TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1847.

Poetry.

THE CROSS LAID ON INFANTS. (By the Author of the Christian Year.)

"And as they led him away, they laid hold upon one Simon, a Cyrenian, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross that he might bear it after Jesus."

"Well may I brook the lash of scorn or woo On mine own head to fall:
An evil mark is on me: well I know
I have deserved it all. But these my tender sheep,

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What have they sown, such ill to reap?
Why should a new-born babe the watch of sorrow keep? Stay thee, sad heart, or ere thou breathe thy plaint, And still thee murmuring tongue, And mark who climbs the hill, so meek, so faint,

Whose brows with anguish wrung On the rough way drop blood; How rushing round Him like a flood, They drag Him, fallen beneath the accursed and galling

Nor Him alone. They seize upon his way,
Early that fearful morn,
One hastening Zion-ward, and on him lay
Part of the pain and scorn,
Part of the Cross: who knows Which in his secret heart he chose

The persecutors' peace, or the meek Saviour's woes? Bowed he with grudging mind the yoke to bear, Or was the bitter sweet
For Jesus' sake? Lo, in the silent air On unseen pinions fleet
The hosts of scorn and love: With the sad train they onward move:
Owns he the raven's wing, or the soft gliding Dove?

O surely, when the healing Rood he felt, The sacrificial fire
Of Love redeeming did his spirit melt, He set where Jesus trode His steps along the mountain road,

Still learning more and more of his sweet awful load. Thou leanest o'er thine infant's couch of pain: It breaks thine heart, to see The wan glazed eye, the wasted arm, that fain ould reach and cling to thee. Yet is there quiet rest

Prepared upon the Saviour's breast For babes unconcious borne to Calvary to be blest. Nor to the darlings of thine aching heart, Nor to thine own weak soul, Grudge thou the good Cyrenian's patient part, The Cross that maketh whole Met unawares, and laid

Upon the unresisting head, The tottering feet upon the way of sorrow led. What if at times the playful hand, though weak, The nursing Father's awful crown to seek, And find it thorns, and start
With grieved and wondering call?
Who would but joy, one drop should fall
Out of his own dull veins, for Him who spared us all?

REJECTION OF CHRIST BY THE JEWS. Epistle of Saint Peter.)

of the world are usually enemies to Christ, and that claimed a fast;" Jonah iii. 6—9. esteem Christ and build upon him.

them the true method of that great work, "Ought not set apart to it. Christ first to suffer these things, and so enter into In a season of affliction, when his inward corruptions for the company of them who were "little better than Rlow 211. higher the more men seek to demolish it.

wish to have lived and died without it; finding so ing to us; Luke xviii. 12.

other way think we have some kind of belief, that atoning sacrifice He has offered once for all. hew covenant whereof he is Mediator.

CHRIST'S LOVE AND OUR SINS. (From Sermons in Passion Week by Bishop Andrewes.)

him; to testify his love, over both he passed; put his fasting; Isaiah lyiii. 8. saw him. O that it might be so here! O that we bering, that it should not be performed as a tusk, but of the young, are almost homeless; and as soon as the would mete this love with the like measure! certainly with cheerfulness and delight. of his life and honour both.

it, are the lively image of all the after-births of sin, to which he belonged, for talents, learning, and piety. At length a young man was observed to be more and the baits of sin for ever. Now that which moved His works have been eminently useful:—"A time of and more attentive, and more diligent in his daily duthem to disobey was partly pleasure and partly pride: religious fasting is a time for one's afflicting his soul, ties. Soon he had purchased a Prayer-Book, which -pleasure; oh "the fruit was delightful to see" and by denying himself even those lawful comforts, which he often had in his hand. Soon, but not a week having shame poured on him for our wretched pride: that what measure of it would be helpful to some for them." us in humility, to make us everlastingly thankful."

ON RELIGIOUS FASTS. (From the Edinburgh Christian Instructor, a Presbyterian publication.)

that his fears were imaginary, that it was all nonsense, and imploring His mercy. When the other tribes of Israel had been overthrown in two engagements by the Iribe of Benjamin, we find they set apart a whole day for this exercise; Judges xx. 26. By Divine appointment of the same story, in substance, was given to over the love of the contribution of the contribut They did not receive him as the Father appointed tribe of Benjamin, we find they set apart a whole day and designed him, as the foundation and chief corner- for this exercise; Judges xx. 26. By Divine appointstone, but slighted him, and threw him by as unfit for ment, the Jews observed a public and solemn fast, on the building; and this did not only the ignorant multitude, but the builders; that they professed to have 7-12. We find particular persons also observing the skill, and the office or power of building, the doc-

of the Church of God, though they use the name objected to the ministry and character of our Lord, Pharisee Saul, who afterwards declared the whole story to be untrue in charm the ear of the scholar. He built up our didactory to be untrue in charm the ear of the scholar. of Christ, and serve their turn with that, yet reject because His disciples did not fast, He did not repel him to have gentled to the animstry and character of our hour hours, and without a shadow of genuineness. It prose, as Shakspeare created our drama. Puttenhimself, and oppose the power of his spiritual kingdom. The their objection by denying the obligation of religious to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of the ham had accurately defined style to be "a constant to the ham had accurately defined style to be a constant to the had accurately defined style to be a constant to the had accurately defined style to be a constant to the had accurately defined style to be a constant to the had accurately defined style to be a constant to the had accurately defined style to be a constant to the had accurately defined style to be a constant to the had accurately def There may be wit and learning, and much knowledge fasts. He shewed that it was not the proper season Nazareth."

ensures and reproaches put upon him, and by giv- tion of Jerusalem; and Daniel, when he learned that thank Thee that I am not as this publican." It being him up to be crucified, and then cast into the grave, the time of its restoration drew near; Neh. i. 4; Dan. cometh us humbly to confess that we have not much and and an one of the confess that we have not much cometh us humbly to confess that we have not much cometh the complex of the and appointing a stone to be rolled upon this Stone, 9th and 10th chapters. When the apostles were sent picty, that we are, indeed, but "miserable sinners," more, and so thought themselves sure: but even from elders were ordained, we find that fasting was joined like lost sheep;" but it is some consolation to remember. nce did he arise, and became the head of the corner. with prayer; Acts xiii. 2; xiv. 23. It seems to be ber, that while we are, in fact, but little, if in anything, The disciples themselves spake, you know, very doubt- a proper season for this duty when ministers are or- better than the publican, yet the Master declares, "I fully disciples themselves spake, you know, very doubt- a proper season for this duty when ministers are orfully of their former hopes, "We believed this had dained to their important work. With peculiar fercorrected their mistake, first by his word, shewing implored on the persons and labours of those who are much scandalized by His conduct in leaving the Pharthan

glory?" Luke xxiv. 21—26. And then really, by seem to be gaining advantage against him, and when the wicked," that He was openly accused of being making king king the seem to be gaining advantage against him, and when the wicked," that He was openly accused of being the seem to be gaining advantage against him, and when the wicked," that He was openly accused of being the seem to be gaining advantage against him, and when the wicked, "that He was openly accused of being the seem to be gaining advantage against him, and when the wicked," that He was openly accused of being the seem to be gaining advantage against him, and when the wicked, "that He was openly accused of being the seem to be gaining advantage. making himself known to them, as risen from the dead. he has, from their power and prevalence, fallen into "the friend of publicans and sinners." We humbly When he was by these rejected, add lay lowest, then sin, the Christian is particularly called to humble himhe was nearest his exaltation; as Joseph in the priself under the mighty hand of God, and to intreat His in our case, be found together. with the Character of the preferment. And thus it was merciful interposition, by prayer and fasting. The But we must remember that there was only One in

Breat salvation. They are said to stumble at the word, necessary to the acceptable performance of this and scarcely two weeks old.

cross cost him his life: honour is dear; shame bereft the case referred to, to a very great degree. It does lar truths must be fatal to the cause; him his honour. In the race which before us and for not seem agreeable to the Word of God, nor to the us our blessed Saviour ran, these two great blocks, nature of this duty. Ancient Israel were charged as The cause went on conquering and to conquer; undeath and disgrace, were in his way. Neither stayed blameable for finding their usual pleasure on days of diminished crowds flocked to the standard of truth;

and Scriptural view of this subject."

properly affected, in serious reflections, deep humilia- that plain would make any man feel serious." But win the young lady's affections; he succeeded, but tion, unfeigned repentance, and fervent prayer. With the "deacon" went on to inform the clergyman that when marriage was spoken of, he declared that as he was penitential and grateful feeling, and depending on the he understood that he (the clergyman) had then seen a Roman Catholic, he could not in conscience unite The general design of a religious fast, is solemnly to grace of Jesus, we should devote ourselves more en-(From Archbishop Leighton's Commentary upon the First humble ourselves before God in confessing our sins, tirely to God, saying, come, and let us join ourselves that his fears were imaginary, that it was all nonsense, victions to the Position of the Characteristics of the pound and nonsense that his fears were imaginary, that it was all nonsense, victions and let us join ourselves that his fears were imaginary, that it was all nonsense, victions and let us join ourselves the pound and told min it was all contents.

THE MODERN PHARISEES.

(For the N. Y. Churchman.)

of their authority, as over-balancing the belief of those 13. It seems even to be a dictate of the light of that they were pharisaical? might suggest valuable the story, having it direct from one of the two congrethat followed Christ: "Have any of the rulers believed nature to express penitential sorrow for sin by fasting. reflections to the minds of those modern religionists gardens and his family to be hardly to the rulers believed nature to express penitential sorrow for sin by fasting. But this people who know not the law are This we find the Ninevites did, when alarmed and who now enjoy, in their own estimation, a monopoly of sary to add that the clergyman pronounced the whole, affected by means of the preaching of Jonah. On all the piety extant in the world. There appears to and every part and parcel of the story, to be a mere We need not wonder then, that not only the powers that occasion their sovereign, though a heathen, "pro- be equal reason to allow those and these modern Pha- fabrication, and as he thought that of five hundred the world are usually enemies to Christ, and that contrivers of policies, those builders, leave out of Christ in their building, but that the pretended building the Church of God, though they use the name of Christ, and character of our Lord, birds, and character of our Lord, birds, and contrivers of the Church of Christ, and character of our Lord, birds, and contrivers of the Church of Christ, and she thought that of five hundred such that of five hundred this address, and to personally connect myself with your such falsehoods, it might be well to depart from his is easily the creation, and as he thought that of five hundred this address, and to personally connect myself with your such falsehoods, it might be well to depart from his is evidently recognised as Divine. When the Pharisees of the Church of God, though they use the name objected to the ministry and character of our Lord, birther the contrivers of policies, those builders, leave out this address, and to personally connect myself with your such falsehoods, it might be well to depart from his is evidently recognised as Divine. When the Pharisees of the Church of God, though they use the name objected to the ministry and character of our Lord, birther the creation of the creation that occasion their solutions and these hought. They is even the creation of the christ, and as he thought with one falsehoods, it might be well to depart from his is evidently recognised as Divine. When the Pharisees of the creation, and as he thought with one falsehoods, it might be well to depart from his is even the creation of the c

isces, embalmed in the superior odour of their sanctity, ness, at the hands of

The misery of them that believe not is expressed

Ostentation, in a special manner, is to be avoided in loudly approve, as religious, that which God condemns

were wrong in taking this view of the subject. The of life the crowds, some of whom had been as sheep join with His, and their bitter cries with His, and yet of our holy religion

Hebrew and Greek originals, evidently imply absti- who were almost strangers in any place of public wor- love; their heart for the most part is still cold. May day, during the summer of 1838, in company with the nence from food. It is true, in Matthew xv. 32, the ship. Puseyite, Romanist; Popish, abominable, &c., be, God is trying them, and turning away His counterage captain, and to attend the religious services of this Two things are to us most precious, our life and word νηστεις, and Acts xxvii. 33, the word ασιτοι, both &c., were the tenderest epithets by which the little nance in mercy, not in wrath. "Who is he among consecrated house of prayer on British ground. The our reputation. They go arm in arm, saith the law- rendered fasting, do not imply a total, but a partial band were assailed. Everybody predicted that it you that feareth the Lord and that obeyeth the voice bright sun rolled joyously through the clear, transpayer, and are of equal regard, both. Life is sweet; the abstinence from food; though it must have been, in must fail; that such plain preaching of such unpopu-

"When lo ! a wonder came to light," &c.

it was discovered to every one's surprise, friends and shoulders under the cross, and endured it, to the loss Abstinence from food, in whole or in part, as our all, that the people really had a hankering after the of his life; set his foot upon shame, and despised it, health and circumstances will admit, is fitted, by the plain truth, which had become a great rarity and pure to the loss of his honour. Neither one nor other, life blessing of God, to determine the mind more entirely novelty; sectarians began to come home; the indiffeor honour, held he dear, to do us good. O! if we should to the spiritual exercises of a day of fasting. As this rent became earnest; unbelievers and sceptics came hazard but one of these two for any creature living, service is, in some measure, to be viewed in the light to listen and confessed that they learned; "fools who how much ado would we make of it, and reckon the of a free-will offering, it is not necessary that the came to scoff, remained to pray;" nearly three thouparty eternally obliged to us! or if any should venture whole day should be always devoted to it; but only sand dollars were subscribed to build a Free Church them for us, we should be the better every time we such a part of it as we may find suitable-still remem- in a manufacturing village where hundreds, especially clergyman heard of Mr. Upjohn's "intolerance" in in his Passion, the love of us triumphed over the love A most respectable divine, the Rev. Thomas Bas- taking his own business in his own hands, he resolved to ton, of Etterick, has written well on this subject, in his ask him and nobody else for the gift of a plan; numbers One view more of both these under one, and we Memorial Concerning Personal and Family Fasting officed themselves and their children, and entered the shall by these two discover two other things in our- and Humiliation. What he says on the subject of Church of Christ by the door of Baptism; and only selves, for which very agreeable it was he should suffer abstinence, as belonging to this duty, I shall extract. last Sunday beheld "a jailor and his household," i. e. these two; that by these two of his for those two of It is hoped that the plain and homely style of this a father, mother, and four children so enter together. ours, he might make a full satisfaction. It will show truly excellent writer will not disparage, in the view As the success grew, so of course increased the oppobetween our debt and his discharge. The mother-sin, the lived and wrote in the earlier part of the last centhen, the sin of Adam and Eve, and their motives to tury. He was indeed a great ornament to the Church cry.

to "taste:" pride; "ye shall be as gods;" (Gen. iii. 5.6.) he may freely use at other times. The rules for ab- since, the clergyman's attention was directed to him. his Passion, for our pleasure his pain; and for our pride all: for fasting not being a part of worship, but a means preachers had called on him, and one of them advised enduring pain for our wicked lust; in his humility, to be used only as helping thereto. But it is certain, the clergyman, "that was good advice; beware of and painful death, expiating our unlawful pleasure; Yet ought they not, in that case, to indulge themselves of the Church for a year less or more, had gone once lowing deserves implicit credit. and by his sustaining shame, satisfying for our shame- in the use of meat and drink, with the same freedom to a sectarian meeting on —— Plain, and had there, ful pride. Thus may we, under one, behold ourselves as at other times; but to use a partial abstince, alter- at once, obtained "serious impressious." He unconand our wretched demerits, in the mirror of his Pas- ing the quantity or quality of them, or both, so as they sciously, quietly, and pharisaically assumed that the Church, and they set to work most vigorously on consion. Gregory saith well; "how greatly he loved us, may thereby be afflicted as the Scripture expresses it, Church and her services were nothing, and that all verting the court, which very dutifully yielded to the we were when he so loved us, must be told us, to hold no pleasant bread, neither came flesh nor wine into his arisen from that one hour, spent in that meeting-house honour, who adhered most resolutely to the Protestant mouth; Dan. x. 3. This appears to be the simple on that desolate and melancholy plain. A gentlemen principles. After some time, a young gentleman arquietly observed, when the circumstance was after- rived from Vienna at Anhalt Cöthen, to make some It should be our principal concern that the heart be wards mentioned, "that is no wonder, the sight of stay there, and he pertinaciously exerted himself to

PLAIN TRUTH.

THE WALK TO EMMAUS. (From a Sermon by the Rev. C. J. Abraham, M.A.)

with the Church of Christ; when it is brought to the same is the case when he is brought into difficult and lowest and most desperate condition, then is our silence, when we confess that his glory is the case when he is brought into difficult and his construction and encouragement, as ame is the case when he is brought into difficult and his construction and encouragement, as the temple whose eye could take in the true dimensions it is recorded in St. Luke xxiv. (the portion of Scriphine is our silence, when we confess that his glory is the case when he is brought into difficult and his construction and encouragement, as the case when he is brought to the same is the case when he is brought into difficult and his construction and encouragement, as the case when he is brought to the same is the case when he is brought into difficult and his construction and encouragement, as the case when he is brought to the same is the case when he is brought into difficult and his construction and encouragement, as the case when he is brought into difficult and his construction and encouragement, as the case when he is brought into difficult and his construction and encouragement, as the case when he is brought into difficult and his construction and encouragement, as the case when he is brought to the newble Earl recorded in St. Luke xxiv. (the portion of Scriphine is our silence, when we confess that his glory is the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case when he is brought into difficult and the case wh lowest and most desperate condition, then is deliverembarrassing circumstances, and in which Divine diture appointed for the Holy Gospel on Easter Moninexplicable, his greatness above our capacity and the temple whose eye count take in the temple whose ey and at hand; it prospers and gains in the event, by rection and assistance are peculiarly needed. Living rich men casting their gifts into the treasury;" and day); where we read that "as they went on their way, reach." In this sustained majesty of utterance the bore testimony to the estimation in which he is held all the practices of men against it. And as this corthe practices of men against it.
The men casting the practice of the practices of the pr piety. There is the same danger now that men will we not reminded of the blessings of private intercourse kles in brighter epigrams; Barrow sheds more bril- Earl Powis," into which the cards containing the voters The miscry of them that believe not is expressed in the other word, "He is to them a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence;" because they will not be saved by him, they shall stumble and fall, and be broken to isees on him, as it is in Isaiah, and in the Evangel-ists: but how is this? Is He that came to save the word of them that believe not is expressed. Ostentation, in a special manner, is to be avoided in observing religious, that which God condemns as loathsome; and that the early of our congenial friends, our walking together in the lant flames along the links of his argument; but however, when ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; for they distinct the Prophet Malachi, "They that feared the Lord and head to not the remainded of the words of our congenial friends, our walking together in the lant flames along the links of his argument; but the Vice-Chancellour congenial friends, our walking together in the lant flames along the links of his argument; but the Vice-Chancellour congenial friends, our walking together in the lant flames along the links of his argument; but the Vice-Chancellour congenial friends, our walking together in the lant flames along the links of his argument; but the Vice-Chancellour congenial friends, our walking together in the lant flames along the links of his argument; but the Vice-Chancellour congenial friends, our walking together in the lant flames along the links of his argument; but the Vice-Chancellour congenial friends, our walking together in the lant flames along the links of his argument; but the vice-Chancellour congenial friends, our walking together in the lant flames along the links of his argument; but the vice-Chancellour congenial friends, our walking together in the lant flames along the links in the vice-Chancellour congenial friends, our congenial friends, o ists: but how is this? Is He that came to save, be
These reflections have been chiefly suggested by a and heard it; and a book of remembrance was written before Him, for them that feared the Lord and that the name of an author. His books will get reverence fast. Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward.

These reflections have been chiefly suggested by a and heard it; and a book of remembrance was written before Him, for them that feared the Lord and that the name of an author. His books will get reverence fast. Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward. We cookson, M.A., of St. Peter's College, for the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for them that feared the Lord and that the name of an author. His books will get reverence for the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for them that feared the Lord and that the name of an author. His books will get reverence for the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for them that feared the Lord and that the name of an author. We cookson, M.A., of St. Peter's College, for the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for them that feared the Lord and that the name of an author. We cookson, M.A., of St. Peter's College, for the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for them that feared the Lord and that the name of an author. His books will get reverence the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for them that feared the Lord and that the name of an author. His books will get reverence the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for them that feared the Lord and that the name of an author. His books will get reverse the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for them the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for them the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for the sad state into which, as a religious people, before Him, for the sad state into which, as a religious people, bef tion a destroyer of men? He whose name is Salvation and low is this? Is He that came to save, belast. Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward.

When they have their reward.

When they seem to be lapsing with frightful rapidity, and some thought upon His Name?' Are we not in some by age, for there are in them such seeds of eternity,

Earl Powis. The upper end of the Senate-house was cut they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the rest be like this they shall endure till the last if the destroyer of men? He whose name is Salvation, proves he destruction to any? He does not
prove such in the such as the state of the promise, and see its fulfilment
that, if the rest be like this, they shall consume all learning.'

We seem to be lapsing with frightful rapidity, and some thought upon this Name? Are we not in some wash thy face; that thou appear not unto men to fast, warning voice, be it ever so feeble, ought to be raised that, if the rest be like this, they shall consume all learning.'

When two or three are gathered together in last fire shall consume all learning.'

We seem to be lapsing with frightful rapidity, and some thought upon this Name? Are we not in some washing the body by a barrier, at one end of which voters was afford to the promise, and at the other ergess was afford to the promise. The presence of the promise are the promise and the promise are the promise are the promise are the promise and the promise are the prove she destruction to any? He does not the such in himself; his primary and proper use is the father, which is in secret; and thy against the hideous corruption. Let us therefore not the such in himself; his primary and proper use is but unto thy Father, which is in secret; and thy against the hideous corruption. Let us therefore not the promise, and the promise against the hideous corruption. Let us therefore not the promise, and the promise, and the promise against the hideous corruption. the former, to be a foundation for souls to build and Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee open- be startled when the disease is laid bare by a knife, My Name, there am I in the midst of them." But upon; but they that, instead of building upon ly;" Matt. vi. 16—18. After we have performed that may seem to be ruthless, but which, in the hands their eyes were at first holden, and they knew Him A SUNDAY ON BRITISH GROUND. him, will stumble and fall on him, what wonder, being the duty, we should beware of valuing ourselves on of the truly tender surgeon, unwillingly wounds and not—and is not that often our case? Nay, He is now not—and is not that often our case? Nay, He is now not—and is not that often our case? firm a stone, though they be broken by their fall! account of it; spiritual pride should be repressed; and that only because it hopes to cure. Multitudes, in very night us—He is here, and we know Him not: and Thus we see the mischief of unbelief, that as other we should be led to walk more humbly with God than this land, are now so weary of the imposture which why, but because of the weakness of our faith? And On the northeast extremity of the State of Maine, Thus we see the mischief of unbelief, that as other sins disable the law, it disables the very gospel to save us, and the sold that on the left for the friends of the Frience: armed with the missing and turns life itself into death to us. And this is or any duty, it is abominable in the sight of God, and the missing and after a struggle to get through it, in which to the missing and after a struggle to get through it, in which misery, not of a few, but of many in Israel; many unprofitable to ourselves. The temper of the Pharidivine origin of Christianity herself. They have been although He cry aloud to us, and entreat us to come gether with the island of Campo-Bello, which forms a barrier, and after a struggle to get through it, in which that hear of Christ, by the preaching of the gospel, which to hear that ever they heard that sound, and shall lament that ever they heard that sound, and shall was hown to them in the breaking of bread, to the min the breaking of bread, to the min the breaking of bread, to the min the breaking of the British pays. His peaks the greater part of the British pays. His peaks the greater part of the day the greater part of Breat an accession to their misery, by the neglect of so

Sincerity of mind, and upright views, are absolutely

Sincerity of mind, and upright views, are absolutely

In mustration of these views we will now "a sound, us that take is no way to come to the perfection of the sound, and upright views, are absolutely unvarnished, tale deliver," of facts, some of which are the knowledge and love of Christ, but by the participation of these views we will now "a sound, us that take is no way to come to the perfect of so in the knowledge and love of Christ, but by the participation of these views, are absolutely unvarnished, tale deliver," of facts, some of which are of the perfect of so in the sound, and upright views, are absolutely unvarnished, tale deliver," of facts, some of which are of the perfect of so in the sound of the perfect of so in the sound of In illustration of these views we will now "a sound, us that there is no way to come to the perfection of a distinguished officer of the British navy. His name ause the things that are therein testified concernChrist, they labour not to understand and prize

Christ, they labour not to understand and prize

They are said to stumble at the word, necessary to the acceptable performance of this and scarcely two weeks old.

They are said to stumble at the word, necessary to the acceptable performance of this and scarcely two weeks old.

They are said to stumble at the word, necessary to the acceptable performance of this faint of his friends consequently rose to a great height. At the every duty. The glory of God, our own spiritual advantage, and that of others, we should have distinctly contained to the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, then the forevert desires and as a partimony which descended to him the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, then the forevert desires and as a partimony which descended to him the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, then the forevert desires and as a partimony which descended to him the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, then the forevert desires and as a partimony which descended to him the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, then the forevert desires and as a partimony which descended to him the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, the numbers are not as a partimony which descended to him the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, the numbers are not as a partimony which descended to him the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, the numbers are not as a partimony which descended to him the numbers are not as a partimony which descended to him the numbers are not as a partimony which descended to him the numbers are not as a partimony which descended to him the numbers a ing the things that are therein testified concernchrist, they labour not to understand and prize aright.

In a certain village an effort to establish a Free vantage, and that of others, we should have distinctly aright.

In a certain village an effort to establish a Free vantage, and that of others, we should have distinctly are vantage, and that of others, we should have a vantage, and that of others, we should have a vantage, and that of others, we should have a vantage are vantage. Sht; but either altogether slight them, and account and constantly in our view; and all our hope of endeavour was made in that simple, earnest, straight-The foolishness, or misconceive and pervert them, and account was made in that simple, earnest, straight forward, open manner which is the fitting garb of truth.

Disciples experienced while He was talking with them? It is head already whitened with the silvery locks of The Jews stumbled at the meanness of Christ's atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ. The sacrifice Not the least show of compromise with any known "Did not our hearts burn within us?" Oh! we have age, and bearing the laurels of a justly-earned reputation and torward, open manner which is the meanness of Christ's atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ. The sacrifice Not the least show of compromise with any known the least birth and life, and the ignominy of his death; not of a "broken and contrite heart," is pleasing to God error was thought of for a moment. Expediency, the been talking and walking with Christ all our lives, and of a "broken and contrite heart," is pleasing to God error was thought of for a moment. Expediency, the been talking and walking with Christ all our lives, and on the interests of his country. Moreover, he is one of the noblest sons ludging of him according to the Scriptures; and we in another in a he is the Saviour of the world; yet not making the

It is inquired, Whether our forefathers were wrong

It is inquired, Whether our forefathers were wrong

It is inquired, Whether our forefathers were wrong was chosen pilot of the see Imm not, nor are careful in this matter.

The effort, of course, was soon "in perils by some carnest hearts there are that feel the painfulness mising adherent of its principles, he here devotes mising adherent of his time and talents to the promotion of its Scripture the rule of our thoughts concerning him, of the world; yet not making the lit is inquired, Whether our forefathers were wrong ship. The effort, of course, was soon "in perils by some carnest nearts there are that left the particular the rule of our thoughts concerning him, in esteeming abstinence from food an essential part of the heathen, and in perils among false brethren." All of the void within them; they hate the very coldness, the carelessness the ignorance, that hany of us undo ourselves, and stumble and break the duty of a fast-day, or at least necessary, so long as kinds of outlandish names and epithets were freely the blindness, the carelessness, the ignorance, that interests. His fine old family mansion lies just on the banks of the water; and behind it, in a cluster of our necks upon this rock, mistaking Christ and the duty of a fast-day, or at least necessary, so long as the duty of a fast-day of a fast-day or at least necessary or at least necessary or at least necessary or at least necessary or at least necess

word fasting, and the words corresponding to it in the without a shepherd; for they gathered in chiefly those that is not the steady flame of a never-dying light and It was the privilege of the writer to spend a Sunsence of Christ, more probably arises from some secret seemed to join in the devout prayers and sublime ansin that we know not of, perhaps that Satan hath hid thems of our noble liturgy; with deep devo ion; the indulgent; self-confident, self-willed, self-deceived: accompanied with the soft toiles of the seraphine, nothing but continued prayer and self-diligent exami- which fell upon the ear with a pleasing cadence. stone from the door of the heart, and we shall see since the same prayers; consecrated by the use of by-Christ risen with Mary the penitent, and Peter the gone ages, and the same strains of our beautiful litur-

> THE JESUITS (From " A History of Popery.")

a good congruity between our sickness and his salve, of any, his most judicious and valuable sentiment.— sition; and the clergyman acquired the infallible rule to the establishment of seminaries; they have founded also with a choice selection of English divinity. failed in their projects for obtaining the chief direc- not soon forget the deep interest with which he init promised an estate equal to the highest. Behold then in stinence from meat and drink cannot be the same as to They met; and he informed the clergyman that two revival of popery, and from all the authentic information was attention was at his shame and reproach. Behold him in his patience, to dispose and fit us for extraordinary worshipping, is him to "Beware of false prophets." "Do so," replied efforts have not been wholly without success. At the This was nearly all that the minister said tented with a mere nominal conformity, and that their between them. We returned home, just at the close the "Lord of life" suffering death; the "Lord of that end, would be great hinderance to others.— directly to him, or of him. What was his surprise, glory," vile and ignominious disgrace; saith the prophet of him, (Jer. xi. 19.) as "a lamb pitifully slaughwould disfit and indispose for duty, are not called to
cial gathering, where he met three preachers, a conmerely a form of government. Various anecdotes when the last lingering rays of the setting sun were tered:" "as a worm," (Psalm xxii. 6.) saith he of fast at that rate. In their case that saying takes place, gregational "deacon" gravely sat down and informed have been related of the means used to procure such flinging their golden radiance over the waters of the himself, spitefully trod upon. So by his enduring pains Hosea vi. 6, 'I desired mercy and not sacrifice.'— him that the young man who had attended the services acquiescence; we have reason to believe that the fol-

Anhalt Cöthen were induced to join the Romish there." must be told us to keep us from distrust; and what Levit. xxiii. 29. Thus Daniel, in his mourning, ate the young man's seriousness or "convictions" had strong arguments of the sovereign, except one maid of parish, and pious hands were lifted up in lamentation been reconciled to the ancient church, and to assure terms:—
"The expression of the wish upon the part of so nuover "the ruin of souls by one called a Christian her that he had paid his addresses to her for the good

> THE STYLE OF HOOKER. (By the Rev. R. A. Wilmott.)

congregational preacher, whose influence alone had phrase, or tenor of speaking and writing, extending to which his place and influence had given usings and currency.

But he informed the senior warden, he could not senior warden, but he informed the senior warden, he could not senior warden, he could n which they had so rejected, that it might appear no forth to preach the gospel to the nations, and when and that "we have erred and strayed from His ways see that he had any farther to do in the case. Hence guished their verse. It is impossible to read a page of tested election were to be seen. The scene of the contest was of the cont The appearance to the two Disciples journeying to know, that we know him not, as indeed he is, neither shout, and a low groan; and precisely

(From the Evergreen.) ind judging that enough, not endeavouring to make in answer, I would say, that I do not think the vour for the glory of God, for the salvation of their bathe themselves in the drops of His blood, that trickle a neat little church, where the tenants of the island down from His hands and wounded side. Their tears assemble week after week to enjoy the ministrations ours, and to embrace him upon the arms of that godly men who preceded us in the Church of Christ, own souls, and that they were feeding with the bread down from His hands and wounded side. Their tears assemble week after week to enjoy the ministrations

light? Let him trust in the Name of the Lord and and surrounding objects. Here and there might be stay upon his God." Thus spake the Prophet Isaiah: seen groups of the islanders, neatly attired, going up but may be, this coldness; this blindness in the pre- with gladsome step to the house of Rod: They all from us. We are proud, disobedient; covetous, self- chants and even the collects of our service being nation of our hearts and conduct measured by Christ's could not but feel that though far away from the fural Cross, will find out the enemy. We anost persevere, church of my childhood, where I had always been acand He will send at last His angels to roll away the customed to worship, I was nevertheless at home; gy, which rise from our own native altars, were here wafted to heaven:

We had the privilege of listening to an excellent practical discourse from a Connecticut clergyman; and having joined in the concluding prayers, we re-Since the bull of restoration was issued, the Jesuits turned again to the house of our friend Capt. Ohave carefully abstained from taking such a prominent Having partaken of his princely hospitality, we repart in public affairs, as would attract attention to their paired to the fibrary of the captain; which is well order. They have principally directed their attention stocked with the treasures of nautical science, and two schools in Great Britain, one at Mount Browne, Though a layman, the captain is deeply interested it and one at Stonyhurst, both of which are flourishing these subjects; and devotes much of his leisure time establishments. In France they have completely to the prosecution of feligious knowledge. I shall tion of education, and they have been equally unsuc- quired with regard to the history and progress of the cessful in their efforts to obtain the direction of mis- Church in America. He spoke with much warmth sions. They are, however, zealously labouring for the and enthusiasm of many of our Bishops; remarked tion we have been able to obtain, we think that their tion to the Church-that the Church in America and same time, it must be added, that the Jesuits are con- not but exist the most cordial and friendly feelings thought of that eternal sabbath, on which the surf About twelve years ago, the Duke and Duchess of shall never go down,-for "there shall be no night

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

ELECTION OF CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

(Abridged from the Cambridge Chronicle.) In our last number we announced that on the day of our publication His Royal Highness Prince Albert would receive the address requesting him to allow his name to be offered to the Senate as a Candidate for the office of Chancellor at 12 o'clock. In the course of the evening intelligence arrived here that His Royal Highnes declin-

the clergyman in a day or two, in the heart of his own over, the lover came to congratulate her on her having we have adverted to, and which was in the following

over "the ruin of souls by one called a Christian of the soul, marriage being out of the soul, be otherwise than highly gratifying to my feelings. it not appear from the proceedings entered into by others in the University there does not exist that degree of unanimity which would leave size at liberty to consent to be put in nomination, I should have felt both the greatest

THE POLLING: of the scriptures, amongst those that are haters of the Lord Christ and the power of godiness, and corruptors are corruptors and corruptors are correctly and corruptors and corruptors and corruptors and corruptors are correctly and Lord Christ and the power of godliness, and corrupters of the worship of God. It is the spirit of humility, and obedience, and saving faith, that teaches men to esteem Chair and the power of godliness, and corrupters of the bridechamber fast while the bridegroom and are haters of the power of godliness, and corrupters of the bridechamber fast while the bridegroom observed anxious faces and bustling fault of the young man, the preacher was convinced in the whole was a fiction. And now, Mr. Editor, bridegroom shall be taken away from them, and then obtain it? Gray proposed an inquiry to Nichols, wheat of the story currency and circulation, and, by the story currency and circulation.

It is customary with the modern Sanhearin, whose the story currency and circulation, and, by the story currency and circulation.

It is customary with the modern Sanhearin, whose the story currency and circulation.

It is customary with the modern Sanhearin, and, by the story currency and circulation.

It is customary with the modern Sanhearin, whose the story currency and circulation. But the vanity and folly of those builders' opinion

But the vanity and folly of those builders' opinion

But the vanity and folly of those builders' opinion

But the vanity and folly of those builders' opinion

But the vanity and folly of those builders' opinion

Characterise, and saving faith, that teaches then to get reagion and to them, and then shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 33—35.

Therefore, and saving faith, that teaches then to get reagion and to them, and then shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 33—35.

Therefore, and saving faith, that teaches then to get reagion and to them, and then shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 33—35.

Therefore, and saving faith, that teaches then to get reagion and the tirely to those who have not taken the infection from them, and then shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 33—35.

Therefore, and saving faith, that teaches then to get reagion and the tirely to those who have not taken the infection from them, and then shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 33—35.

Therefore, and saving faith, that teaches then to get reagion and the taken away from them, and then shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 33—35.

Therefore, and saving faith, that teaches then the infection from them, and then shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 33—35.

Therefore, and saving faith, that teaches then the infection from them, and then the infection from them, and then the infection from the shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 33—35.

Therefore, and saving faith, that teaches then the infection from them, and the shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 33—35.

Therefore, and saving faith, that the infection from them, and the shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 33—35.

Therefore, and saving faith, that teaches the infection from the shall they fast in those days.' Luke v. 34—35.

The saving faith t Pears in this, that they are overpowered by the great it is the duty of Christian, the case, "any man of common decency," far more a christian preacher would at once have made the only reparation in his power, the head corner-stone. They cast him away by their miscensures and reversely and presented any many at the wanty and folly of those builders' opinion. The afternoon strangers showed them-solves the state and concerns, and much more a Christian preacher would at once have made the only reparation in his power, the head corner-stone. They cast him away by their miscensures and reversely and presented no small presented no small

this article. When I add that it was the same preacher who publicly ascribed the first Nestorian

Cicero or Livy without becoming sensible to this article the doors of which were opened about a quarter before rangement. Tacitus has it in a different manner.—

The scene of the contest was of course the Senate-House, the doors of which were opened about a quarter before ten. To those who know anything of those Senate-House, The scene of the contest was of course the Senate-House, assacre to the influence of Bishop Southgate, and The French writers, particularly Bossuet, copied the displays, it is hardly needful to say that the galleries were tell you, this man went down to his house justified when better informed declined to retract, you will antique with great success. Hooker caught the case of the important work. With peculiar fertell you, this man went down to his house justified when better informed declined to retract, you will antique with great success. Hooker caught the case of the important work. With peculiar fertell you, this man went down to his house justified when better informed declined to retract, you will antique with great success. Hooker caught the case of the important work.

The corrected their middle of their important work. With peculiar fertell you, this man went down to his house justified when better informed declined to retract, you will antique with great success. Hooker caught the case of the important work.

The corrected their middle of their important work when better informed declined to retract, you will antique with great success. Hooker caught the case of the important work when better informed declined to retract, you will antique with great success. Hooker caught the case of the important work when better informed declined to retract, you will antique with great success. Hooker caught the case of the important work when better informed declined to retract, you will antique with great success. Hooker caught the case of the important work when better informed declined to retract, you will antique with great success. Hooker caught the case of the important work when better informed declined to retract, you will antique with great success. Hooker caught the case of the important work when better informed declined to retract, you will be a success. Hooker caught the case of the important work when better informed declined to retract, you will be a success. Hooker caught the case of the important work when better informed declined to retract, you will be a success. Hooker caught the case of the important work when better informed declined to retract, you will be a success. Hooker caught the case of the importa vention needs to be dealt with, without all squeamishter's philosophical works, the resemblance will be apparent: "Dangerous it were for the feeble brain of and as the votes were taken by cards dropped into boxes man to wade far into the doings of the Most High, whom, although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our soundest knowledge is to know that we know him at the distribution of his name; yet our soundest knowledge is to being dropped into the Prince's box, up rose a deafening throw that we know him at the distribution of his name;

them after having recorded their votes. These passages were guarded by men with staves, as if it were by no and grave Doctors might want a little gentle coercion to

Lord Powis	123
Prince Albert	93
Majority for Lord Powis	
Lord Powis	214
Prince Albert	148
Majority for Lord Powis	e noblé , when
Lord Powis	301
Prince Albert	
Majority for Lord Powis	82

Lord Powis 358 Prince Albert 427 est limits, and as the parties got more upon an equality the excitement increased. The numbers now were— Prince Albert 503

The voting now lagged somewhat, and we

Prince Albert 582 Majority for Prince Albert se numbers were, however, disputed, and upon a careful comparison of lists at a subsequent period of the evening it turned out that the above numbers were incorrect, and that Lord Powis was in fact in a majority of 8 at five o'clock, the numbers being-Lord Powis

Prince Albert 575 multuous noises the numbers were ascertained to be as Prince Albert 619

Lord Powis The state of the Poll, at the close at nine o'clock Friday evening, was as follows:
Prince Albert.....
Lord Powis.....

Majority for Prince Albert 86 The number of votes polled yesterday was 445. A doubt seems to exist in the University whether with so narrow a majority, His Royal Highness will accept the office which the Senate will most likely offer him. Amongst the voters for Prince Albert yesterday, were Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Master of Trinity Hall, the Bishop of London and Lord Burlington. Earl De la Warr and the Provost of Eton also tendered their votes for His Royal Highness, but they were rejected on the ground of

non-qualification.

The list of voters for Lord Powis includes Lord Brayman, as deterred worshippers from coming directly brook, the Duke of Buccleuch, Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson, Sir E. Lacon, Sir R. Hughes, Bart., the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Rev. Viscount Hereford. The numbers polled are, we believe, the largest on re-At the election in which the Duke of Gloucester chosen Chancellor, in the year 1811, the number

polled were—
The Duke of Gloucester468 The Duke of Rutland351

And in the memorable struggle for the High Steward-ship in 1840, the numbers were— Lord Lyndhurst Lord Lyttelton......457 Total

From all accounts it appears uncertain whether Prince Albert has accepted the office or not. In an article of the Guardian (London) Lord Powis is spoken of as if he were actually installed; whilst we have seen another statement to the effect that Prince Albert has consented to act.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1847.

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Poetry.—Easter Day.
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on the Lord's Prayer.
Garner —Rev. W. Palin, B.A.; On Religious Fasts.
The Modern Pharisees.
The Walk to Emmaus.
The Jesuits.
The Style of Hooker.
A Sunday on British Ground. on the Lord's Frayer.

Garner —Rev. W. Palin, B. A.;

Dr. Featley; Bishop Newton;

Bp. Lowth; Rev. J. Chandler,

M.A.

Deferred Extracts of English Int.

marks upon the nature and origin of the Sacrifice of contact with an idolatrous religion, but still, amidst Animals, will not be unwelcome to our readers,

Very able theologians have regarded it as a just matter for surprise, that so important a thing as the sacrifice of animals,—supposing this to have been done by Divine direction,—should not appear to have greater difficulties present themselves, or upon which the sanction of a positive command from God. We learned men have varied more in their interpretations, may, indeed, trace up the custom as a religious act than one which must come to us with unusual force at from the days of Moses to the time of Abel; but we the present moment,-Christ's "preaching to the have no special record, in the antediluvian age, of its spirits in prison," as declared in the third chapter of having been performed by a Divine command. The St. Peter's first epistle. But although so many expotory, are confessedly brief; yet it is affirmed, by those we are, for our own part, well enough disposed to conwhose judgment is worthy of respect, that the omis- cur in the opinion of an excellent commentator, that sion of any declaration of the Divine institution of there appears to be no interpretation involving less sacrifices, -assuming it to have been divine, -is the difficulty than the common one, suggested by the lite-

such authority, we cannot feel that the mere omission to those in Hades, or in the place of departed spirits, of the statement that God commanded such sacrifices to be made, or gave such intimations and directions as led to their adoption, is a matter of so much impor- rally growing out of the words as they stand, it does tance as to induce in any mind a doubt or suspicion that there was no divine authority for them. On the contrary, the habitual practice of holy men in all subsequent times,—the custom of offering such sacrifices, as thus interpreted, reconcileable with the context, or continuously from Abel to Moses,—and, more than with such practical instruction as the Apostle no all the authoritative incorporation of the custom, with sequent times, -- the custom of offering such sacrifices, as thus interpreted, reconcileable with the context, or all, the authoritative incorporation of the custom, with doubt meant to convey. every particularity of detail, amongst institutions directly commanded by God himself through Moses, will hardly allow us to doubt that the origin of sacrifices is to be traced up to a special revelation and in-

junction of the Divine Being. It is very justly argued, too, that, as in every age and nation of the world, whether ignorant or enlightened, the shedding of a victim's blood was found to be adopted and relied upon as a satisfactory method. of conciliating the offended Deity, there must have been some common origin for this unvarying uniformity of a leading religious rite. As it would be unnatural to suppose that the reason of nations, and these most distant and dissimilar, should have uniformly conducted them to the very same mode of propitiating the God whom they adored, we must look the other; between the wrath which came and that which for the origin of such a custom in some period which repent in both cases; between baptism and Noah's salvafor the origin of such a custom in some period which preceded the general dispersion of the human race. It must either have been derived from Antediluvian practice, or from Noah at the latest; but the sacripractice, or from Noah at the latest; but the sacri- (φυσικα) bodies and spiritual (πνευματικα.)"

ral dictate of the mind of man,-That "unprejudiced reason never could have dictated, that destroying the best of our fruits and creatures could be an office excessive: there were senators, and tawyers, and country peers and commoners—cabinet ministers and country acceptable to God." Nor does it seem unreasonable curates, all pushing and bawling, and striving for ingress to believe, that, when God directed our first parents

upon the whole, consider to be this: - God having determined what should, in the fulness of time, be the true "propitiation for the sins of the world," namely Christ, "who by his own blood obtained eternal redemption for us," was pleased to appoint, from the beginning, that living creatures should be offered by way of figure, to represent the true offering which was afterwards to be made as an atonement for mankind. St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Hebrews, plainly argues that the sacrifices under the Law had this positive reference,-that they were grounded, in short, upon this future offering; but if this be true of the sacrifices under the Law, why not of those also which were in use before the giving of the Law? And here we may ir posts therein learnt that the candidates were "neck- tions, with perhaps some few additions which God thought proper for the the state and circumstances observed some who had kept back all the morning approach in a leisurely way, and prevent a dead stand by handing in their cards. At 5 o'clock the poll closed for 3 hours, and the numbers exhibited by the Senior Proctor for the purpose of setting up a new religion.

"The sacrifices," [of the Patriarchs,] says the Rev. J. J. Blunt, " how far regulated in their details by the injunctions of God himself, we cannot determine; yet it is impossible to read, in the fifteenth chapter of Genesis, the particulars of Abraham's offering of the heifer, the goat, the ram, the turtle dove, and the pigeon,-their ages, their sex, the circumspection with which he dissects and disposes of them, -whether all this be done in act or in vision, without feeling assured that very minute directions upon all these points were are represented by the same Apostle as acting in consequence of a Divine command, placing an entire reliance upon the promises of him who commanded; so Abel, in the sacrifice which he offered, must be supposed to have acted under the same impression, believing what God had promised, and therefore sacrificing what God had ordered."

In connexion with the foregoing remarks, we may observe that we have, in the opinions of the ancient san Theological Institution at Cobourg. heathen, grounds for affirming that the doctrine of a vicarious intercessor was at so early a period, and so generally, admitted, that it must have originated in a will find some conclusive statements from two of our Divine revelation. "In all ages," it has been well Correspondents which afford a very satisfactory constated, "and in all parts of the world, there has con- futation of the statistics of the Christian Guardian. stantly prevailed such a sense of the infinite holiness of the supreme Divinity, with so deep a conviction of the imperfections of human nature, and the guilt of into the presence of a Being so awful: recourse has, therefore, been had to Mediators. Amongst the Sabians, the celestial Intelligences were constituted Mediators; amongst other idolaters their various idolo, and this notion provaile, at this day, in Hindostan and elsewhere. Sacrifices were thought to be a kind of Mediators. And, in short, there has been a universal feeling, a sentiment never forgotten, on the fall upon Good Friday, we issue this number on we are thankful, we do not exalt ourselves, as necessity of an interpreter, or Mediator, between God and man."

In correspondence with this general belief, and the religious acts to which it gave rise, we notice in the Greek tragedian, Æschylus, a very direct and striking testimony. When Mercury reveals to Prometheus, chained to the rock, the further woes that were coming upon him for his contumacy and defiance of the Omnipotent power, these remarkable words are added:-

Τοιοῦδε μόχθου τέρμα μὴ τι προσδόκα, Πρίν ἄν θεῶν τις διάδοχος τῶν σῶν πόνων Φανή, θελήση τ' είς ἀναύγητον μολείν "Αδην, κνεφαΐά τ' άμφὶ Ταρτάρου βάθη.

This we shall attempt to translate with as much closeness as perspicuity will allow: - "Of such suffering look not for any termination, until some god shall appear as a substitute for thy miseries, and be willing [on thy behalf] to descend to the rayless Hell, and to the murky depths of Tartarus."

We can scarcely regard this as a random assertion, or a mere poetical fiction; but from the abstract strangeness of the thought, and the improbability that such a course should have suggested itself, from any natural process of reasoning, to the minds of men, we The present season of the religious year, and the may reasonably conclude that it could only have been reflections befitting the solemn time we are now called begotten by a Divine revelation. This, as might be upon to improve, lead us to the hope that a few re- expected, would be overclouded and obscured by long the superstitious gloom enshrouding it, exhibiting no indistinct traces of a Divine original.

accounts of this interesting period of the world's his- sitions of this very difficult passage have been offered, omission of a piece of the most material and profitable ral and natural bearing and construction of the words, namely, that Christ went and declared the glad-tidings With every respect, however, for the weight of connected with his death and approaching resurrection who had lived in the days of Noah.

Yet, although such is an interpretation most natuappear to us as if something were wanting,-either appear to us as if something were wanting,—either averages nearly nine and a half millions sterling; and that there are 15,000,000 Dissenters in England and Wales, Apostle's line of argument,-to render the passage,

marks upon this subject from a correspondent of the present occasion. Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, which appear in the March number of that excellent periodical. His views, as expressed in the following paragraph,—in consonance with impressions which we have just contained with impressions which we have just contained the following paragraph.—in by authority of Government since 1801, for previous to that year no official census was published, nor, I believe, veyed, strike us as very reasonable and probable :-

"I feel as if St. Peter glanced at some current glosses, tradition and phraseology of the Jewish doctors, on the history of the Flood, with whom the subject seems to have been much dwelt and enlarged upon. Even the New Testament is fuller of allusions to it than perhaps

fices offered by Noah, upon his leaving the ark, do not By this writer we are furnished, accordingly, with appear as a novel or strange thing, but rather as the the following paraphrase upon the passage:-

"The persons saved in the Ark were themselves in- which, to say the least of it, betrays a very lamentable length provoked to 'bring in the flood upon the world of the ungodly'-until, I say, that Spirit prevailed upon those few to flee from the wrath to come. And similarly as they were saved by means of water, does baptism now save us; not as a mere cleansing of the person, like the Jewish ablutions, but as a cleansing of the spirit, as a transition from the natural state of guilt to that of God's forgiveness and grace."

The difficulty of reconciling this interpretation,which, as will be seen, makes the inmates of the Ark to be the persons preached to,—with the term φυλακη, ordinarily translated prison, is attempted to be removed by making the word apply to the Ark:-

"That the Ark was customarily designated by the doctors as a φνλακη, I judge from the original account (Gen. vii. 16), that, after Noah entered the Ark, God himself shut him in; and fr. m the use of this word in Rev. xviii. 2, where our translators, with more than their usual boldness, render it by 'hold' and 'cage.' 'The hold of every foul spirit, (φυλακη παντος πνευματος ακαθαρτου,)—a phrase whose parallelism to that of St. Peter deserves every notice,- and cage of every unclean and hateful bird. The use of φυλακη in this passage answers the purpose for which I adduce it.—that the Ark might be called, whether because it was a shut-up place, or one of security and preservation.'

He shews, too, that this word has a similar signification in Herodotus, where a colony is said to have Asiatic coast in the vicinity of Judea in cities of commercial resort, with which the Apostles would necessarily have much intercourse.

The difficulty pertaining to the term πνευματα, 'spirit," in offering this interpretation, is thus re-

"I am not insensible to the difficulty remaining in the application of πνευματα to the family of Noah, still living in the Ark. The best answer I can give to this objection that the Apostle had the case of Christians, who are be saved spiritually, more in contemplation than the idental parallel of Noah's preservation, and thus ap-

We do not by any means say that we hold ourelves responsible for this translation; but because it is new, and modestly as well as ably advanced, we other corresponding themes, be attended with a more than ordinary interest at the present time, when the state of death to which onr Lord voluntarily subjected mself is, with Christians, a natural and befitting subject of contemplation.

In the list of Students who were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the University of Cambridge, on the 23rd of January last, we observe the The next branch of the Catholic Church, with which I name of Mr. James Hamilton, formerly of the Dioce-

Under the head of "Communications" our readers

Amongst remarkable phenomena pertaining to the weather, may be numbered a snow-storm on Tues-day Evening last, at 5 o'clock, attended with thunder rather more than a fourth are Dissenters. and lightning. The peals of thunder were few, but extract, from which these statements have been taken, is quite distinct, and some of them very loud; and the lightning was extremely vivid. The atmosphere, in put forth, in order to injure the Church in every part of every respect except its coldness, presented the appearances which usually precede a very violent thunder-storm in summer.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the numes of new Subscribers to this paper.

Mr. Thos. Ryall will leave this Office in a few days on a Collecting Tour, to the Eastward of Toronto.

The Rev. John Leeds, late Missionary at the Coteau du Lac, in the Diocese of Quebec, who died on the 12th, at New York, had, shortly before his death, forwarded to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, an Order for the sum of £100 Cy., for the Church Society of the Diocese above mentioned, and subsequently an Order for £150 for miscellaneous purposes of charity and Religion. He had also signified to the Bishop, his intention to forego the pension from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, upon which he re-

The Minister and Churchwardens of St. James's Congregation, beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Rev. Ralph Leeming, for a pair of very handsome Gothic Clerical Chairs which he has just presented to the Church. They beg leave also to re-turn their warmest acknowledgments to the Rev. Dr. turn their warmest acknowledgments to the Rev. Dr. Beaven, for the very chaste design, which he kindly prepared, and from which they were constructed, by Messrs. Jacques & Hay, with their accustomed neatness and superiority.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,-In perusing the columns of your valuable paper

of last week, I was surprised at a statement copied into it from one of the journals which are published in this city in defence of Dissent from the Catholic Church of the British Empire, - I allude to some extraordinary misstatements which appear in an extract copied by the Christian Guardian, entitled, "The Established Church," with refe-

rence to the relative position of Churchmen and Dissenters in England and Wales.

I hope, and I will gladly allow, that this extract was copied inadvertently; but, if the extract was not before me, I could hardly believe that such statistical ignorance existed in the pineteenth century, and the existed in the pineteenth century. me, I could hardly believe that such statistical gnorance existed in the nineteenth century, and that a public journal, published in a city containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, could gravely copy an extract, stating that the population of England and Wales now amounts to 22,000,000; that the revenue of the Church of England or, in other words, that the Dissenters are more than twice as numerous as the members of the Church. We confess ourselves much edified by some re- rations, which have been selected for refutation

First, then, with regard to the population of England and Wales, stated in this extract to amount to 22,000,000.

ven take	n:-	POPUL		ied, nor,	l beneve,
and negative	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
ngland	8,331,434 541,546	9,538,827 611,788	11,261,437	13,091,000	About 14,900,000 About 1,000,000
	8,872,980	10,150,615	11.978,875	13,897,182	About 15,900.000

the dead, that Spirit of Christ which 'spake by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until phets,' and by 'Noah himself a preacher of righteousness,' millions sterling and a half." I need not go far to refute the number of marriages solemnized by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until that Spirit of Christ which 'spake by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until that Spirit of Christ which 'spake by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages solemnized by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages solemnized by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow the number of marriages in England and Wales, insis phets, and by 'Noah himself a preacher of righteousness,' millions sterling and a half." I need not go far to refute that Spirit which 'strove with man' before God was at this, nor am I obliged to have recourse to private calculations, which are not always to be depended on, as we have, in this case also, the official reports on this head furnished to the Imperial Parliament in 1834-35, principolated all who are married at the Register Offices, pally by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the variation in the value of the tithes, under the Tithe Commutation Act, cannot be large since then. On the present occasion it is needless to be very minute; the following how insignificant will appear the true numbers of Dissenextract from these reports will suffice:-

"Number of Parishes in England and Wales, 11077 .-Net Income, £3,055,000.

The real state of the case is then as follows: Actual Net Income of the Parochial Clergy of England, published by official authority £3,055,000 Income of Bishops and Cathedrals, about..... 167,000

.... £3,222,000 Total..... Ditto, stated by extract published by Christian Guardian to amount to nearly£9,500,000 Amount of exaggeration, nearly

More need not be said on this point, as this speaks for

itself,—et ab uno disce omnia.

The last matter to which I beg to call attention is the number of Dissenters from the Catholic Church of the realm. They are stated by the same authority to amount to 15,000,000, and the members of the Church only to 7,000,000. Here, though we have no official statements to produce, yet are we furnished with sufficient data by cation in Herodotus, where a colony preserved their dialect $\epsilon \nu$ $\phi \nu \lambda \alpha \kappa \eta$,—untainted by that of the people around them. And he adds that this shall enumerate: they amount to something less than 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the first whose numbers we shall be a constitute to the constitute to the first who from the fact that the lonic dialect,—in which Herodotus wrote and to which we may impute this unusual sense of the expression,—obtained principally on the less; of whom perhaps rather over 1,000,000 are Wesleyan Methodists, the rest being Independents, Presbyterians, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, a few Quakers, and besides

28,000 to 30,000 Jews, principally in London.

Here, then, is an exaggeration of nearly five to one.—
The whole number of Dissenters from the Church in England and Wales, both Protestant and Romish, amounting actually to 3,000,000, more or less, in round numbers; but stated in the extract circulated by the Christian Guardian to amount to 15,000,000. I need not here allude to Church in Europe are still unreformed, the English branch of it has, by the mercy of Almighty God, obtained a Reformation. We have returned to primitive teaching, and have put away the novelties and superstition which Rome plies to Noah's family a designation more appropriate to those who in their baptism were already 'buried with Christ,' who were 'dead and their life hid with God in Christ,' whose bodies were dead but spirits alive, (Rom. viii. 10), and who being 'joined unto the Lord is one spirit.'"

We have returned to primitive teaching, and have put away the novelties and superstition which Rome has heaped on the Catholic Faith, and to which the Churchs of France, Austria, Spain, Italy and some other countries still submit; and we enjoy the pure Gospel in the Church, which is a blessing to be esteemed above all spirit.'" temporal possessions; above all numbers and statistical and well-toned barmony of calculations. But still we are permitted, on the present occasion, to mention, that a reference to the stateme adduced above will shew that, even as regards numbers in England and Wales, the English branch of the Holy offer it to our readers,—believing that it will, amongst Catholic Church is in a very favoured position; if, for other corresponding themes, be attended with a more instance, we compare her with another but unreformed branch of the Church,—the National Church of the Austrian Empire, which, out of a population of 34,000,000, counts nearly 7,000,000 dissenting from her communion,—the relative proportion will be found to be in favour of the English Church, and this alone suffices to shew how deeply rooted the English Church is in the affections of her children, when we at the same time reflect, that the most complete religious toleration is granted by our Government, which is certainly not the case in Austria. shall compare our own on this head, is the Russian Church, which, though it continues to hold many superstitious additions to the Catholic faith, has, equally with our own, repudiated and protested against the authority of the Bishop of Rome. I am not able to furnish the exact numbers in this case, but have reason to think that, in a population exceeding 60,000,000, about one-fourth Russian language). Here again the ratio is much in favour of our own Church. The last instance which I shall adduce, is that of the National Church of Bavaria,

only one of a large number, which are constantly being earances which usually precede a very violent thuner-storm in summer.

As our usual day of publication this week would

As our usual day of publication this week would victory by our own right hand. Only we affectionately encourage those who have wandered out of the pale of the Church to remember, that our Saviour is not the author of confusion, but of peace; and that they have gone out from us, not we from them We live in stirring and earnest times; when religious instruction in these matters is forced upon the minds of all. If knowledge is power, and power implies responsibility, then does it more and more become those who have left the Church to consider, whether they have not (to use Bishop Beveridge's emphatic words) left a certainty for an uncertainty, and to examine narrowly whether they are not building on the sand. It is no uncertain sound which the trumpet now gives on these matters, and the marks of the Church of Christ are every day made more visible to all. It is the probation of some men to examine whether the Chris-tian faith be true, as Bishop Butler said in an age abounding with infidelity; we add, on the present occasion, that it may be now the probation of some to discover, what is the Christian Church. We must remember, that we may not expect to be led irresistibly to the truth, and that we cannot enjoy the answer of a good conscience, unless we honestly use every means granted to us to arrive at a knowledge of the Church founded by our Saviour, when on earth, and which, in accordance with His sacred promise, we are sure, continues to the present day, let its numbers be few or many. The cause of Dissent must be in a bad way, when such extraordinary exaggerations as Church, Dundas, for themselves, and in behalf of the Congregation, beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Rev Relab Leaving for a pair of very hand culations, as an occasional relief from severer study, and thus, on the present occasion, I could not but be startled

Church * I have reckoned the Romanists as the first Dissenters on this ground, that, though individual instances of dissent had occurred previously, yet, that the Romanists in England and Wales were the first who dissented from the Catholic Church in a body on a systematic plan. Up to the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth, they conformed and white the third they have that that time they left London and Chester, upwards of seventy dissenting ministers have applied for admission to enroll themselves as candidates for Holy

To the Editor of The Church,

Sir,-In illustration of the accuracy of the statistics of the Christian Guardian, permit me to call your attention to those furnished by the Register Office, England.

by the Imperial Parliament, some of its supporters avowed, in the language of Mr. O'Connell, that it was "a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Church."

But how did it turn out? Why, in spite of the handbills so profusely distributed, to dissuade people from taking their children to the Church to be baptized,—in spite of its being posted on every dissenting place of worship that the Registration superseded the necessity of Baptism,—it is found that the number of Births registered throughout England and Wales, very little exceeds the number of Baptisms at the Church. So much for the correctness of saw through the unscriptural advice to keep their little children from coming unto Christ, under the specious plea of obeying the law of the land; and in their natural recoil, at first refused to obey the law by registering their census to be reckoned, even this shews an exaggeration, on the part of the authority quoted by the *Christian Guardian*, of five millions, or about thirty per cent.,

But to come to figures, which the Christian Guardian credulous once, at what time the long-suffering of God ignorance of statistical geography.

I come, secondly, to the revenue of the Church, which, waited until that Spirit of God which 'raised Christ from I come, secondly, to the revenue of the Church, which, annual report for 1845 (ordered to be printed last session)

A desintory discussion the took place, in the course of which waited until that Spirit of God which 'raised Christ from I come, secondly, to the revenue of the Church, which, annual report for 1845 (ordered to be printed last session) without any religious ceremony; so if these and the Romanists be taken from the 5,000 and the balance be ters in England as compared with the Church!

For the truth of these facts I beg to refer you to the

annual report of Major Graham, the Registrar General, a large portion of which has been transferred to the columns of the "Times" newspaper.

J. B. W. Cobourg, March 29th, 1847.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-I take the liberty of handing to you an article from the Morning Post. Looking to your valuable journal for an explanation of the truth of these matters, and having the most thorough conviction that truth is not Blessed Lord and Master, it must rise triumphant; and that the cause of His Church, our safety and joy, must flourish more or less according as truth is upheld, I beg for such statements of facts as will best bear on the article The kilogramme, or about 3d. on the 4lb loaf.

The king of Naples has forbidden the exportation of wheat as he had previously that of maize. only the best policy, but that, being the word of our Blessed Lord and Master, it must rise triumphant; and

A CHURCHMAN.

March 30th, 1847. "We extract from the Oxford Chronicle the following strange announcement. Startling, however, as it is, there is nothing in its details inconsistent with the obvious tendencies of Puseyism. The establishment of Jesuitism in a new phase—the instruction of a religious society, framed for the promotion of certain plans, which are confessedly to be veiled from the public eye—and whose influences are probably to be directed upon the whole Protestant laity—is merely a natural expansion in the regular development of the Puseyite system. Without further comment we give the paragraph—heading and all—as

it appeared in our vigilant contemporary :-"THE CONFESSIONAL .- CONSPIRACY AMONG THE CLER-GY.—The Romanizing Clergy in Oxford and other places have lately adopted a plan of leaving open the Churches half an hour before each service, and half an hour after it, for the purpose of receiving Confession. They also contemplate establishing confraternities, first in the metropolis, and afterwards in provincial towns, the internal policy of the 'Society being reserved from the eye of the world, to prevent the anticipation and defeat of their plans.' One of the expedients for corrupting the Protestant laity is to be the establishment of 'well-selected lending liberals,' for scientific and literapy are the protection of the expedients. libraries, for scientific and literary works, with a judicious admixture of theology and ecclesiastical pamphlets of a certain 'tongue-hammers,' until the principles of the society are adopted 'the discordant confusion of tongues,' and substitute 'the deep and well-toned harmony of the one Catholic Church!!!'-

"The report that the Curate of Newburn, Northumberland. had resigned his charge, preparatory to entering the Church of Rome, appears to be well authenticated. We have been per-mitted to read a private letter, in which the writer, a Clergyman of the Church of England, states, with regret, that the curate alluded to was at Oscott, and that his reception into the Popish Church was to take place on Ash Wednesday. The Rev. Henry Humble, M.A., the pervert in question, besides being

Curate of Newburn, was Domestic Chaplain to Lord Forbes. "CONVERSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .-Mr. Kingdom, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has made his profession of the Roman Catholic faith. The Rev. John Gordon, M.A., whose resignation of the Curacy of Christ Church, St. Pancras, was announced some time back, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Mr. New, also a Curate of Christ Church, St. Paneras, has withdrawn from ministerial duty in the Established Church on grounds similar to those which led to the resignation of his colleague."-London Morning Post.

TWe have not met with the statements to which our worthy Correspondent has drawn our attention, in any other quarter; but as they are not improbable, we take it for granted that they are true. Churchmen, however, have no reason to be discouraged, or to distrust the good Providence of God. We believe that the present condifor granted that they are true. Churchmen, however, have no reason to be discouraged, or to distrust the good Providence of God. We believe that the present condition of the Church, on the whole, is sound and healthy and vigorous. Every defection, to be sure, is cause of grief; but our gains, we feel assured, more than counterand vigorous. Every defection, to be sure, is cause of grief; but our gains, we feel assured, more than counterrief; but our gains, we leef assured, more alance our losses. There will be indiscreet and even ings and the statues in the niches.

On Saturday week, a court of directors was held at the East. disingenuous men in every community; but the truth, notwithstanding the imprudence of the one class, and the craftiness of the other, will prosper. Let the truth be quietly and earnestly maintained,—let the Church be fairly presented, without adding to or taking from her ment system; and error will in time give way. The contention may be sharp, perhaps, but the result is sure. - ED.

From our English Files.

THE BUDGET. In the House of Commons, on the 21st of February, The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make the financial

statement of the year. He stated that it was many years since a Chancellor of the Exchequer had to report such heavy demands upon the Exchequer, but those demands were occasioned by the dearth of food, which was a visitation of Provi dence. Thousands of starving persons in Ireland appealed to this country for sympathy and assistance, and that he could Never, however, had the finances of the country been so able to bear their demands. For the first time there had been no deficiency bills, and the produce of the revenue had been sufficient to defray the expenses of the State. the Customs, the produce of every article for the last nin months, had, with the exception of articles on which duties had been reduced, exceeded the estimate. In the Excise, with the exception of soap, the same had taken place. The hon-gentleman stated, however, that it would be perfectly fallacious expect that such a state of things would continue. found they were on the verge of a check, but saw symptoms of a revulsion. He considered commercial matters were of firm basis, and attributed such soundness to the effect of the duce of Customs and Excise for the last year was £34,500,070, of this £5,530,000 was contributed by articles of food, £21, 781,000 of drink, and by tobacco £4,336,000, making £31,653,000 out of £34,500,070. This must have diminished in consequence of the diminution of employment in the manufacturing districts. The drain of bullion in the Bank had not been so great as might be expected. The amount of bullion was only £1,200,000 less than it was this time twelve months. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had calculated upon a surplus of £776,000, and the actual surplus was £2,846,000 He would now state what the probable income of the year, from the 5th April 1846, to 5th April 1847, would be. Last year the duties on corn produced £793,000. He could not calculate the duties on corn produced £793,000. He could not calculate the duties on corn produced £793,000. the duties on corn produced £793,000. He could not calculate on such an amount, but still he calculated in security.—
There had been an increase in the importation of butter, cheese, and silk last year, consequent upon the reduction of duty, and he calculated that this increase would continue, and he assumed that the probable revenue from the Customs would be £20,000,000. Of Excise duties he reckoned for the year an increase of £13,700,000. He contemplated from stamps a revenue of £7,500,000, from taxes £4.270,000, from the Property tax £5,390,000, from the Post-offices £845,000, from Crown Lands £120,000, from miscellaneous sources of revenue £4,-270,000; making a total ordinary revenue of £52, 065,000. The expenses of the interest of the debt and the Consolidated Fund would be £30,735,000; for the army £6,840,074. The navy vote would be £7,561,000; the ordnance vote would be £2,679,127, being an increase of £135,568. The miscellaneous votes, exclusive of votes for Ireland, would be £3,750,000. being an increase of £397,000. The whole of the estimates would amount to £20,851,077, making the whole ordinary expenditure £51,576,000. What the expenditure for Ireland might be, it was not easy to state, for it depended on various circumstances over which he had no control. He should not be safe in reckoning the expenditure at much less than £1,000,-He should not be 000 a month, up to the time of next harvest. He, therefore, could not calculate the sum at less than £8,000,000. The question then arose whether he should borrow all the £8,000, would not suffer her to hold them. 000 or only a part. He believed that the most prudent course would be to borrow at once all the money The next question was, whether in borrowing so large a sum of money he to accompany it with increased taxation, not only for the purprincipal at no distant time? The present year, however, was an unfit period for increased taxation; for any alteration in taxation always produced a stagnation in trade. He therefore proposed to raise the interest of Exchequer Bills from 13d. to The annual expense which he should thus incur would be

It is a matter well known that when the Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages was passed duct from his surplus of £489,000, which would leave him only to him for a reduction of the duties on tea, tobacco, malt, &c. Having next stated that he did not intend this year to propose a permanent instead of an annual system of sugar duties, he proceeded to regret the interruption which the calamity of the country had given to the commercial and financial policy which had been carried on for the last four years with such unparalleled success. He then read a statement of the regular increase in the consumption of the articles of coffee, butter, cheese, currants, sugar, and tea, which had taken place in the interval between the year 1843 and the year 1846; and showed that the consumption must have been occasioned by those articles being placed within the reach of the working classes by the reduction of the duties upon them. Having congratulated Sir R. Peel on such being the results of his policy, he concluded by moving on such being the results of his policy, he concluded by moving a formal vote, that £8,000,000 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund for the relief of Ireland.

A desultory discussion then took place, in the course of which Mr. Hume, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Roebuck found fault with upon Lord John Russell to impose an income tax upon Ireland as an act of justice towards England.

Lord J. Russell contended that it would be neither wise nor just nor considerate to impose an income tax on Ireland at the

Mr. Goulburn expressed his gratification at finding his estimtae of the produce of the revenue for the present year so m exceeded, and refuted the fallacies put forth by Lord G. Benetinck on the subject of protection and free trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Albert has expressed his intention to grow flax on his farm at Windsor. A vessel which has arrived in London from Nantes, has brought 400 casks of French vinegar.

A ship which has arrived at Bristol has brought 1014 bags

of sugar from China.

Sir Joshua Walmsly will be a candidate for Leicester at the

next election.

It is stated that the period of service for the Queen's regiments in India will be further shortened from 15 to 12 years. The Elbe is again firmly frozen, and may be crossed

The admiralty has issued an order prohibiting the entry of any more boys for the navy.

The Prussian Government is making large purchases of 176 from Russia, in order to reduce the price of corn.

Many of the Norfolk farmers have lately turned their attention to flax growing.

There are 1,300,000 horses in England, each of which con-

sumes the produce of as much land as would feed eight men.

The Pope has been elected colonel of the civic guard of Rome. The effective force of the French army is to be augmented by There are not less than 15,000 puncheons of whiskey at pre-

Wheat of the first quality is now selling in Lisbon for 1106.

There are twenty-four large steamers now constructing in the Clyde, besides other vessels.

The Hull flax and Cotton Company has declared a dividend

of five per cent for the half year.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between Naples and The treaty of commerce and navigation between Naples and the Zollverin was finally concluded at the close of last month. The Spanish papers state that large quantities of maize have been shipped from Vigo and other Galician ports for England. A quantity of fresh pork was received from New York by the Oxford packet-ship, and is now on sale in Manchester. It is decided that the vacant garter is to be given to the Duke of Bedford, and her Majesty has expressed a wish that the honour shall not be postpored.

our shall not be postponed.

The Malta journals brought by the Levant mail express alarm at the small quantity of corn in the island, which does not ex-

ceed twenty days' supply.

Mr. Monahan, the Irish Solicitor-General, has been returned Mr. Monahan, the Irish Solicitor-General, has been returned for Galway, by a majority of 4 over the Repeal candidate. The numbers for Mr. Monahan 510; for Mr. O'Flaharty 506. The marriage of Don Juan, the youngest son of Don Carlos, with the youngest sister of the Duke of Modena, was celebrated at Modena in the beginning of February.

From experiments lately made at the French Agricultural Institution of St. Germain, it appears that sheep will fatten somer when salt is added to their food.

Every small farmer in Liverick and the can master

Every small farmer in Limerick county who can muster £20, or even £10, is about emigrating to America in to ensu-

ing spring.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered that no person shall establish any telegraph in his dominions without his permission.

In consequence of the high price of grain, the daily allowance of oats to cavalry horses has been reduced from ten pounds to seven pounds, which will save 18,000 bushels of oats per an

num in each regiment.

It is reported among the military circles in Dublin, that his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, K.G., and G.C. M.G., commanding the District, will shortly be appointed to \$ staff situation in Canada.

A petition signed by six hundred and forty-eight members of the Catholic clergy, demanding an immediate and total abolicion of slavery in the French colonies, has been laid before the

Lord Lincoln has addressed a letter to the deputation of his supporters, declining their requisition that he should become a candidate for the representation of Manchester. He will not, for an uncertain prospect of success, keep the borough involved in a contest for the many months likely to clapse before the

In the House of Commons, on the 2nd inst., Lord John Russell announced that her Majesty had been pleased to call a Council, to consider the best day on which to appoint a general fast and humiliation, on account of the present awful condition of the sister kingdom. This announcement was received with evident satisfaction on both side. evident satisfaction on both sides of the House.

Letters from Rome of the 11th ult, mention that a grand

banquet was given, on the preceding day, to Mr. Cobden, by the Chamber of Commerce of that capital. The Marquis Patenziana, the President, and the Marquis Dragonetti severally addressed Mr. Cobden, whose reply was received with enthusiastic analysis. THE GREAT BELL FOR MONTREAL. - The casting of this,

THE GREAT BELL FOR MONTREAL.—The cashing the largest bell ever made in the country, was successfully completed on Saturday last, at the foundry of Messas. Mears, in Whitechapel, London. The quantity of metal fused was about twenty-five tons. The founders, it is stated, intend to give the public an opportunity of inspecting the work when perfectly finished, previous to its shipment for Canada.

THE NEW TRANSATIANTIC STEAM SHIPS.—The new state of the Registry and North American Royal Mail Company of the Registry and North American Royal Mail Company of the Registry and North American Royal Mail Company of the Registry and North American Royal Mail Company of the Registry and North American Royal Mail Company of the Registry and North American Royal Mail Company of the Registry and North American Royal Mail Company of the Registry of the

steamers of the British and North American Royal Mail Com-England, are to be called the America, the Canada, the Niag ara, and the Europe. These vessels are being forwarded with every despatch consistent with that security and perfection which so eminently distinguish the fleet of vessels belonging to this company. this company. The size, power, and beauty of model of new ships will at once class them as the finest vessels in the world. It is not yet definitely fixed when the additional voy-

ages will be commenced.

The financial position of France is very embarrassing. the hundred position of France is very embarrassing, makes finance minister, who puts the best face upon matters, makes the deficit on the year sixteen millions sterling, but public report states it at nearer thirty-nine millions!

Manchester, and three other Bishoprics would be created, but at no expense to the country. No new seats in the House of Peers would be occupied. He believed that he would have to apply to Parliament as soon as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall have a ers shall have come to a decision on the subject.

EMIGRATION.—Although but the first month in spring the tide has already set in, and without the intervention either of Government or the proprietors of the soil, there is every indica-tion of an unusually busy season at the Irish scaports. crowds of emigrants of the more comfortable class have already arrived in Dubin from the interior for the purpose of taking shipping to Liverpool; and the same may be said of the ports of Cork. Galway, and Darry of Cork, Galway, and Derry.

PRIVATE LETTERS from Paris state that M. Bresson had applied to the Spanish Government for permission to occupy, temporarily, the Balearic Isles; and the Heraldo, a Madrie paper, asserts that a French squadron, composed of six ships, had actually arrived, to "take them under the protection of France." We are allowed to the state of the protection of the state of the protection of the state of the protection of the France." We are always slow to believe reports that imply extraordinary folly on the part of any Government. would be folly of the grossest kind. For anything we know to the contrary, it may harmonics with the contrary, it may harmonise with some stroke of policy

ANOTHER ROMAN REFORM.—The papal government has added another social reform to the swelling catalogue. new governor of Rome, Grazzelini, has made open war on the mendicants, and has taken recovery. ITALY. mendicants, and has taken measures for their extirpation.
police were set to work to map out different haunts of the gars; and when all was arranged, a simultaneous seizure taken made in the various districts. About four hundred were taken and lodged in depots previously prepared for their reception.

Rigid inquiry at each depot soon elicited the fact that but a small proportion were natives of the city. The strangers we sent homewards, specially consigned to the respective village municipal authorities, who have been made responsible for the municipal authorities, who have been made responsible for not returning. A land-tax is to be levied for the supp

the paupers properly belonging to the city. ITALY AND SWITZERLAND. Advices from Rome state that the Pope is taking the most efficient means to advance agricultural interests in his States.

Besides the activity which is now manifested in draining be.

Pontine marshes, Pius IX. has ordered the culture of rice to commenced immediately, and a recommenced immediately. commenced immediately, and a number of engineers are all occupied with carrying out his plans. His Holiness has

The Government of Austria has marched large bodies of upon the frontiers of Switzerland and Piedmont. nian Government on its part is reported to be on the po-

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Mr. College Bangor and Bishopric of created, but he House of uld have to commission-

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was a general rumour that some important places had declared for the junta at Oporto. The position of the hostile forces was such as rendered it likely an important action would soon take place between the Conde das Antas and Baron Casal. By the latest accounts, Casal had withdrawn his troops from Valencia The sum truly and Vi and Vianna, and had taken up a defensive position on the Lima.
Saldanha's head-quarters were still at Agneda, and one of his family is relieved, the effort will be abundantly rewarded.

According to the Superintendent's report, there are about 1221 children educated in the District Schools; now if 70 can Bernardino, 800 strong, had joined Vasconcellos, and several hundred Miguelites, the remains of Macdonnell's band, had found their way to Antas's camp, where they met a cordial reception. Several deserters from Salnanha's army, it is said, had presented themselves at Oporto.

All this does not look well for the Queen's cause. Colonal All this does not look well for the Queen's cause. Colonel Wylde would, it is said, now attempt a pacific mediation. Sir H. Seymour, our new minister, had not arrived.

Colonial.

Musical Festival at King's College.—We understand that many ladies, well known in Toronto for their musical ability, have kindly consented to take a part in this Festival, and that the talented Vice-President has composed an Anthem expressly for the occasion. There is little doubt but that the attractive display of talent and the charitable purpose to which the proceeds are to be appropriated (the relief of our fellow-subjects suffering from the ravages of famine) will secure fellow-subjects suffering from the ravages of famine) will secure an overflowing audience. It is supposed that the Festival will take place on Tuesday the 16th of April.

GREAT WESTESN RAILROAD .- The President and Directors, in a Memorial to the Queen, propose a plan for the giving of immediate employment to 10,000 labourers (emigrants), if their scheme ef operations were commenced.

WEST HALTON .- Mr. Ferguson has been nominated as the Reform Candidate for the representation of this County at the next general Election.

THE COURT OF APPEAL sat on Saturday, to give judgment in the long pending and important case of "Simpson and Smith," and at a late hour, which prevents our noticing the proceedings more fully, gave a unanimous judgment in favour of the appellant as follows:—

Order overruling Plea affirmed with costs.

Order overruling Demurrer, affirmed without costs.
Decree reversed, and Bill dismissed without costs in Appeal

costs in the court below reserved. - Herald. MR. RUTTAN'S INVENTION .- We have much pleasure in giving the benefit of our circulation to the following notice which we find in the British Canadian of Saturday last, of an inner. which we find in the British Canadian of Saturday last, of an ingenious invention which promises to be highly successful and serviceable. "We have been favoured with an inspection of the warm air apparatus, the invention of Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, of Cobourg, lately erected in Macdonald's Hotel, King-street, and were happy to find that on trial the result surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the ingenious inventor. The economy of this most useful piece of furniture, consists in its serving all the purposes of a cosking stove, at the same time that it diffuses a free and healthy warmth throughout the house. The furnace is constructed on a new principle, being diamond-shaped, so that every portion of the iron is thoroughly heated, with the consumption of but a small quantity of wood. A current of fresh air is brought from an area out-side the building, formed by an upright funnel some ten feet in height, and six or seven feet in breath at the top, from which a strong draught passes through a channel to the apparatus, and entering a cham-Passes through a channel to the apparatus, and entering a chamber surrounding the furnace becomes heated, and then passes up through tin channels to the rooms, where it diffuses a genial warmth, and all the advantage of fresh air is gained, in which the use of the invention is very great; the great evil of the common hot-air furnaces now in use being, that the same air is kept heated, and breathed over and over again in the rooms. The mechanism which enables the apparatus to be used for cooking without in any manner interrupting the other purpose, is remarkably ingenious, and the whole is well deserving of inspection by those of our readers who may be fortunate enough to be. to have the opportunity. Mr. Ruttan has patented his remarkable and useful invention."

We take from the Colonist the following remarks upon the IMPORTANT INVENTION .- HOT AIR STOVE .- We were MPORTANT INVENTION.—HOT AIR STOVE.—We were much gratified by an inspection of a Hot Air and Cooking Stove combined, which has recently been put up in McDonald's Hotel, King Street, under the direction of the inventor and patentee, Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, of Cobourg. The purity and quantity of the heat produced by this stove must be witnessed to be believed. The cold air is received from a large conical tank could be helicity to the principle of a windnessed to be believed. The cold air is received from a large conical tank outside the building, on the principle of a wind-sail in ships, and is conveyed from thence to the stove by a moden flue, where, becoming heated, it ascends into a hot air chamber of tin, fixed above or enclosing the stove, and from themee is disseminated through all parts of the house by square in flues. The air received from the outside passes with such rapidity through the stove, that the oxygen is not destroyed, which is the case more or less in all self-acting hot air stoves, which is the case more or less in all self-acting hot air stoves, and in the consumption of fuel and consequently labour in large establishments (particularly when that fuel ranges so high a price as it has done this winter in Toronto), is a design fauture recommending strongly its adoption for any building, earlier of or warming churches, large public buildings, and manufactories of all kinds, where heat with perfect safety and economy is required. At a future period, we shall enter more fally into a description of its operation. In the erection of the woods, thout the scanty falls of snow scarcely afforded sufficient sleighing to transport the timber to the plan factories of all kinds, where heat with perfect safety and economy is required. At a future period, we shall enter more fally into a description of its operation. In the erection of nomy is required. At a future period, we shall enter more fully into a description of its operation. In the erection of houses, by adopting the hot air stove, the whole expense of chimules, by adopting the hot air stove, the whole expense of chimules have not learned whether the provisitors of the Lake very obvious, independent of the great annual saving of fuel.
We hope our Mechanics' Institute will take an interest in they should take an enterest in they should take an enterest in they should take an enterest in the should be very desirable that they should take an early opportunity of electing the inventor, Mr. Ruttan, an honoursry member of the institute, to afford importance of his discovery and his general knowledge of mechanics.

LAW OF DOWER. - A petition to the Legislature from the inhabitants of the county of Hastings, upon the subject of Dawer, is in contemplation. The complaint against the Law as it now stands is thus stated in the form which it is intended 800n to put in circulation:

"That the Law of Dower, as it exists at present in this Pro-

rimce, is seriously oppressive, and not only in its operations to deprive the honest man of his hard labour and earnings, but from the many fligrant Law Suits, which have of late been

Resent Law of Dower, so as to give Widows their right to extraordinary claim the third of what their husbands die possessed of, for the ter of 1813. future, and so far to give the Law a retrospective effect, as to countine the claims for all Dowers now in existence, to that property of which the husband died seized, and the value of the sold, to a third of the amount of sale at the period without Improvement."

A CHILD KILLED. -INQUEST. - (Bayfield, Huron Dist.) On the 19th instant, an inquest was held by George ster, Eag, of Goderich, Coronor, and Jury, at the village of d, who was killed under the following circumstances:—Mr. William Armstrong, of Bayfield, was out chopping on the park lots, near the village, and was accompanied by his little boy.—
The mother wanted the boy, and sent her daughter Margaret, a child five years old, to call him. The father had just been chopping. chopping a tree, and it was beginning to crack, a sign always of a tree being near falling, when he heard his daughter singing innocently near the spot, but did not see her, though he heard her call her brother. The tree fell at this moment, and the bush of bush of the top struck her in its fall, and inflicted a slight wound The boy then called to his father, after the tree fell, that his sister was killed, when they ran and found the little innocent lying lying quite dead, behind another tree, to which she had appaty ran for shelter. Verdiet—" Accidentally, and by mis-tune, killed by the falling of a tree just chopped by William mstrong, the father of the deceased."

SUDDEN DEATH — (North Easthope, Huron District.)—On Riday, the 19th curnt., while James Whaley, of No. 24, first concession, with his son, about 14 years of age, were in the bush, and chopping a small maple tree, when it fell, and a large him on the head, and killed him instantly. An inquest on the body was held by Mr. J. J. E. Linton, Coronor, and a Jury, verdigt their foreman, Mr. James Rankine, returned their of a limb from of a maple tree in the bush, where the deceased was all.

the hereby causing his death accidentally."

EXTENSIVE FIRE—We regret to learn that a Fire broke on tyest-orday morning, about 4 o'clock, in the Shoe Shop of which the present of the confusion of Thorold, which barried down the building in the present it of signated, and then communicated with and consumed the property of the present in the trust the guilty party will be discovered and punished.—Belleville Raters of the Shopson, and of Messrs. James Manno & Co., and the dwell-states were saved, but some furniture and clothing was destroyed. Were for three buildings belonging to Mr. Charles Henderson was of the conflation of this step had the desired result. The loss must be whether there was any insurance on the property destroped.—

March 20.

We condered the property destroped.—

March 20.

Watch and went to bed, and a little before day-break the barn is was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested in suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not heard was fired. A number of persons, we understand, have been arrested on suspicion, we have not hearly

In this way they have raised 12s. 6d., which I have handed charges.

in to the Treasurer of the Committee.

The sum truly is small compared with the amount of suffering, but they have done what they could, and if only a single family is relieved, the effort will be abundantly rewarded.

(District School, No. 4.) -Herald. By the last Dundas Warder, we perceive that East Halton has subscribed for the destitute Irish and Scotch, to the 19th March, instant, £128–12s. 6d.—Brantford Courier.

March, instant, £128 12s. 6d.—Brantford Courier.

Galt.—Just before going to press, the Treasurer of the Galt Committee for the Relief of the Distress in Scotland and Ireland informed us that he had received the very handsome subscription of £76 14s. 9d., through William Scott, Esq., of Hamburgh, collected in part of the townships of North Easthope, South Easthope, and Wilmot.

The Treasurer also begs to acknowledge the receipt of £57 13s. 10d. from Dr. Scott, of Berlin.—Galt Reporter.

thope, South Easthope, and Wilmot.

The Treasurer also begs to acknowledge the receipt of £57 13s. 10d. from Dr. Scott, of Berlin.—Galt Reporter.

Belleville.—The Relief Committee for the sufferers in Ireland and Scotland have collected, we believe, about £110; out of which sum the Cordwainers' Society and Members handsomely subscribed £13 1s. 6d. In addition to this, we may mention the amount subscribed by the Scotch, which we believe was about £155. In addition to all this, other subscriptions, and large ones too, have been forwarded to the relief of the sufferers. Several sums, varying from £25 to £10, have passed through our hands, for the relief of the destitute, raised by the Orange Societies in this county.—Intelligencer.

Diffice of the Commercial Advertiser, Buffalo, March 22, 1847—2 o'clock, P. M.

The strong north-easterly wind which prevailed last night has started the ice, and driven a goodly portion of it up the lake. From a gentleman just returned from Erie, however, we learn that the lake all the way down is jammed full of the frozen element, and from the appearance of things, we may be satisfied if we have a resumption of navigation by the 25th proximo.

MEXICO.

The strong north-easterly wind which prevailed last night has started the ice, and driven a goodly portion of it up the lake. From a gentleman just returned from Erie, however, we learn that the lake all the way down is jammed full of the frozen element, and from the appearance of things, we may be satisfied if we have a resumption of navigation by the 25th proximo.

MEXICO.

The schooner Home, from Tampico, has arrived at New Orleans, bringing accounts of a revolution in Mexico, the expulsion of Gomez Farias from power, and the installation of Gen.

Selea Com The Advertiser, Buffalo, March 22, 1847—2 o'clock, P. M.

The strong north-easterly wind which prevailed last night has started the ice, and driven a goodly portion of it up the lake. From a gentleman just returned from Erie, however, we lake all the way down is jammed full of th

David Smith, Esq., the Tressurer, now amounts to the very handsome sum of between £5000 and £6000.

This is in addition to the private collection of the Society of Friends, which amounts to £41; this amount has been for-

wites, mantle-pieces, &c., will be saved, and considerable We have not learned whether the proprietors of the Lake Steamers, intend to run their vessels from the foot to the head of the hot air stove will not, as a general rule, exceed the cost of the chimnies, &c., that will be saved, and the economy is convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they very only interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they are the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest, they retain the convenience of travellers, as well as their own interest. will certainly do so; but whether the change is effected this will certainly do so; but whether the change is effected this year or the next, Hamilton and Kingston must eventually be the places of transhipment. Messrs. M. W. & E. Browne, have purchased the Steamer Transit, and intend to run her between the above named places, and we understand that the new Iron Steamer of Capt. Sutherland is intended to ply on the same route. This will be a commencement at all events. The Steamer Telegraph, which has undergone extensive repairs and improvements, will take her old place between this pairs and improvements, will take her old place between this port and Lewiston, and we are glad to learn that Captain Mas-son—than whom a finer fellow never trod a plank—will again resume the command. We anticipate greatly increased

travelling on this route during the next summer.

A steamer will also ply between Port Dover and Buffalo twice a-week, which must be a very great convenience to the people of the Talbot District, as well as those of our own who om the many fligrant Law Suits, which have of late been menced, the improvement of the country is greatly deterioted by it."

And the remedy sought for is described in the following paragraph:—

"That your Honourable House will be pleased to medify the sour Honourable Honourable House will be pleased to medify the sour Honourable Hon That your Honourable House will be pleased to modify the extraordinary event, and something unknown since the win-

We have not yet learned what preparations are making on the St. Lawrence. From the silence of the Whig, we might naturally fancy that the Kingstonians are not yet thoroughly thaved out, but we doubt not that the old favorite Mail line is ready to take its place, as soon as the manufacture of the weak of the silence of the Whig, we might thaved out, but we doubt not that the old favorite Mail line is eady to take its place, as soon as the vessels can shove the ice before them.

Thus much for the navigation. On land the Great Westtern Railway Company are on the point of commencing opera-tions. A couple of surveying parties will go out during the ensuing week, and no time will be lost in pushing on the work

On every hand, therefore, we see or hear of the energy displayed to get ready for the summer campaign. That Hamilton will participate largely in the general business, cannot be questioned, and that her citizens may reap the reward of unwearied industry is, we are certain, the desire of their neighbours throughout the Province.—Hamilton Spectator.

ST. PATICK'S DAY .- Wednesday last being St. Patrick's day, the Society, attended by the sister Societies of St. George and St. Andrew, met at the North American Hotel for the purpose of forming a procession. Having taken their places they proceeded to St. Peter's Church, where, after the usual Morning

We are led into these remarks from the circumstance of an enterprising house at Belleville having purchased the Queen Steamer, formerly owned by Capt. Richardson. It was notified a short time ago, that she was to run between Kingston and Belleville, touching at Picton. Public notice is now given, that as soon as the navigation opens, she will commence her trips—Downwards, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: Upwards, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. She has ample steerage for large quantities of flour or other produce.

Her Captain, Edward Harrison, favourably known in this town, will endeavour to render every facility to Commerce and

town, will endeavour to render every facility to Commerce and to passengers.

As Picton and Belleville are becoming daily of more importance, there is no doubt but a very extensive business will be carried on the ensuing summer, more especially when the Steam Mills come into full operation. This event will tempt the Farmers located at the Western part of the district to convey their grain and produce to Picton, where they will more than be repaid for their trouble by the extra prices they will obtain, in addition to the facilities of transportation about to be afforded. We have not yet been informed what other-vessels will be placed on this route, but there will doubtless be others to compete with the Queen now announced.—Fair competition is the

A feud has existed for years between two families residing

Picton.—The labours of the committee are nearly brought to a close, every portion of the district having been visited by delegates in furtherance of this laudable object.

The total amount of disposable funds placed in the hands of This state of things was brought to melancholy conclusion.

This state of things was brought to melancholy conclusion.

Friends, which amounts to £41; this amount has been forwarded to the English Committee of Friends who, as a body, have collected a very large sum, supposed at the least to amount to £50,000: but this is not definitively known, as subscriptions are still coming in from various parts.

Considering this is but a small district, we think great praise is due to the contributors, and we doubt not but they will feel more and more gratification in their generosity, as the ensuing harvest approaches, surrounded by the overflowing bounty of Heaven. We hope no calamity will arise to injure the crops, nor do we think it probable, as the declaration of the Psalmist still holds good, "Blessed are they who remember the poor," &c. &c. tes. &c.

We notice, greatly to the credit of the village of Lindsay,

Oliver fell stabbed through the heart!

We notice, greatly to the credit of the village of Lindsay, on the Scagog River, in the township of Ops, that the hand-some sum of £50 has already been subscribed and handed over by Mr. Keenan to the general funds.—Prince Edward Gaz.

HAMILTON.—The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of this city begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, being collected on behalf of the distressed and famishing poor of Ireland:—

We learn from Washington that orders have been issued by the War Department, calling into requisition all the forces at the various recruiting stations, without waiting for the organization of the number originally required from each state, presided; and the investigation occupied the whole of the day.

The principal evidence was that of the brothers and uncle of the deceased. The former said that the deceased was not armed; the latter, that he had a bayonet on his person in Guelph, and that he was forewarned if he did not get rid of it, murder would be the consequence.

We learn from Washington that orders have been issued by the War Department, calling into requisition all the forces at the various recruiting stations, without waiting for the organization of the number originally required from each state, presided; and the investigation occupied the whole of the day.

New York, March 26.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The southern mail brings Brazos dates of the 9th. But nothing later from General Taylor. All the troops detailed for the operations against Vera Cruz had at that date sailed from the Island of Lobos. It

The amount now collected by him for this benevolent fund exceeds two thousand dollars, and it is expected that this sum will yet be much increased.

Those gentlemen who have not sent in their list of Subscriptions are requested to complete the same as soon as possible, and forward the amount to the Treasurer, before the mail closes for the next packet.—Hamilton Gazette.

The deceased two thousand dollars, and it is expected that this sum which is described to the same as soon as possible, and forward the amount to the Treasurer, before the mail closes for the next packet.—Hamilton Gazette.

The deceased two thousand dollars, and that he then did whench it out of his hands, and plunge it into his heart.

The evidence was so conclusive, that Charles Cochlin was committed to Guelph Gaol, on the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, charged with the "Wilful Murder" of the deceased Richard Oliver; the other two brothers were discharged.

The deceased has been married about a year, and has left a wife and one infant child. The pripage is an amount of Call.

For the next packet.—Hamilton Gazette.

We are happy to learn that the sum of £115 3s. 3d. currency has been remitted by draft of £94 4s. 6d. sterling, to George Forbes, Esquire, Treasurer of Central Committee in Edinburgh, for the relief of the destitute in the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, by her generous and warm hearted sons in Brantford.—Brantford Courier.

Huron Tract.—28th March, £48 18s. 1½d.

The deceased has been married about a year, and has left a wife and one infant child. The prisoner is unmarried.—Galt Reporter.

Daring Highway Robbers,—One of the most andacious robberies we have heard of for some time occurred on Tuesday evening. A Mr. Felix Desmarteau, of Laprairie, and Mr. J. B. Barrette, an innkeeper, of Montreal, were returning from Laprairie to Montreal, across the river, between seven and eight o'clock, when they were stopped near the Cabane by the married about a year, and has left a wife and one infant child. The prisoner is unmarried.—Galt Reporter.

that the unfortunate gentleman had no personal enemies who could be the authors of this shocking crime. That the ruffians who perpetrated this assault had a deliberate purpose to mur-der some one is evident from the fact that they had searched several sleighs which went along the road during the course of the evening, and that after the consummation of their crime they watched the body, believing their deadly purpose effected, in order that no assistance should be rendered to their victim. It appears that a shot was fired at Mr. Hervieux in the first instance, and that, that gentleman, astonished no doubt, at such an attempt on his life, instead of instantly shooting the assassin which he ought to have done, stopped to parley with him, and thus allowed the other ruffians to come up behind him. Mr. Hervieux it appears had been attacked by a large dog belonging to a farm house on the road, a night or two before, which tor off the leg of his trowsers, and he had put a pistol in his pocket with the intention of shooting the dog, if it attacked him again.

Mr. Hervieux must have lain about three hours on the ground before he was picked up—his hair was frozen to the ground in the blood that had poured from his wounds in his head and neck.—The Minerve states that it is feared his hands and feet are so badly frozen that amputation will be necessary, even should the unfortunate gentleman recover from the injuries done to his head. We look with anxiety for the next official Gazette, to see whether the Government has done its duty by offering a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of this dastardly and cruel act .- Ibid.

HYDROPHOBIA .- We regret to learn that a number of cows sheep and pigs have been destroyed in the neighbourhood of this city by hydrophobia, having been bitten by dogs in a rabid

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK .- We read the debate in the New Brunswick Assembly on the conaction of the Government of the Country, once, and with a and filled with the pre-conceived ideas with which we read verything connected with Responsible Government that takes place in our own province. Hastily however, as we scanned the speeches, before we came to the end we were convinced that New Brunswick, if she has taken example by Nova Scotia in adopting Responsible Government, has also profited by that example to make the system safe for her internal condition and prosperity. There is a sustained patriotism in the spirit of the members of her Legislature, with very few exceptions, that will prevent them, for some time, at least, from running into the esses which characterise the Great Liberal portion of the Legislature of Nova Scotia. It requires no prophet to foretel that if these colonies are to be continued as separate Governcceded to St. Peter's Church, where, after the usual Morning
Service, during which the Choir sung some beautiful and affecting lines, composed by T. Evans, Esq., for the occasion, a most
eloquent sermon was preceded by the Cherdain the Rey I ing lines, composed by T. Evans, Esq., for the occasion, a most eloquent sermon was preached by the Chaplain, the Rev. J. late more and more nearly to that of the parent state. Herein lies the present folly of attempting to introduce changes beyond our strength. We needed yet the swaddling clothes of the infant, and our ardent spirits would swaddling clothes of the infant, and our ardent spirits would swaddling clothes of the infant, and our ardent spirits would swaddling clothes of the infant, and our ardent spirits would swaddling clothes of the infant, and our ardent spirits would swaddling clothes of the infant, and our ardent spirits would swaddling clothes of the infant. This folly, or we INCENDIARY.—A barn belonging to Wm. Robinson, Esq., near the Trent, was set on fire last Wednesday morning by some of the head, and killed him instantly. An inquest on the was held by Mr. J. J. E. Linton, Coronor, and a Jury, the their foreman, Mr. James Rankine, returned their t. "That the deceased's death was caused by the falling mb from off a maple tree in the bush, where the deceased on the piping, and which limb, or branch, struck deceased on the tenent was only a hoax, he accordingly and, thereby causing his death accidentally."

**TENSIVE FIRE We are stated large the first stone of the 19th curnt, while James Whaley, of No. 24, first stone, and a large clothes of the infant, and our ardent spirits would soon be recayed the head of mail of the giant. This folly, or we are much mistaken. The people of New Brunswick and the Statesmen of New Brunswick and the Statesmen of New Brunswick, will avoid. They have got there can be no doubt but that it was the act of some malicious fiend, for notices were posted on the tenent's door, telling him to remove his grain from the barn as it would soon be burnt, the grain was moved accordingly, and the barn watched for a couple of nights, when the tenent was persuaded by some of hopping, and which limb, or branch, struck deceased on the tenent was persuaded by some of hopping a small maple tree, when it fell, and a large clap upon us the coat of mail of the giant. This folly, or we are much mistaken, the people of New Brunswick and the Statesmen of New Bru

calling under arms all the contingents. It has already given orders to the Commissaries and directors of arsenals to be prepared with the entire supplies necessary to put the army on a war footing.

FORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon to the 15th inst. have been received.—
The intelligence adds but little to our last report. The capture of the depot of Aveiro, a place within four leagues of Salva aday. As the entire supplies necessary to put the army on a war footing.

Toronto, March 27, 1847.

Sir,—About a fortnight ago, I laid the distressing state of the 15th people before my scholars, when they cheerfully agreed to thave taken A leacer do Sal, in the province of Alemontary to the transmission of the Queen's forces, under Major Ilharco. There was a general rumour that some impurtant places had declared for the junta at Oporto. The position of the hostile forces was such as rendered it likely an important action would soon take the maken and the cheer of the purple was a general remour that some impurtant places had declared for the junta at Oporto. The position of the hostile forces was such as rendered it likely an important action would soon take the measures which has been pleased to appoint the sum of the Queen's forces, and we cheerfully agreed to the junta at Oporto. The position of the hostile forces was such as rendered it likely an important action would soon take the force was a general rumour that some impurtant places had declared for the junta at Oporto. The position of the hostile forces was such as rendered it likely an important action would soon take the force was a general rumour that some impurtant places had declared for the junta at Oporto. The position of the hostile forces was such as rendered it likely an important action would soon take the first of the first

Gazette that his Excellency has been pleased to appoint the Lord Bishop of the Diocese President of King's College, and the following gentlemen to be members of the College Council, vix:—The Hon. Wm. Black, L. L. D., Hon. James Carter, Hon. Hon. John Montgomery, Hon. Alexander Raukin, Hon. Geo. Stilman Hill, Hon. Amos E. Botsford, Hon. Wm. Boyd Kinnear, John Ambrose, Esq., and Lemuel Allan Wilmot, Esq.

United States.

The schooner Home, from Tampico, has arrived at New Orleans, bringing accounts of a revolution in Mexico, the expulsion of Gomez Farias from power, and the installation of Gen. Salas. Gen. Taylor by one report, is said to have fallen back on Saltillo and Monterey without a general action, and by ano-PICTON.—The labours of the committee are nearly brought on a close, every portion of the district having been visited by legetates in furtherance of this laudable object.

A feud has existed for years between two laudines resulting and Monterey without a general action, and by and there it is sid that he had a battle at night with the Mexicans, killing about 400 of them and losing none. The Mexican papers say that Santa Anna had cut off his retreat by interposing

the forces of Minon and Torrejon.

By the western mail, we have painful intelligence from a small party of teamsters from Santa Fe, sixty in number, who arrived at Fort Leavenworth in a most distressing condition, being almost starved. Six of their companions were frozen to death on the road.

A great fire occurred at Columbus, Georgia, on Monday last. It broke out in the cotton warehouse of the Lowell Factory agent. Loss estimated at about 60,000 dollars. HAYTI .- A President to succeed the late Jean Baptiste

Riche, was chosen by the Haytien Senate on the 3rd instant. The President elect is one of the old Generals, but his name Captain Smith does not remember. There was great rejoicing when the result was known. Philadelphia, March 24, 8, P.M. We learn from Washington that orders have been issued by

Horses for the Army.—Col. William Miner advertises for 1000 dragoon horses in the Cincinnati Gazette.

Commercial.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAP	ER.)
Wheat, \$\Phi\$ 60lbs, prime second Barley, \$\Phi\$ 48lbs. second Barley, \$\Phi\$ 52lbs. second Barley, \$\Phi\$ 60lbs. second Barley,	norm has to
5. A.	Toronto, March 25.
0 10 4 10 5 4 1 8 4 10 6 5 3 4 1 8 4 10 6 5 6 3 4 1 8 4 10 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Hamilton,
6 a 220 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Kingston,
S. d.	Montreal,
THE CHURCH SOCIETY	Secretary Logical

THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Quarterly Committee Meeting of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Easter Tuesday, April 6th, at 3 o'clock in the

T. H. M. BARTLETT, NOTICE.

while there to attend to any business with which he may he issioned, on the usual Terms. ferences may be made to, or instructions left with, either

of the following Gentlemen: Messrs. HARRISON & FOSTER, Toronto. KIRKPATRICK & BURROWES, Kingston.

S. J. JONES, ESQ., Hamilton.
Wm. Eccles, ESQ. St. Catherines.
George Williams, Esq., Woodstock. A. D. McLean., Esq., Chatham. March 12th, 1847. 505-2

PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON. Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d.

HE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers. for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies immely. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been

red, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.

SEVENTH LOAN MEETING.

ON VEI	EX FAVOURA	BLE TERMS.
THE RESIDENCE OF	PER VALUE ASSESSMENTS NOT	VIEW NEW PERSONS BUILDING
District.	Township.	E. 1411 100
Вкоск	NissouriE.	half 33 1 100
	Do. W	half 35 1 100
COLBORNE	Belmont	9 8 200
	Do	12 8 200
	Do	13 8 200 half 511 100
	Bexley	4 4 200
	Dummer	28 2 200
	Fenelon W	
	Mariposa Ops	
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	Verulam	29 5 200 25 6 200
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DALHOUSIE	Do. Goulbourn	balf 912 100
	Marlhorough	13 5 200
EASTERN	Roxborough	10 6 200
GORE	Reison, N. S W	, half 13 2 100 , half 11 2 100
помк	Roxborough Nelson, N. S, W. Brock W. Do S.	half 11 4 100
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	Georgina	16 3 200
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	100. North	9 4 200
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Your B	Whitehurch	half 18 7 200
JOHNSTOWN.	WhitehurchE.	half 18 4 100
	Crosby, South	12 7 200
THE REAL PROPERTY.	LansdowneS.	W. 1 5 7 50
NEWCASTLE	Cartwright	half 11 1 100
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	Clarke,	half 4 8 100
OTTAWA	Plantagenet	half 18 7 100
STUCOP	Do, Collingwood N. Do. S. Innish S	21 8 200 half 1310 100
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HUSSESSON ON	InnisfilS.	half 25 8 100
Mr. Kalle	Do	half 26 8 100
	MedonteE.	half 18 9 100
THE BEST MAL	Orillia South	15 2 200
Barrier Langer	Do North W	half 1 5 100
And buy to the	OroW	. half 19 4 100
	Tay	97 & 98 2 200
	Do	17 3 200 18 3 200
Althorn Killer	196 196	17 & 18 6 103
THE PERSON NAMED IN THE	DoE.	half 810 100
CANADA MATERIA	Tecumseth	half 112 100
BERNE DOL	DoS.	half 212 100
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TALBOT	.Townsend S.	half 20 5 100
VICTORIA	Hungerford	13 8 200
WELLINGTO	N. Amaranth	27 2 200
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	EramosaE.	half 32 6 100
	Garafraxa	16 1 200
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LANDS TO BE LEASED

letter, post paid.) DISSOLUTION.

MARK BURGESS. Dated 3rd March, 1847. NOTICE. VITH reference to the above the Subscriber avails him-V self of the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who so kindly patronised the late firm, and begs leave to inform them, as well as the public generally.

that he intends carrying on the business in the OLD STAND. No. 9, King Street East, and that he has just OPENED OUT a large and very choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings &c., &c., and solicits a continuance of their favours. All orders receive and solicits a continuance in the strength and despate will be attended to with the utmost punctuality and despate THOMAS BURGESS. ctuality and despatch

Upper Canada College.

Toronto, March 17, 1847.

THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on the 21st TERMS: Day Scholars. Preparatory Form......£6 0 0 per annum. Optional Branches-(Extra). Hehrew or German £1 5 0 per quarter. Hebrew and German..... Ornamental Drawing..... J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Collector, U. C. College. Toronto, March 8, 1847. BOARD

CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE EDUCATION.

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

For particulars, application may be made to Mr. CHAMPION, at the Church Depository; or to Mr. Rowsell, King Street.

Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847. PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four

GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, having Metallic Strung Plates, with all the recent improvements, and made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of COLLARD & Coltard, London. For sale chesp.

THOS. CLARKSON & Co. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR,

62, CHUBCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes to enter a respectable School for a year or two: would assist in teaching the younger Pupils, and make herself generally useful. In return she requires the advantage of the Teachers—Board and Washing. Respectable references given and required. Address (Post-paid) C. E. S., Toronto.

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

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

VIII.L leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M. Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STRAMER ECLIPSE

WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Wellington Square (Sunday's excepted) at Nine, A.M., Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STRAMER AMERICA

WILL leave Toronto (weather permitting) for Cobourg and Rochester, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at Eleven, A.M., and will return on WEDNESDAYS and SATUR-DAYS.

THOMAS WHEELER. WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto,

ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage, R ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

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

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

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. © Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in

superior style.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

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 stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins,

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

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 hest West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and a variety of Vestinos, all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders; For further information, application may be made to the Clergyman of the Church of England residing nearest to the Land; of to Thomas Champion, Esquire, at The Church Society's House, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto—(if hy also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Burristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846. (Terrestrial) GLOBES! } GLOBES!

G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL IN-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partnership lately existing between the undersigned, as Mership 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,

THOMAS BURGESS,

Also, in connection with his former assortment of from 5 to 18 inch diameter, which he offers on reasonable terms. Also, in connection with his former assortment of Spectacle, Mathemetical Instruments and Jewellery, he has 505 Speciale, Mathemsteal Historian Sold and Silver L'Epine, received Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver L'Epine, Lever and Vertical Watches, ditto, ditto, Chains, Broaches and Lever and Vertical Watches, ditto, ditto, Chains, Broaches and Pins, and Rings; Silver Snuff, Scent and Presentation Boxes; pure Gold Wedding Rings; Tea, Table and Soup Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Plated Candlesticks; Salvers; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Papier Maché Trays—to which he invites the inspection of his friends and the public, and hopes to give general satisfaction; and any article purchased of him, and not approved of on trisl, will be exchanged. All kinds of Instruments, Spectacles, Jewellery, and Watches, made and repaired to order, by experienced Workmen.

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

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

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

WANTED.

A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education.

Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal,

Young Ladies' Seminary,

MRS. 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 builness thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Totiton, and other particulars made known on ap-plication to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

EDUCATION. RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEE

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. KIRRPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. Wanted,

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

BIRTHS. At Oakville, March 23rd, the lady of Arthur C. Verner

Esq., of a daughter.
In Kingston, on the 14th instant, Mrs. W. J. Goodeve, of a In Kingston the lady of F. A. White, Esquire, R. E., of a

daughter. MARRIED. At Whitby, on the 16th March, by the Rev. John Pentland,

Toronto, March 11th, 1847.

Toronto, March 11th, 1847.

W. MORRISON,

WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, gow, Royal Artillery. LETTERS received to Wednesday, March 31:

T. B. McClean, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; D. H. Gesner, Butherford, Capt. Harris; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; Rev. R.
G. Plees, rem.; J. T. Williams, Esq., rem.; C. Mumu, Esq.;

497-tf A. C. Varner, Esq., Mrs. Leonard.

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Christ is arisen, Joy to thee, mortal ! Out of his prison, Forth from its portal! Christ is not sleeping, Seek him no longer s Strong was his keeping; Jesus was stronger

Christ is arisen, Seek him not here, Lonely his prison, Empty his bier; Vain his entombing, Spices, and lawn; Jesus is gone! 3.

Christ is arisen, Joy to thee, mortal ! Empty his prison, Broken its portal Rising, be giveth His shroud to the sod; Risen,—he liveth, And liveth to God!

Yen - and all the world around, So those Easter chimings sound: All the Earth is gay and bright, Yes,—and yonder sun doth see Many a Christian on his knee, Singing, as he bends to pray, Christ, our Lord, is risen to-day!

Think, my soul, in every land How in holy aisles, they stand; Christians—who with every tongue, Lauds, and anthems high, have sung And all night long, pale vigil kept, As Magdalene and Mary wept, With lowly beart, but lifted eye, Gazing raptly on the sky.
Blessing there the Paschal moon, And longing, as she pass'd her moon, To see her silver melt away, In all the golden glow of day !

Think of those who watched the dawn, Pilgrims, o'er the desert drawn, nd the Sepulchre afar, Where the turban'd Paynims are! Think, who, there, His love to shew, Rose two thousand years ago ! Think, how Mary wept to say, They have ta'en my Lord away; Think, when Christ appear'd to her How she call'd Him-gardener: Picture then the fond reply, Mary-and her swimming eye.

Think along the Grecian isles How each dark-eyed lady smiles, As, at incense-hour, she goes, Singing sweetly—Jesus rose! Think of Roman, Goth, and Hun, Praising and adoring One! While, the solid world around, Rises one symphonious sound, From choirs, and bells, and organs blown, Cathedral chaunt, and matins lone, One burst-one loud adoring voice, The Lord is risen-Earth rejoice!

A thousand vintages to-day, From Samos' isle of ruddy vines, To where the Finland chalice shines; And where the Hindu hand hath crush'd The grape that in the jungle blush'd; Or where the Huron's cluster wild, Is on the altar, undefiled. And grain that bath to harvest grown Upon a thousand mountains sown, From green Arkansas, to Cathay, Is bless'd for Jesu's flesh to-day

And every altar, Greek and Goth. Is cover'd with its snowy cloth; And kneeling Christians, every where, Are fed with sacramental fare. In farthest Ind, I see them bow, The naked shape, the swarthy brow. Where Gunga's wave, so dark before Hath borne the northern bishop's prore; Aye there, 'neath vault and swelling dome, And oh, in my green forest home, All—all are kneeling!—and on high, There's one communion in the sky For there all angels, and the dead, Are one, in Him that suffered !

To-day the chimes of England call A nation to the festival; And I can see the glorious light, That makes the minster-window bright, And throws a gorgeous stain, in flood, Upon the blessed bread and blood. I see, beside the altar, stand, The bishop, with the Cup in hand, And holy bues upon his head! I see the priests in snowy white, And tombs with blazon'd scutcheons dight; I see the people kneeling round ; I hear the organ's host of sound, With angels and archangels high, viour laud and magnify! And I can feel, to worship there Is living on the mount of prayer !

THE RECTOR'S VISITS,

CHAPTER III. "Thy kingdom come."

again, when I was induced to do so by a circumstance we say, 'Hallowed be Thy name,' we are taught to himself already bewailing his sin, with unavailing anguish and with glory, by driving the legions of Imperial France across the which occurred during one of my evening walks. It ner of the lane, which had before kept me from their hope and trust to see him soon a better character." view, I heard a third voice, and that of a woman, who

seemed endeavouring to do the very same thing. was Mary's; and as I came nearer I could see that me long, as I walked down the lane. she had caught the uplifted arm of one of the men, and was doing every thing in her power to reconcile him to the other, "Think of your poor father, Charles," she said, whilst the tears rolled down her checks; "what would he say if he could see you giving way to your passion, after he tried so long to show you how wicked it was? and think of what the Bible says about those who are angry and quarrelsome-oh, what will become of you, if you go on in this bad

"None of your cant for me, Mary," exclaimed the young man, whilst he pulled his arm away from her, and raised it as if aiming a blow at his enemy, who on his part seemed quite prepared to return it; but at this moment I approached, and seizing him with a much firmer grasp than Mary's compelled him to desist, whilst I inquired the cause of the quarrel, and asked how they dared thus openly to brave the laws of God and man.

Both began speaking at the same moment in reply; whilst Mary, feeling glad that I had come to stop the dispute, and yet vexed that I should see her brother (for he it was to whom she had been speaking) in such a situation, sat down by the road side and wept bitterly. I soon found that the quarrel had arisen at a public-house: and neither of the young men seeming in a state to listen to what I could say, I prevailed on some persons who were passing to take each of them to their separate homes, whilst I stayed to com- that the raising of our Lord from the dead should revive it, and fort poor Mary. They were scarcely out of sight, put new life and heat into it, as it drew the bodies of many when she rose from her seat on the bank, and began to walk slowly to her cottage; and perceiving that I city. After the sun had been in the eclipse for three hours,

little, for she was very miserable at what had happenther she could not think.

break my heart." "I can quite feel for you, Mary," I answered; "it is indeed a very great trial; but still, as I said before, we must never despair of any one; and when we see so much quarrelling in the world, we must try to think of that time when it will be all over; and must repeat again and again a prayer which

you tell me what I mean?" Mary thought for a moment, and then shook her head and said, "No, sir; I can't say I do exactly know." "Do you not remember the words 'Thy kingdom come,' in the Lord's prayer?" I asked .-"Yes, certainly, sir," she replied; "but I did not know before that they had any thing to do with quarrelling and fighting." "But it is true that they have," I said, "and in a way which I will try to explain to You know very well that every thing in the world belongs to God; that He is, in fact, the King over all, though He allows us to have earthly kings to order and rule earthly affairs. Now as there have been wicked people who would not obey their rightful earthly king, but chose some other person to rule them, and are therefore called rebels, so every person who follows his own wicked inclinations, instead of God's commands, is a rebel to God, as he chooses something else to rule over him rather than his Maker. But we are told in the Bible, that when this earth shall be destroyed, and those who have lived here in the fear of God shall have received their full reward, all such wickedness shall cease; and it is for this we pray, when we say in our Saviour's words, 'Thy kingdom come, or 'May Thy kingdom come;' and therefore, Mary, when you get unhappy at seeing the angry feelings which are in the world, you should remember that this state of things will only last for a time, for that God's own word has declared that He will create new heavens and a new earth, wherein shall dwelf righteousness; and you should read in your Bible those chapters which tell us of the peace and happiness of those days when God's kingdom shall come, and all pain and sorrow shall pass away.

As I said this, I took her Bible from the shelf, and pointed out to her part of the 65th chapter of Isaiah, and the 7th and last two chapters of the Revelation. "But my brother, sir," said Mary, whilst the tears still rolled fast down her cheeks, "perhaps he may never repent, and then the happiness of God's kingdom will not be for him." "All things," I answered "are in the hands of a merciful God, and He has said 'Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him!' (Luke xii. 9, 13.) It is not in your power, Mary, to change your brother's heart, but it is in your power to pray to God for him-to pray earnestly and frequently for, indeed, we little think of the infinite blessings which we lose, both for ourselves and others, by neglecting this great duty, and distrusting God's promises that he will hear us; and you must add to your prayers your sincere endeavours to lead him in the by being kind and affectionate, and continually setting him a good example. For if he sees you constant at right way, not so much by always talking to him, as church, and mindful of all your duties, it will be far angry and vexed we felt with ourselves; nothing could please the family originally came. more likely to induce him to be the same than any us or amuse us; it was a miserable time as long as it lasted: words, however true. You may also try and persuade words, however true. You may also try and persuade him to come and see you, and walk with you, instead fessed our fault, and shown due signs of sorrow, and received almost daily taking their departure from this country for variof those evil companions who lead him into sin; espeof those evil companions who lead him into sin; especially if you show him that his society is a comfort to more about it, how our hearts melted immediately, what a load this port, is scarcely credible, considering the advanced state of the season. Few steamers from Ireland arrive without their you now you are left alone. He is very young and was taken off from them, what holy, happy tears burst from decks being crowded by poor people, gladly leaving their warm-hearted, and I do think you may in time be the dom upon earth, by making your friends and neighbours obey Him.'

"This," I continued, "is the first duty of every one calling himself a Christian. It does not signify who we may live with. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters or friends, whoever it may be, we must always selves, and see that we set them the example; for STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. this is just as much our actual business as it is to dig or plough, or take care of our houses, or occupy our-But a few days had passed since the thunder-storm, Father, who art in heaven, we are reminded that we and I had not any intention as yet of visiting Mary are to love God as children love their parents: when wards him, the door of repentance would be already closed, and tioned as a war in which Spain and Portugal covered themselves so happened that I was not at a great distance from when we pray, 'Thy kingdom come,' we are made to where tears have no power: but no! he is still alive, -spared, her cottage, when I was startled by hearing the sound think of that happy time when all shall obey Him, as he hopes for better things-to rise again, all the wiser, all of voices, as if of persons in great anger; and whilst I and of that great duty which we all have to perform, the stronger for his fall; spared to show, by the increased holilistened, the dispute evidently became more violent, of first endeavouring through His grace to do His will ness and strictness of his life henceforward, that his repentance though I was not near enough to distinguish the ourselves, and then to bring others to do the same. is indeed the voice of the Holy Ghost to garnish the despatch containing an account of his own gigan- and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled words which were spoken. Being afraid that blows As for your brother," I added, as I turned towards that is speaking peace to his soul, and telling him that God tie exploits at Torres Vedras in vanquishing two thousand remight be the consequence of the quarrel, I turned in the door with the intention of going, "I will keep a hath indeed put away his sin, and that he shall not die. - Rev. the direction from which the noise proceeded, hoping constant watch over him myself, and I will see if I John Chandler, M.A. to arrive in time to prevent any mischief, and to sepa- cannot employ him about my own garden; and by rate the angry parties; but just as I came to the cor- this means, and our earnest prayers to God, we may

Mary could hardly speak her thanks as I left her but I heard her murmur, "God bless you, sir, for your The voice was one which I very well knew, for it kindness;" and she stood at the door and watched

The Garner.

"BY THY CROSS AND PASSION."

Great, beyond all our merits, was the love thou displayedst, in submitting, with such heavenly humility, to thy holy incarnation, thy holy nativity and circumcision; thy baptism, fastthis, is lost in the full effulgence of that love which impelled thee to endure the agony of Gethsemane, when "sweat, as it were great drops of blood, fell down to the ground;" afterward to endure the passion, the unutterable sufferings of the cross; and, at last, to complete by thine own precious death-oh! how precious!—the purchase for the redeemed of a crown of life. Yea, Lord, we will adore and magnify thy holy name,

we will keep all these things and ponder them in our hearts; we will treasure up the remembrance of this thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world; and we will prize the privilege of again and again pleading these proofs of thy love, as the ground of our hope and prayer, that thou, good Lord, wilt this when the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an numbers to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals to witness the results, whenever an number to our hospitals are not not not not necessarily the results and number to our hospitals are not necessarily the resul love in the redemption of the world; and we will prize the privday and for ever, until we exchange the miseries of this sinful

At University College Hospital, on Friday, Mr. Liston atworld for the glories of the next, hear and deliver us.—Rev.

Wm. Palin. B. A. (Lectures on the Litany.)

At University Conserved the operation of amountaing the forearm by this method, with the assistance of Mr. Squires' apparatus: but after

endeavouring to produce insensibility for ten minutes without success, the arm was amputated with the usual amount of pain. Were our devotion key cold, and quite dead, yet me thinks

beams like streams run as before, how lightsome on the sudlittle, for she was very miserable at what had happened that morning, and what would become of her brother she could not think.

On Monday at University College Hospital, a most extraordinary scene occurred. A woman, it appears, was to have a tumour of the breast removed by Mr. Liston. After inhaling there she could not think. "It is very sad, Mary," I said, "but still we must countenances of all men? The sun of righteousness had been the vapour of ether for upwards of twenty minutes without any not despair. God's mercy is very great, and His in a total eclipse; not for three hours, but three whole days and power equally so; and if we pray to Him, we have nights, and then there was nothing but darkness of sorrow over ted on for partial closure of the mouth. Mr. Robinson super every reason to believe that He will do all that we the face of the whole Church; but now he appears in greater intended the inhalation of the vapour, using his own apparatus; ask, though it may not be just at the moment we glory than ever before; now he shineth in his full strength. the patient became perfectly insensible in two minutes, and the "But it is so shocking, sir," replied Mary, What joy must this needs be to all that before sat in darkness "to see him grow up with such habits, and what I ne- and in the shadow of death? In the deadest time of the year ver knew in any one belonging to me before; for my we celebrated joyfully the birth of our Lord out of the womb of father was one of the quietest, best tempered men in the Virgin, and shall we not this spring as much rejoice at his the world, and always tried to break Charles's great second birth, and springing out of the womb of the earth? Then spirit; and as for my poor husband, I do not think he ever said an angry word to any one in his life—I am in majesty, and clothed with robes of glory; then he was born in majesty with the control of the majesty with the majesty with the control of the majesty with the sure he never did to me. It would be bad enough to to obey, now to rule; then to die, now to live for ever; then to see such things in those who are not one's friends; be nailed on the cross at the right hand of a thief, now to be but for a brother-O, sir! sometimes it goes near to settled on a throne at the right hand of his Father.-Dr. Da-

CHRISTIANS CAN REJECT CHRIST. put Him to an open shame;" and therefore whether, being like we have enumerated. the Jews in their crime, we may not also resemble them in their punishment. They rejected the Messiah, and we indeed have Christians, and "trodden under foot the Son of God, and their calamities, in the opinion of Josephus, were their trampling upon all human laws, deriding divine things, and making a jest of the oracles of the prophets as so many dreams and fables; and how bath the same spirit of licenticusness and infidelity prevailed likewise among us! How have the laws and lawful authority been insulted with equal insolence and impunity !-How have the Holy Scriptures, those treasures of Divine Wisdom, not only been neglected, but despised, denied, and abused to the worst purposes! How have the principal arti-Moses and the prophets, of Christ and his Apostles, been ridiculed, and impiety and blasphemy, not only been whispered in the ear, but proclaimed from the press! How hath all public worship and religion, and the administration of the sacraments, been slighted and condemned, and the Sabbath profaned by those qual, contest for two hours and upwards, was compelled to surbeen slighted and condemned, and the Sabbath profaned by those chiefly who ought to set a better example, to whom much is given, and of whom therefore much will be required! And if for their sins and provocations "God spared not the natural branches, take heed lest He also spare not thee; because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith. Be not high-minded, but fear."- Bishop Newton.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

When man found means to deprive himself of God's favour, and forfeit his blessed estate by disobeying God's commands, then were we "as sheep without a shepherd;" and had not his which endureth for ever, and is over all his works, once again made us one sheepfold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ the for his sheep. Thus is God our Shepherd both by creation and still more inhuman and perfidious successor, Tippoo Sultan. by redemption; his providence never forsook us; but when we London Times should walk in. Like sheep we are not able to resist our enemy, for our safeguard the lion of the tribe of Judah .- Dp. Lowth.

THE SINNER RECONCILED.

We remember how, when we were children, we sometimes had our days of disobedience, of obstinacy, of disgrace; we rebut then the reconciliation in the evening, when we had conwarm-hearted, and I do think you may in time be the means, by the blessing of God, of turning him from his bad habits, if you avoid anger and reproaches, his bad habits, if you avoid anger and reproaches, and I do think you may in time be the mat home. The various agents, we know, have listened to many a tale of sorrow from half-famished, how the habits, if you avoid anger and reproaches, here his bad habits, if you avoid anger and reproaches, do right for the future? I think not. Those are seasons we which you may be quite sure will only harden bim in love to look back to, seasons when the holiest, tenderest, best sin. At any rate, you will in this way be doing the feelings were called into action; and such are the feelings of will of God, and endeavouring to increase His king- the forgiven, reconciled child of God towards his Almighty appeal has not been in vain.—Liverpool Journal. Father, when the sense of pardoning mercy has touched his heart, when the Lord hath spoken peace to his soul, and said to him, Thou shalt not die. How thankful does he feel that he has to do with God, and not man; with a good, and gracious, and merciful God in heaven, and not with harsh, hard-judging men on earth. He feels the wisdom of David's choice, when remember that our great work is to bring them to he said, "Let me fall into the hands of God, for his mercies are obey God; and to do this, we must first look to our- great; and let me not fall into the hands of man;" he feels that much has been forgiven him, and therefore he loves much; he feels now more certain than ever that salvation must be of free grace, for on what other terms could such an one as he selves in any of those things by which men gain a live- hope to find mercy? and yet he feels that there is nothing that le lihood. You will find that every part of the Lord's God can command him to do, but what, in very love and gratiprayer teaches us some duty. When we say, 'Our tude, he would engage in with all his might. He trembles indeed to think, that, but for the exceeding mercy of God tospeak of God with great reverence and awe: and remorse, in that dreadful place where it is too late to weep

Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

PAINLESS OPERATIONS. (From the Medical Times, January 9.) We anticipate, and with reason, that the year 1846 will be We anticipate, and with reason, that the year 1840 with a characterised by one of the most important discoveries that we have ever had to record. The performance of severe operations without the consciousness of the patient, or, in other words, without pain, has ever been a desideratum with the humane and benevolent profession to which we have the honour to belong. Although surgeons have the character of hard-heartednes among the vulgar, yet we can deny the assertion most emphatically, and assert that it is ever their desire to abridge human They are educated for that sole purpose, and a ge neral rule, subject, it is true, to some unfortu nation, thy holy nativity and circumcision; thy baptism, fast-ing and temptation; but the brightness even of such love as most woeful shapes. That they are thus auxious to alleviate pain, or, when it is inevitable, to abridge its duration, is shown or, when it is inflorment of the vapour of ether, as a means of rendering the patient insensible to pain while undergoing the most severe and agonising operations. We may even envy our American brethren the discovery of a plan so beneficial to humanity. That the vapour of ether possesses the property of producing perfect insensibility to pain, when inhaled for a sufficient length of time, is now sufficiently proved. We have ourselves, seen several operations, of greater or less severity, per-formed on patients during this state of insensibility, who have positively declared, on recovering their senses, that they had ot felt the least pain.

On Saturday, Mr. Tatham also attempted amputation of the finger, using the same apparatus, with the same want of suc-Several dental operations were successfully performed by Mr. Robinson, at his own house, in the presence of Messrs. Liston,

followed, she begged me to walk in and talk to her a when the fountain of light began again to be opened, and the and the patient complained of some pain, but not nearly so On Monday at University College Hospital, a most extraoroperation was completed before the patient was aware that it had commenced. When asked by Mr. Liston whether she felt any pain, she replied—"No, Sir, I have been asleep."

At King's College Hospital, Mr. Fergusson operated of Tuesday, on a woman for larceration of the perine patient, after taking two or three inspirations, declined to go on, served that "she illustrated the physiology of obstinancy." Mr. Robinson attempted the administration of the vapour in this

We draw the conclusion from a somewhat extended experience, that, in by far the great majority of cases, insensibility to pain will be produced by the inhalation of the vapour of ether, although some few persons will altogether resist its influence. But by far the majority of failures will be the result of imper-We Christians cannot, indeed, be guilty of the very same of-fence in crucifying the Lord of Glory; but it behoves us to consider, whether we may not be guilty in the same kind, and, by our sins and injunities. Crucify the Son of God afresh and I know you are in the habit of using every day. Can by our sins and iniquities, "Crucify the Son of God afresh, and present we expect to hear of many such arising from the causes

Ether acts on the animal body in the same manner as alcohol; but the effect is known to be much more evanescent. In the case of alcohol, that substance does not appear to escape as received Him; but have our lives been at all agreeable to our holy profession; or rather, as we have had opportunities of ether is exhaled at once, without undergoing any change in its owing Christ more, have we not obeyed Him less than other composition. Adding to this, that ether is much more easily converted into vapour than alcohol, we may give a reason for the transient effect of ether on the system. We have said that counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith we are sanctified, the vapour of ether acts in a similar manner to alcohol, or, to an unboly thing, and done despite unto the spirit of grace?"- | use a vulgar term, makes the patient dead drunk and insensible The flagrant crimes of the Jews, and the principal sources of to pain; but this inebriety is of a very transient character, and is not followed by the excitement and disorder of the system consequent on alcoholic potations.

So far as our own personal knowledge has gone, no injurious effects have followed its exhibition, and most, if not all, the patients have escaped inflammatory fever, so frequently a conse

DEATH OF THE OLDEST LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.—At neaster on the 29th of December, 1846, died Lieut. John Denis DeVitre, R.N., oldest lieutenant in Her Majesty's ser--This veteran entered the naval service in 1770, and in abused to the worst purposes! How have the principal articles of our faith been denied, the prophecies and miracles of under his friend and patron, Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, and the Chaser, eighteen-gun ship and whilst cruising off the Madras cost, she was fallen in by the Belona, French frigate, of render. For four months, the officers of the Chaser were kept prisoners of war on board the French vessel, but were afterwards most unjustifiably transferred to the tender mercies of Hyder Ali, under whom it is well known all English prisoners were most cruelly treated. Lieut. DeVitre was chiefly confined in a loathsome dungeon at Bangalore, but was occasionally marched heavily laden with irons; and his prison allowance was gradually reduced to three pice a day, wherewith to eke out a miserable existence. He was subjected to these cruelties for nearly two years. Many were the brave who at this time sunk under their privations and sufferings; and the subject of this brief sketch continued for some years after his return home, in a weak and shattered state of health. He afterwards proceeded to the West Indies but his health giving way, he was invalided home, mercy found out a means to restore us, and bring us back into a right, a better way, we had been for ever lost. But his mercy, short period, when he commanded the *Biter*, gun brig, at the mutiny of the Nore. Notwithstanding all these hardships, he attained the very advanced age above recorded; it is believed made us one sheepfold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ the righteous; he is that good shepherd which laid down his life had been in confinement, under the tyrant Hyder Ali, or his

were gone astray, then did God of his goodness send his Son to bring us into the right way, to instruct us in the paths we bring us into the right way are not able to resist our enemy, This venerable gentleman was a native of this Province, tiring from it, he settled in the County of Cumberland, where or defend ourselves: Satan, that ravenous wolf, stands ready to he married a lady of the highly respectable family of Fawcett devour us, had not we a shepherd to watch over our souls; we should soon be destroyed by that roaring lion, had we not also rous descendants. Until his extreme old age he resided in Cumberland, when he left it to find a home with his son, Dr. Edward Denis De Vitre, Physician in Lancaster.

The family of De Vitre is, or rather was, one of high standing in this Province, and the deceased was nearly connected with the honourable families of St. Simon, St. Martin, and

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL .- We are informed that the number of emigrants, principally from the sister isle, who are ing an abatement in the usual rate of passage, and to the honour of some of our emigration agents, whom we could name, the

TORRES VEDRAS has become an historical name, and the Duke de Saldanha would fain limit its historical glory to the ilitary annals of Portugal. There is something in the following paragraph of his despatch to the King calculated to make an Englishman smile:—

On the 22nd, at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, we arrived at the position occupied by the enemy. The Lines of Torres Vedrus, famous in the military annals not only of Portugal, but of the whole world, were the barrier which for the first time checked the rapid flight of the French eagle. It was there that the armies of Napoleon for the first time found an

It was at Torres Vedras that the "rapid flight of the French eagle was first checked—it was there that the armies of Napo-leon for the first time found an invincible obstacle." Very true—history attests the fact. But by whom was the Gallic eagle checked? Who opposed to the armies of Napoleon an invinci-ble obstacle? How is it that whenever the Peninsular war is Pyrenees? England-aye-yes-to be sure-England did send a few regiments, under the command of a person named Well ington, who had something to do, it is generally supposed, with constructing the lines of defence at Torres Vedras; but all this as the Duke De Saldanha says, belongs to the military annals of Portugal, not to the military genius of Wellington!

This is very pitiful. If his Dukeship thought it expedient

bels, with an historical refernce to the former glory of the place ntioned the hand which shed this glory upon it at a time when, as Coriolanus says, some certain of his Dukeship's "brehren roar'd, and ran from the noise of their own drums."-Talk of the military annals of Portugal, forsooth, at that time, when Junot contemptuously complained to his own government that he did not know where to look for a Portuguese soldier!-

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ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe.

" 15,7th " " Mono, W. half 10, 4th " 100 W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 half 7, 3rd " Tosorontio, 100 E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. 200 do. W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200

Western District. 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 "
Lot 1, 6th Con...... Camden East 200 "
The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on

terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: 15 .. 6 .. 200 do. ... E. half 11 do. ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 do. ... Broken lots 39 & 19 ... Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40

. Collingwood .. Do. do. ...
Eastern Cornwall
Newcastle ... Cramahe
Western Dawn
Simcoe Essa
Midland ... Fredericksburgh E. half 14 28 Part N. half 20 Essa Fredericksburgh

Georgina ... (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, 3 & 4,

18, 22, 24 & 34 . front \(\frac{1}{3} \) 33
12, 17, 18 & 34 W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13, W. half 1

E. half do. North Crosby E. half

Stamford 5 on Clifton Street
City of the Falls 2 & 5, N. E. side
St. Mary Street Lot bounded by Di-vision & St. Mary Streets,

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

N. half 11, S. ½ 13, S. ½ 17 Western Warwick Johnstown Wolford ticulars, apply,—if by letter, free For Terms of sale and other p

Farm for Sale. the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; as high light are cleared. The Loud of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation.

For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. BANK STOCK

FRANCIS M. HILL.

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

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1423-1 NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, 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 Barbier, Trustee of Euphrasie Barbier; and that no sales will be recognised or payments upon marteness acknowledged, that 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 mortgages. for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

Cohourg, June 16, 1846. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE.

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



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET.

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS.

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post-paid. July 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to remains for the renewal of no lie in the company and the company are requested by the company are requested.

ums for the renewal of policies MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto. July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Est.

The Church

November, 1844.

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