. Mittleberger,

It is requested that all contribuions be sent in by the end of August, or not later than the 4th September; and that the

N A. M., who has for many years been successfully engaged in the Education of Youth, and is well acquainted with the most approved Methods of Teaching in England, would be happy to meet with suitable employment in or near Toronto. He would not object to take a few PRIVATE

Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Champion, at The Church Office, 5, King Street West.
Toronto, 20th May, 1847.
513-tf

Information Wanted, OF WILLIAM TIMS, lately of Kingston, who is supposed to be in Service as Coachman and Groom, in or near the City of Toronto, by Mr. Champion, at this Office.

Toronto, 20th May, 1847.

WANTED. SITUATION as GOVERNESS, by a young Lady A who is competent to teach children the usual course of Education, including French and the rudiments of Music.

REFERENCE is permitted to the Ven. Archdeacon BETHUNF. Address to N. N., box 174, Post Office, Cobourg. May 10th, 1847.

RESOLUTION Of the Common Council of the City of Toronto,

published in compliance with the 13th Section of Act 9th Victoria, Chapter LXX. R ESOLVED,—That notice be given in the several Newspapers in the City, that it is the intention of the Council to pass an Act, to muthorise the opening and extension of the following Streets in this City, to wit: - QUEEN STREET East, between Nelson Street and Caroline Street; CHURCH STREET the Publisher's, North, through the lands of the late Alexander Wood, E.q., within the Northern boundary of the City; CARLETON STREET,

SITUATED within half a mile of the Town of Vittoria, and within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 2544 acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, cedar and chestnut rails; 140 acres fenced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and

and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and inanured for thirty years past on the best system of farming.

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

Vittoria, Talbot District, April 12, 1847.

THOMAS WHEELER, WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates,

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

(Terrestrial) GLOBES! GLOBES! Celestial. J. G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL IN-

. STRUMENT MAKER, 56, King Street, Toronto, returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, and would inform them, that he has just received direct from England, CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES, from 5 to 18 inch diameter, which he offers on reasonable terms. Also, in connection with his former assortment of Spectacle, Mathematical Instruments and Jewellery, he has eceived Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver L'Epine, Lever and Vertical Watches, ditto, ditto, Chains, Broaches and Pins, and Rings; Silver Snuff, Scent and Presentation Boxes; oure Gold Wedding Rings; Tea, Table and Soup Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Plated Candlesticks; Salvers; Cake and Fruit Papier Maché Trays-to which be invites the inspec-Baskets; Papier Mache Trays—to which he invites the mapletion of his friends and the public, and hopes to give general satisfaction; and any article purchased of him, and not approved of on trial, will be exchanged. All kinds of Instruments, Spectacles, Jewellery, and Watches, made and repaired to order, by experienced Workmen.

Nov. 26, 1846.

488-tf

width, $10\frac{1}{2}$; depth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and the stops as follows: Open Diapason, 4 feet; Dulciano, 8 feet; Reed Flute, 4 feet; Stop Diapason, 8 feet; Open Diapason, 8 feet; Treble, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 feet; Principal, 8 feet; Bassoon, Bass Sub-bass, 16 feet All Letters to be post-paid.

HAGER & VOGT,

Organ Builders, Preston, near Guelph, C.W, April 29, 1847. 511.8 BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER SESSION will commence on THURS-

YORK STREET. R. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton

Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for Four PRIVATE BOARDERS.

Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846.

of a sound and lady-like Education.

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

THOS. KIRKPASRICK, ESQ., of Kingston.

JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., of Belleville.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. d.

tion, viz.: - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework 2

Italian Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

and Dancing, on the usual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

their children to her care, as she has had much experience id the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, an. in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen

Bay Street, (between King Street and) Adelaide Street) March, 1845. Young Ladies' Seminary. M RS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the business thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on ap

plication to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

THE above Engraving is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies immediately. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready

prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at HENRY ROWSELL,

March 17, 1847.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partnership lately existing between the undersigned, as Merchant Tailors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. For information respecting the adjustment of the affairs of the late Co-partnership, reference may be made to Thos. Burgess.

THOMAS BURGESS,
MARK BURGESS,

that he intends carrying on the business in the OLD STAND, No. 9, King Street East, and that he has just OPENED OUT

Toronto, March 17, 1847. CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846. NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the

Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations are not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale.

Information Wanted. &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

R. HENRY PENTLAND is auxious to know in what part of this Diocese his two younger Brothers are, who riveted and repaired.

A came to this country, last year, from the South of Ireland. A nitted to letter containing any information respecting them will be thank-476-52 fully received. His address is

Admin BIRTH.

On the 7th instant, Church-street, Mrs. Angus Morrison of a daughter. MARRIED.

On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 242. Yonge Street, Toronto, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector, Charles D. Proctor, Merchant, Montreal, to Maria Amelia, eldest daughter of J. S. Kollmyer.

On the 18th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, by the Rev. William Bettridge, B.D., Rector, Thomas John Cottle, Esq., of the Island of Nevis, and of Alradore, near Woodstock, by the Rev. William Bettridge, B.D., Rector, Thomas John Cottle, Esq., of the Island of Nevis, and of Alradore, near Woodstock, by the Rev. William Bettridge, B.D., Rector, Things Crahem R. N. to Letitia Phelips, third daughter of Capt. Philip Graham, R. N.
In Stratford, on Wednesday the 12th inst., by the Rev.

John Hickie, Alexander Barrington Orr, Esq., to Jane Theodosia, only daughter of J. C. W. Daly, Esq.
At Christ Church, Tyendenaga, on Tuesday the 18th inst., by the Rev. S. Givins, Mr. Archibald McGreer, to Miss Jerusha, daughter of Mr. John Empey, senr., of Kichmond Hill.

tavns Stevenson, Esq., aged 22 years. She was of gentle and affectionate disposition, dearly beloved by her kindred and friends, and died in the blessed hope of her Lord.

At Cold Springs, near Cobourg, on the 15th inst., Margaret Birney, mother of Mr. George Birney, of the latter place, aged

At Cobourg, on the 14th inst., after a lingering illness which he bore with the composure and trust of a true Christian, Mr. Thomas Nixon, aged 23 years. On Friday, April 30th, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs.

LETTERS received to Thursday, May 20:

Major Campbell, rem. 9 and 10; Rev. F. Lundy, add. sub. Rev. Dr. Camp; Rev. S. Givins; P.M. Montreal; Rev. A.F. Atkinson (2); Wm. H. White, Esq.; Rev. John Hickie.

gage in a family as Resident Governess. Apply to the Office of this Paper. 20th April, 1847. BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

TEACHER WANTED.

GOVERNESS.

STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions. MR. L'SCOMBE has removed into a spacious brisk house in

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd
of November, and 15th of February.
Mrs. Ryerson hopes to do justice to those who may entrusa

PORTRAIT

BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON. Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d.

A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been

King Street, Toronto

DISSOLUTION.

MARK BURGESS. Dated 3rd March, 1847.

NOTICE. VITH reference to the above the Subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who so kindly patronised the late firm, and begs leave to inform them, as well as the public generally,

MR. HENRY PENTLAND, Care of the Rev. J. Grier, Belleville. Belleville, 27th April, 1847,

ORGAN FOR SALE.

In this City, on Thursday, the 13th inst., aged 13 months, William John, youngest son of Mr. George Charles Horwood, of the North American Hotel.

On the 24th ult., Mr. John Thompson, of Brock, leaving a wildth, $10\frac{1}{2}$; depth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and the stops as follows: One. Description of the stops ar

To Correspondents. - C. C. B. has been received,

Sarah Twining, widow of the Rev. William Twining, late Missionary at Liverpool, N. S., and eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Weeks, formerly Missionary at Halifax.

THE BEAUTIFUL DREAM. (From Hood's Magazine.)

The beautiful dream of my boyhood is past; The din of this life hath awaked me, at last; I started, and wept-for my bright world of bliss Was suddenly changed for the sadness of this!

'Twas foolish to dream it; but no one can tell How oft I enjoyed it, how long, and how well; It lasted the days of my childhood all through, And ting'd every thought with its exquisite hue! Ask not what it was: 'tis enough to avow I see, to the full, all its fallacy now: But still, in its falseness, the dream of my youth

Was brighter than other dreams are, in their truth! When Mirth was around me, oh! scarce did I seem To beed her fair presence, for dreaming that dream. When Mirth and her crowd of adherents were gone, To me it was nothing, because I dreamt on!

And now it is past-it is past-and I'm told My dreams must be visions of glory and gold: I try; oh! I try to be patient, in vain! Shall I ne'er dream the dream of my boyhood again? The Summer came on, with its bright sunny hours; The locks of the maidens were woven with flowers; But I-I was wandering by forest and stream, And murmuring, "Alas, for my beautiful dream!"

It comes not a fresh; it will never come more: Yet let me be calm, where 'tis vain to deplore; Such joys as the earth hath to give me, are given: God grant that my next dream may mount up to heaven! Cambridge, Nov. 1846. B. A.

EDWIN, THE EXILE OF DEIRA. BY C. S. HALL. (From the Amulet.) (CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

his resolution remained unchanged; he was deter- us hasten, and take counsel together within.' mined that no consideration should induce him to for- "Who is this Unknown God?" inquired Edwin; lie, and afterwards bade me farewell, exclaimingnight was dark and stormy. He walked beneath the day-break.

that he could distinguish the sounds of familiar voices. | court, and the friends retired to rest. He knew that his sworn friends were within a short When Edwin rose from refreshing slumbers and lief' distance, that escape was easy, that pursuit was impos- cheering dreams, he found that king Redwald and his sible until he was far beyond its reach, and he was principal thanes were assembled in the council-room strongly tempted to fly from his doubtful friends and of the palace, and he soon ascertained the subject of certain enemies; once more to trust his safety to the forests and the mountains. The wind passing through now no choice between war and destruction; and the may swear repentance upon it." the tree, bearing down its branches that rose again ambassador was scarcely gone when he summoned his with a low meaning sound, and shaking from their officers together, explained to them the part he had leaves the heavy drops of rain; the silence and the taken, and called on them for assistance. So much gloom that pervaded all around; and, above all, the loved was the exiled prince, and so deeply hated was their chief, "be the same in the path of virtue." uncertainty of his fate, made a momentary dread come bis oppressor, that an immense army was raised to over him, which was increased when he recollected avenge the one and punish the other, almost as soon of their spoil, and vowed repentance on his hand .the various legendary tales that superstition had con- as the messenger had arrived at the tyrant's court. nected with the spot. The old tree had been conse- King Redwald knew that if he gave time to his crated by the ancient Druids, and was still considered enemy, the superior force and resources of the Northas an object of veneration. It was believed, that umbrian monarch must ensure his success. He therearound its base, the departed priests were permitted fore instantly marched his army towards the Humber. to assemble, and to repeat their sacrifices. And few Adelfrid advanced to meet him; but with an army could pass it, even in the day-light, without pausing hastily collected, ill provided, and discontented. A to pay some tribute of respect to those whom they battle was fought on the east side of the river Idel, in had too often confronted danger in many forms to the tyrant of Deira, who was killed almost at the comdread it under any; but the new belief that had found mencement of the encounter. In this engagement its way into Redwald's court, where it had to struggle Edwin held a distinguished post, and before the solwith the horrors and the bitterest opposition of pagan- diers of his friend, as well as those of his own herediism, had left his mind in that uncertain state-that tary kingdom, conducted himself with so much courage now shudder when reflection was forced upon him. fallen than the battle terminated, and Edwin was pro-He rose and paced round the tree, glancing occasion- claimed on the one side, and welcomed on the other. ally through the gate over the wide plain on which he as monarch of Deira and Bernicia. knew was freedom, and endeavouring to recollect the Thus, according to the prophetic words of the few observations he had heard from the strangers who strange visitor who communed with him under the

a variety of thoughts crowded upon him, when, sud- Northumberland. denly raising his head, he beheld before him a strange For some years Edwin governed his kingdom with figure, whose garb of perfect white was powerfully justice and integrity, reclaiming his subjects from the contrasted with the surrounding darkness. Edwin licentious courses to which they had been accustomed. rose, shook off the rain-drops from his mantle, and and giving an example of virtue and uprightness to unconsciously laid his hand upon his sword.—But the other monarchs of the island; so that, "such was when he saw the mild and dignified attitude of his the peace and tranquillite throughout all Britannie, visitor, he resumed his seat, and with a mixed feeling that a weake woma might have walked with her new of superstitious awe, and of anger at being intruded borne babe ouer all the yland, euen from sea to sea, upon at such a moment, gazed upon him in silence. without anie dammage or danger."* But still Edwin

no word; at length he said, "Wherefore, at this dark aries who preached the faith of Christ, and he reflected hour of the midnight, wherefore, when other men are upon its nature; yet, although he offered no sacrifices within and in their deep sleep; wherefore, alone and to his idols, he hesitated concerning the new creed. sorrowful upon the stone abroad, watching?"

win, "and if I pass the night within doors or without, worshipped after the manner of his forefathers.

what have you to do therewith?"

knew the cause of your heaviness, and why you watch into her family and kingdom the light of Christianity here, in this gloomy place, at this solitary hour. For had been successfully introduced. She was accom-I know, certainly, who you be, and why you be sad panied to her husband's court by Paulinus, one of the and sorrowful, and therefore know I well the danger earliest of the Missionaries to Britain. He is desyou dread .- Shall I tell him," he continued, in a low cribed by the venerable historian, as being "in permoaning voice, as if he communed with himself rather sonne a taule man, somewhat crooked backe, and black than addressed a hearer; "shall I tell him of one who of heare, lene in face, and having a hooked and thin was sought by his enemies in the wilderness of Engedi, nose; in countenance bothe dredful and reverent;" and pursued among the rocks where the wild goats and his mind was active, intelligent, and unright. had their dwellings; who was sheltered by the accursed, One day, when Edwin was sitting alone in his and who begged a morsel of bread from the hireling, chamber and brooding over the important truths that and from the heathen a drop of water-for he was had been pressed upon his attention; this Paulinus hungered and athirst? Yet was he the Lord's anointed, entered, and approached him. and him the Lord raised to be king over the thousands, He stretched forth his right hand, and laid it upon and the tens of thousands of Israel's children; -but the head of the king, while he said in an impressive no, the clay must be softened before it can be mould- but gentle voice, " Does the Monarch of Northumbered." Then turning again to the prince, he said, "tell land remember this sign?" me now, exile of Deira, what reward would you give The king started from his seat, as if a spirit had to him who should persuade king Redwald that he addressed him, and fell on his knees, while his eyes should neither hurt you himself, nor deliver you up to were fixed on the Missionary, as if endeavouring to your merciless enemies."

the means of recompense are not with me; but such ously accosted him under the old oak, during his exile reward as one who is a prince in all but wealth and in the kingdom of Fast Anglia. While he thus gazed lands, could give, would I give for so good a turn." | and trembled, the Missionary pressed his hand more

"'Tis well," he repeated; "and now tell me, if agitated and broken voice. beside all this, he shall warrant you that you shall be a king; that all your enemies shall be vanquished; when this sign was passed?" and that not only so, but that you shall excel in worth and power all who have gone before you, all who have the other! ever swayed the sceptre of any British kingdom-tell

me what then?"boldly and joyfully into the stranger's face, "then, deadly enemy; behold, also, by His grace and mercy when I had the power, what would I not do for such have you obtained rule over your kingdom. Now a one? Doubt not," he continued, more tranquilly, have not the promises made to you by the messenger "but that at all times, and in all places, I would be of the Almighty, been truly and faithfully fulfilled?" ready to give him such gratitude as such a king could

"'Tis well," said the stranger; and again he paused

for a few moments.

He spoke a third time, "But now tell me again also be fulfilled. And He who so delivered you, and if, besides all this, he who now showeth you truly and unfeignedly that which surely and undoubtedly you

shall hereafter be, can give you better counsel-coun- so exalted you, shall deliver you from greater enemies sel more profitable for your soul's health and salvation and exalt you to higher honours: even to the saving than was heard by any of your parents or ancestors. you from eternal misery, and giving you reign with Tell me, would you hearken to his wholesome sayings him in heaven-his eternal kingdom. and obey them?"

sel must be good."

"'Tis well," said the stranger, a third time; and again he regarded longer and with more attention the countenance of Edwin-full of animation and hope as it had now become.

"Tis well; and when these things have happened, member this, which shall be for a sign between us."

gently pressed his brow; yet he saw no one. He Peter. gazed anxiously around, and listened to hear some the oak, that bent on all sides of him, and heard only such the story of its FIRST CHRISTIAN KING. the wind among its branches.

"Edwin, prince Edwin!" It was the voice of the young erle; and it was loud and fearless. Oswald drew near, and grasped his friend's hands, then bent his knee, looked upwards and exclaimed, " Now blessed be the Good Being who prompted our king to virtue; blessed be the Unknown God!"

Oswald departed, and the unhappy prince was left them. The friends started, and Oswald looked terrialone. He paced his dreary chamber for nearly two fled around; "Surely," said he, "'twas but the echo then taking out eighty dinars, she told me that I had hours, reflecting on his now almost certain fate. But of the decayed tree; there is no one near us: but let

feit the pledge he had given to his royal host; he felt there was no answer and he passed on. The young that the certainty of death was preferable to the daily erle then briefly explained to the prince, that the and hourly anticipation of it; and he knew that if queen had joined with many of the nobles, in effec-Redwald were unable or unwilling to protect him, he tually reasoning with the king against the infamy of had no hope but that of passing a miserable existence delivering up their royal guest to certain destruction : fellow asked me "what I had got?" "Forty dinars," among the woods and the wilds, surrounded on all that the Uffinga had resolved to preserve his honour, said I, "are sewed up in my garments." The fellow sides by dangers which must sooner or later be his and to despise equally the gold and the threats of laughed, thinking no doubt I was joking with him. destruction. It wanted but an hour of midnight, when Adelfrid, whose ambassadors had received their final "What have you got?" said another; I gave him the he wrapt his mantle round him, and went forth. The answer, and were to leave the palace of Redwald at

shadows of the ancient tree, whose branches spread | Edwin and his friend sat together, in the prince's over a vast extent of ground, and whose topmost chamber, until the grey twilight had passed from the boughs were lost in the dark clouds, and seated him- face of earth; and the morning had risen calmly and self on the large stone at the base of its trunk, to wait beautifully after the last day's storm. They regarded the change in nature as a type of the wanderer's des-In the palace of his host, to which his attention was tiny; and while they spoke of the gloom that was gone, naturally drawn, all was silent as the grave; behind it was in happy anticipation of the sunshine that was him was the outer gate, unguarded by a single sen- approaching. The trampling of horses beneath the declare so openly, what had been so catefully continel; as he looked towards it, he saw, by the light of outer wall, soon announced the departure of the cealed?" some solitary star, the extended plain, and thought Northumbrian ambassadors from the East Anglian

agined its guardians. Edwin was brave, and he Nottinghamshire, where a victory was obtained over "halting between two opinions," which made him and gallant bearing, that his oppressor had no sooner

had brought those new doctrines into Britain.

He had been again seated for some minutes, while

did oak tree, was Edwin not only saved from the malice of his deadly enemy, but given the crown of

The stranger stood for a few moments, but spoke was not a Christian; he had listened to the Missionand doubted whether it were holier and more worthy "And what have you to do with me?" asked Ed- of the Deity, than the service of those Gods whom he

After some years of peaceful and happy reign, he "Think not," replied the stranger, "but that I obtained in marriage, Edilburga, a princess of Kent;

recognise in his strange garb and his solemn counte-"If you know me," said Edwin, "you know that nance and bearing, the visitor who had so mysteri-"'Tis well," said the stranger; and again he paused firmly on his brow, and repeated the question, "Does

and looked earnestly on the countenance of the young the Monarch of Northumberland remember this sign?" "I do well remember it," replied the king in an

" And does the king remember the pledge he gave "So surely as I remember the one do I remember

"Behold then," said Paulinus, raising him from the ground, "by the bountiful hand and power of our Lord "What then," exclaimed Edwin, rising and looking and God, have you escaped the rage of your most

> "Most truly and faithfully !" replied the king, and again he knelt and bowed his head. "Remember now," continued the Missionary, "the promi-e which you then gave, and let your promise

* The Venerable Bede.

"I do remember my promise," said the king, "and Edwin answered eagerly, "surely would I listen and now let me hear of that good and merciful Being, by obey the counsel of him who should deliver me from whom I have been so blessed. Tell me of that God the straits and dangers that now surround me, and of whom I have heard so vaguely; but of whom I afterwards exalt me to be king over mine own coun- have dreamt in my dreams by night, and dwelt upon try-surely would I listen to such a one, for his coun- in my meditations by day; and let me be a true believer in that living God, that I and my people may be his their favours. worshippers!"

That day and the next, the king and the missionary emained closeted; the divine book was opened; its hallowed words were read; and the king no longer doubted the truths it contained. He left his chamremember the answer I have heard and taken; remem- ber-a Christian; and within a short period was bapber that your promise be fulfilled and accomplished - tized with the principal officers of his court, and a remember well this time, and this our talk; and re- vast concourse of his people-so vast, that the ceremony employed the rejoicing and grateful Paulinus So saying, he laid his right hand on the head of the six and thirty days, from sunrise until sunset; commencing on the Easter Sunday of the year six hundred When Edwin raised his eyes, the stranger was gone. and twenty-seven, in a church hastily built of wood, in A moment scarcely passed; he felt as if the hand still the city of York, and dedicated to the apostle Saint

Such is the history of the introduction of Christideparting step; he beheld nought but the boughs of anity into the Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, and

THE POWER OF TRUTH.

How simply and beautifully has Abd-oll-Kadir, of Ghilon, impressed us with the love of truth in a story of his childhood. After stating the vision which made him entreat of his mother to allow him to go to Bag-"The Unknown God!" murmured some voice near dad, and devote himself to God, he thus proceeds:-I informed her of what I had seen, and she wept; a brother, half of that was all my inheritance; she made me swear, when she gave it to me, never to tell a "Go my son, I consign thee to God; we shall not

meet until the day of judgment." I went on well, till I came near Hamandnai, when our Kafillah was plundered by sixty horsemen. One same answer. When they were dividing the spoil, I was called to an eminence where the chief stood. "What property have you got, my little fellow?"

"I have told two of your people already," I replied, 'I have forty dinars sewed in my garments! He ordered them to be ripped open, and found my

"And how came you," said he in surprise, "to "Because," I replied, "I will not be false to my

mother, to whom I have promised I never will tell a "Child," said the robber, "hast thou such a sense of duty to thy mother at thy years, and am I insensible at my age, of the duty I owe to my God? Give

He did so. His followers were all alike struck with the scene.

"You have been our leader in guilt," said they to " And they instantly, at his order, made restitution

Advertisements.

RATES.

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, West of Eugland Broad Cloths, Cassimeres

Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, A SELECTION OF SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most ionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns

rristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846 FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No 6, Waterloo Buildings,

NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL, ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-selected step of

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices. Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

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

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that

ot fail to give satisfaction. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

JOHN THORPE'S BRITISH HOTEL. GUELPH.

HOUSE Comfortable and Commodious; Larder at all times well supplied; Cellar of the choicest. Excellent Stabling. The MAIL STAGE daily to Preston, Galt, and Hamilton, and every other day from Fergus and Elora to Hamilton, and vice versa.

Horses and Carriages ready at a moment's notice. Guelph, 1846.

R. CUTHBERT. BOOKBINDER.

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c., R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand.

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continu

N. B.—Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including LAW, MUSIC, ANE SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the Toronto, Dec. 11, 1846.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

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

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York,

HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on Granusking. New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

LANDS TO BE LEASED

| | ANDS TO DE LE | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| ON VE | RY FAVOURABL | E TERMS. |
| D | could adapte the second of the could | and pain their phone |
| District. | TownshipBathurst | Lot. Con. Acres |
| BATHURST | Bathurst | 1411 100 |
| BROCK | Nissouri E. half | 33 1 100 |
| | Do | 35 1 100 |
| COLBORNE | Belmont | 9 8 200 |
| | Do | 12 8 200 |
| | Do | 13 8 200 |
| | Do. W. half | 5 11 100 |
| | Royley | 4 4 200 |
| | Bexley | 4 4 200 |
| | Fanalan W 1-16 | 28 2 200 |
| | reneion W. hall | 410 100 |
| | Mariposa | 810 200 |
| | Mariposa Ops | 2 6 200 |
| | Veralam | 29 5 200 |
| | Do | 25 6 200 |
| | Do | 26 6 200 |
| | Do | 27 9 200 |
| DALHOUSIE | Goulbourn N. half | 912 100 |
| | Marlhorough | 13 5 200 |
| EASTEDN | Raybaranah | 10 6 000 |
| COUP. | Marlborough | 10 6 200 |
| U | Neison, N. S W. haif | 13 2 100 |
| HOME | Brock W. half | |
| | DoS. half | 11 4 100 |
| | CaledonE | 25 3.H.S. 200 |
| | GeorginaE | 16 3 200 |
| | Gwillimbury East | 2 7 200 |
| | Do. North | 9 4 200 |
| | Mara | 14 A 200 |
| | Do | 19 8 200 |
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| | Panah | |
| | Reach | 2 7 200 |
| | Scott | 8 1 200 |
| | Oxoriage | 31 2 200 |
| | Do | 8 5 200 |
| | Do W. half | 18 7 200 |
| | Whitehurch | 30 8 200 |
| JOHNSTOW | Whitehurch E. half | 18 4 100 |
| | Crosby, South | 12 7 200 |
| | Crosby, South S. W. 1/4 | |
| NEWCASTL | E Continuialet & half | |
| - CHOIL | Do W half | |
| | Clasta W. Hait | 14 5 100 |
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| 0 | Seymour E half | 4 8 100 |
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| SIMCOE | Collingwood N. half | 1310 100 |
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| | Orillia South | 16 1 200 |
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6...12 ... 200 .. S. half ...S. half . 5 ... 100 13... 8 ... 200 Midland Western . 27... 2 ... 200 Newcastle . VICTORIA ... Hungerford WELLINGTON, AmaranthW. half 29... 6 ... 100 Johnstown ... 14... 8 ... 200 SimcoeE. half 32... 6 ... 100 Garafraxa 16... 1 ... 200 17... 1 ... 200 .. E. half .Brooke E. half 13. 11...11 ... 100 32... 8 ... 200 44 & 45 | Baldoon 200

2...12 ... 100

18... 3 ... 200 15... 6 ... 200 Raleigh 19... A ... 150S. half Do. .N. balf 14...10 ... 100 Sombra Warwick...... E. half 20... 1 ... 100

**Tor further information, application may be made to the Clergyman of the Church of England residing nearest to the Land; or to Thomas Champion, Esquire, at The Church Society's House, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto—(if by Johnston letter, post paid.)



LAKE ONTARIO.

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

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

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA orders; in the WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every 484-tf TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at Eleven

Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked

and paid for as Freight. The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemp-tion from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with any other vessel. Royal Mail Office,

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

Toronte, March 22, 1847.

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

TO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Map-and drawn by eminent Surveyors

Plate 1—The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2—London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3-The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.—Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

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

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

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

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

CANADA WEST. Cobourg. Oct. 21, 1845. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto. ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842.

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPO Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. ...Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 E. half 11 W. 17, W. 19 Do. do. 19
Midland Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40
Niagara Cayuga 5 and 6, North side
Talbot Road, South Simcoe Collingwood .. E. half 14 Part N. half 20 .. 13 .. 3 & 4, " "17

3 & 4, " "35

18, 22, 24 & 34 . 1 . 800

23 28 front \(\frac{1}{3} \) 3 & 800

12, 17, 18 & 34 . 3 . 800

15, & E. \(\frac{1}{4} \) 25 . 5 . 100

N. half 30 . 7 . 100

S. half 28 . 8 . 100

W. half 7, 7th Con. N. of P.

W. half 7, 7th Con. N. of P.

W. half 7, 7th Con. N. of P.

Western District. (Town of) } 5,

W. half 19 13, W. half 14 ... W. half 28... 6 ... 100 Do, do. North Crosby E. half Prince Edward Picton [Town] 6, on Portl Midland Pittsburgh South half 14 6... 5 ... 100 Western..... 7... 5 ... 100 Do. W. half 14 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

N. half 19 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

FRANCIS M. HILL.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentleme

> Township. Lot. Con. Acres 711812

14, 17, 22 14, 16 18, 20 15 W. half 11 W. half W. half 23
 Western
 Sombra
 Com'r. Road.)

 Do.
 do.
 N. half 10
 6
 100

 Bathurst
 South Sherbrooke
 Part 21
 2
 76

 Wellington
 Woolwich
 Block No. 3, on the Grand
 River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots, for terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of ostage.—to FRANCIS M. HILL,

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 505 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered. and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on Is published by the Managing Committee, at TORONTO, the premises. the premises.

THOMAS CROSSAN. 505 Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

T. BILTON.

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

TORONTO. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON,

KING STREET, TORONTO. BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1423-11 CARD.

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

JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER 93, YONGE STREET,

495-6m TORONTO. JUST NOW PUBLISHING,

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

and Sun." THIS EDITION will contain an account of the wonder discovery made by Lord Rosse's Telescope—it being as feet in diameter, and the largest in the world;—and in consequence of this discovery, the Author of the "System of Creation" has, in this Sixth Edition, carried out that system into the regions of space conscious into the regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulse in the distant regions of space, and also the real design of the numerous

Toronto, April 22, 1847.

Eight Hundred Thousand

ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT. NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS

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

save all further payments of Rents.

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

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their Friends. Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lauds is the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, tion (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District,

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres.

"15, 7th " " 200 "

W. half 10, 4th " Mono, 100 "

W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 "

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

WOOL. HE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOlat the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

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

NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-S bereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIEN, Trustee of Euphrasie Barbier; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS.

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

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

ALEX. CAMPBELL 455-tf S. E. MACKECHNIE.

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

John McMurrich, John Doel,

NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

The Church

SSAN. TERMS:—FITTERN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TER SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.